## File #:

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62-117290 -

# Serial Scope:

BULKY - 1321

eleased under the John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992 (44 USC 2107 bte). Case#:NW 55070 Date: 11-17-2017

#### GROUP II

#### Second Revision

Reviewed by Projects Unit, DCRS, and copy returned 11/14/78 to HSCA representative William Webb.

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(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

### FEDERAL BUREAU

## INVESTIGATION

USE GARE IN MANDLING THIS FILE

Fransfer-Gall 3421

T. E. Bishop ASTIC 2 MOINGS 1 - Mr. T. J. Meskin Airtel E PE SAC, Mobile. To: Director, FBI 100-44800:65 From: 2/4/86 3pmacm DECTVocasion con 838 COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM Subject BLACK MATIONALIST - MATE GROUPS RACIAL INTELLIGENCE (VASILLICTON SPRING PROJECT) Reurairtel 3/25/68. You are authorized to send the two anonymous letters set out in reairtel. Prepare the letters on commercially purchased stationery and take all necessary precautions to insure they cannot be traced to the Bureau. When the letters and envelopes are prepared, send them to the Baltimore Office for mailing. For the information of Baltimore these two letters are designed to bring the true nature of the Washington Spring Project to the attention of Negro leaders in Solma, Alabama. Eletters the same day they are received from Mobile. The Bureau appreciates Mobile's suggestion. Advise the Eureau, under the above caption, of results. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED. - Baltimore HEREIN IS TO TESTIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN ... TJD:srs/rsz (S) 252 OTHERWISE. NOTE: SAC, NO, recommends that an anonymous letter showing true nature of Martin Luther King's Washington Spring Project be sc Rev. Frederich Roose in Selma, Ala: Roose has made derogatory rems about King. Instead, this letter would be sent from another city (DA) with a copy to the editor of the local newspaper, the "Selma Times-Journal, to give the newspaper an opportunity to interview Reese about the letter and possibly publicize its contents. This newspaper has a wide Mogro leadership. The letter will note the march is for King' personal aggrandizement, he is interested mainly in donations, ther is no provision to house or feed marchers, and there might be viofillipfijogjack nationalists take over the narch [ MAIL ROOM TELETYPE USET IW--55070----Doc#d:-329897-55 ---Page

FB! Date: 3/25/68 urat the following in .. (Type in plaintext or code) AIRMAIL AIRTEL . (Priority) DIRECTOR, FBI TQ: SAC, MOBILE FROM: MARTIN LUTHER KING RACIAL INTELLIGENCE ANN MAN EXEL CONTRACTOR ReBuTelCall to me 3/12/68, and BuRad 3/21/68. I have considered this matter, discussed it with appropriate agent and supervisory personnel of the Mobile Office and the following is proposed as a counterintelligence move on KING's Washington Spring Project. KING has quite a following in and around the Selma, Ala. area and has appeared recently in Selma on one occasion at the church of Reverend L. L. ANDERSON, who, at the time of KING's appearance, was running for mayor of Selma. ANDERSON was tentatively endorsed by KING and was subsequently defeated in his race for mayor of Selma. BV 238 100-448 8006 - Bureau REGISTIAN - Mobile WHA: Amd AFR 4 1958 ALL INFOFMATICE CONTAINED OTHERWISE. Approved: www.55070 Docta:S⊵9ஒஞ்சிச∳ரையுகழ்நெடுவாரும்

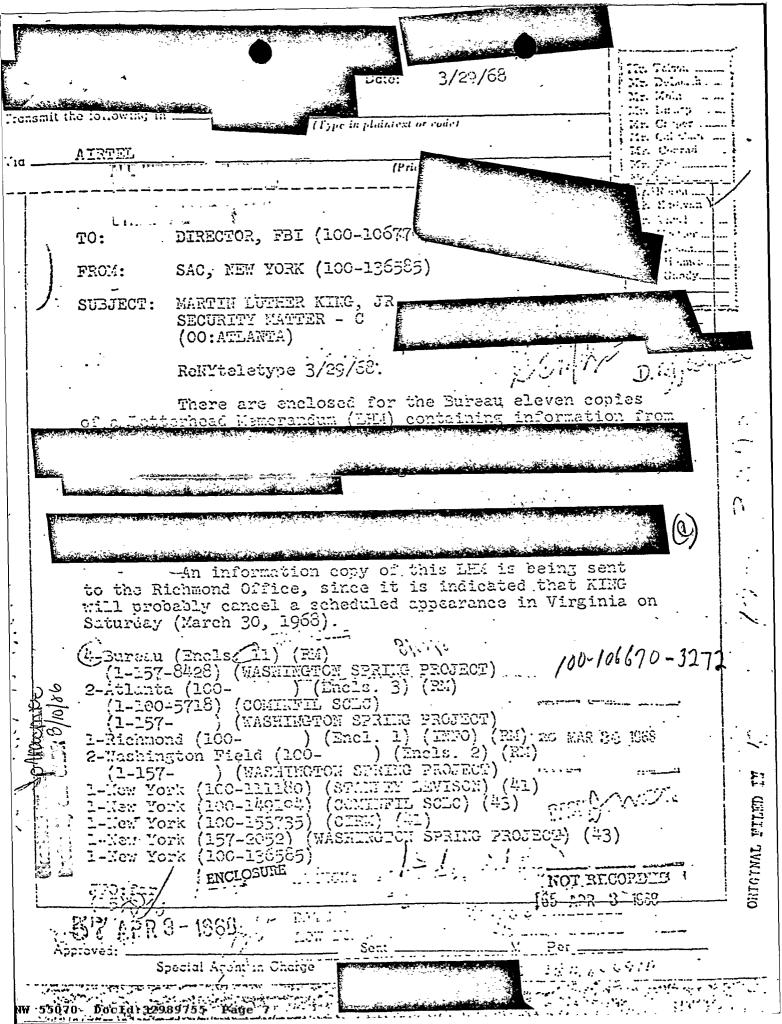
By handling as above, we would eliminate the possibility of these rumors being attributed to the FBI.

Consideration has been given to some method of discouraging

who is a liaison source, it is the opinion of contacting agents that he is so sold on the project that it is almost impossible to disillusion him.

It is also felt that some method of getting an article in the "Southern Courier" along the lines of the above would have a discouraging effect on the Negro community in and around Montgomery, Ala., since the Courier is very widely read. Consideration is being given to the method of accomplishing this.

The Bureau is requested to consider the proposal set forth above and advise.



This LHM is alreadised because it contains information from the first a source engaged in furnishing information about racker mituous in the US.

It also is classified the agence it contains

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MEHORAHDUM 11/21/61 TO: DIRECTOR. FBI FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-5718)(C) SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE RACIAL MATTERS Re Memphis airtel to Bureau. 9/26/61 of the Atlanta Office, have no information regarding the SCLC Annual Convention in Nashville, Tenn., held September, 1961. New York 1 tter to the Bureau, 9/27/61 USA, SOUTHERN REGIONS IS - C" States Individual Racial Hatters where the SCLC may be involved are opened if warranted under separate case captions. o information on which to have a Security Matter inquiry or Racial Matters investigation of the SCLC at this time. 2)= Bureau (RM) l - Birmingham (info)(RM) 1 - Charlotte (info)(RM) - Jacksonville (info)(RM) - Knoxville (info)(RM) - Louisville (info) (RM) 1 - Miami '(info)(RM)'
1 - Mobile (info)(RM) 1 - New Orleans (info) (R 1 - Savannah (info)(RM) 1 - Tampa (info)(RM) 1 - Memphis (info)(RM) 1 - Atlanta RRN: aab NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 9

IVICIIIUIUI LUIII ~" \_ullivan . .: Mr. W. C. Sullivah, DATE: 8/30/67 FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr. 1 - C. D. Brennan (D. M. Wells). 1 - Liaison 1 - J. M. Fitzgerald SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SECURITY MATTER - C This is to recommend that we furnish to General Wallace M. Greene, Jr., Commandant of the Marine Corps, the attached copy of Bureau "Top Secret" monograph entitled, W-Y'Communist Influence in Racial Matters - - A Current Analysis." Classification Spannacer 182 OBSERVATIONS: General Greene has always been very friendly and cooperative with the Bureau. As Commandant of the Marine Corps he is also a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It is felt, it would definitely be to the benefit of General Greene and to the Bureau to furnish him the enclosed monograph which has : previously been disseminated to the White House the Attorney General, the Secretary of Defense, Secretary of State, and the Secret Service. In addition, approval was given recently to furnish a copy of the document RECOMMENDATION: That attached monograph be furnished by Ligison to General Greene. 100-106670 Enc. JMF: jad 11 SEP 12 1957 'MY-55070 -- Ductd: 32989755 - Page- 10

Letter to Atlanta RE: CO. WANDY AUFILTRATION OF THE . SUBMISSON CHRISTIAN LEMBERSHIP CONFERENCE 100-435794

All offices are contioned that any information developed concerning the FAA relating to racial matters must be reported upper the racial matters caption. It should be noted that the Arean amerains a separate rile on SCLC relating to racial recidents (167-682). All investigation in her the captaen or this letter must be limited to and cirected that i devocatining the extent of communist infiltration of the SCLC.

#### NOTE ON YELLOW

Review of correspondence received at the Bureau under various captions relating to the activities of SCLC and its leader, Lartin Luther Ling, Jr., indicated the

Leville and Atlanta were instructed to make a complete review as all infernation concerning this matter and to furnich we Durant recommendations concerning a commist information investigation. Rehylet recommended a Co. Liffle involvingation of the New York chapter the New York chapter the New York chapter of the New York chapter that four CP venters are presently associated with SCLC and that at least one of these members is an officer of SCLC and close to King.

It is believed a communist infiltration investigation is warranted. See memo Boumgardner to Sullivan, same caption, dated October 22, 1962, RJR:cdb. \

Same Caption, Gated October 22, 1902; RJR:ccb.

July 20, 1962 SAC, Atlanta (100-new) (0 1) 1 Director, FBI Mr. Kitchens CIETTED W/688 RAPICH - Mr. Harrington COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LIADEISHIP CONFERENCE INTERLAL SECURITY - C (00: ATLANTA) Prior correspondence received from Atlanta and New York indicates Stanley David Levison Communist Liunter Pitts O'Dell, who has had prior connections with CP, are influential with Hartin Luther King, Jr., head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). It is noted O'Dell is employed by SCiC and is in charge of the New York office of this organization. Early this year the New York Office furnished information the New York Friends of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (.17F, SCLC) had been organized by CP members; however, this organization ceased activity on 2-22-62 and the matter was closed subject to reopening and reporting in the event additional information was developed concerning its continued existence. This latter organization was organized to give some financial support to the SCLC, Atlanta and New York are instructed to review files, contact sources and determine whether the CP is exerting any Minfluence on the SCLC through Levison and O'Dell or others 8 and/or whether the Party is making any attempts to infiltrate this organization. The Bureau should be furnished a comprehensive summary of the information available to each office concerning ali 1 - Atlanta (100-5718)(SCLC, RM) 3 - New York (1 - 100-147332) (TIF, SCLO) 16 JUL 23\_1962 \_1 - 100-437326 (NY,SCLC) \_1 - 1<del>6</del>8号经验证据(SCLC,RM) SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE THO RJI:: 61 w (12) /27- . 2:0 is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissenting of the FBI and the content of the FBI and the FB DočId:32989755 Page 12 NW 55070

Letter to Atlanta
RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

individuals connected with the CP who are influential in or have a position in the SCLC.

integrationist rovement.

whether a communist infiltration investigation should be conducted on the SCLC.

New York should furnish the Bureau and Atlanta its observations and analysis of the information it has developed to assist Atlanta in making its recommendations. Atlanta, upon receipt of New York's reply, should furnish the Bureau the results of its review and its recommendations as to whether a communist infiltration investigation is varranted in accordance with the instructions contained in Section 87 E of the Manual of Instructions. No investigation of this nature should be conducted, however, without Bureau authority.

The Bureau has opened a separate file on this matter and correspondence relating to the communist infiltration of SCLC should be directed to this file rather than the Racial Matters file (188-427079)-157-632

#### NOTE OF YELLOW:

Levison has been identified as Associate Director of ClC/ O'Dell

employed by the SCIC, in charge of the New York office. O'Dell has been identified as a CP member in the past

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 3)

E31

Letter to Atlanta

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

on Martin Luther King and the CP felt it was

Martin Luther King group. As late as 11-21-61 the Atlanta Office has advised no information has been developed on which to base a security inquiry on SCIC. In view of the continued activity of Levison and O'Dell and the fact they exert influence on King it is deemed advisable to again ask for a review of the appropriate field office files to determine if any CP direction and infiltration of the SCIC has developed.

Securit April 14, 1967 DATE: W. C. Sullivan C. D. Brennan Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Wick - Mr. Sullivan MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. JBJECT: - Mr. C. D. Brennan SECURITY MATTER - C PURPOSE The purpose of this memorandum is to recommend that either Assistant to the Director DeLoach or Assistant Director Sullivan be approved to personally contact and brief Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York concerning the communist influence on Martin Luther King, inasmuch as King is to meet shortly with Governor Rockefeller and King's communist advisors hope to take advantage of the forthcoming meeting to influence events in Latin America along communis lines. (W BACKGROUND SEE ADDENDUM PAGE THREE CDB/pcn (5) OVER CONTINUED enclusure accacited?

Memorandum Mr. W. C. Sullivan Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.

NY

King's other close advisor and Wachtel also has had past communist affiliations.

**OBSERVATION** 

CONTINUED -

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That the Director designate either Assistant to the Director DeLoach or Assistant Director Sullivan to handle this as outlined above.

4/14/67 - WCSHChs ADDENDUM:

We should not ignore this situation. The stakes are too high. I think Mr. DeLoach is the logical selection to handle this assignment. If it is not to be indirectly, U it should be done through a second person who has great influence with Rockefeller.

Mr. Malone and Could light and Could light of the second person who has great influence with Rockefeller.

Mr. Malone and Could light of the second person who has great in the second person who has great influence with Rockefeller.

NW 55070 DocId \$32989755 Page 17

Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: December 15, 1960 : C. D. Brennan CALL JUNE Tele, Posa 1 - Kr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan 3/1/86 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 1 - Mr. Rozamus · Sprnacm to SECURITY MATTER - COLUMNIST 1 - Mr. D. Wellso D. 10/38.120 ... This is to advise you of the microphone and wire tap. coverage that we have afforded Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference. As you are aware King has been in close association with individuals having Communist Party backgrounds since his rise to prominence in the civil rights field. Among such individuals is his principl advisor Stanley Levison, communist whose membership in the Communist Party, USA, L. Clarence Jones, another closes jadvisor to King, was a former member and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League, a communist front organization. Rustin, another of King's close advisors, was a member of the Young Communist League in the early 1940's and is an admitted boxesewial & On October 10, 1933, Attorney General Robert F. Mennedy inproved technical surveillances on King's current residence or at any further address to which he may move. He also approved the fechnical surveillance of the Southern Christian Leadership. Conference New York City Office or any other address to which it may be noved. A wire tap was installed on King's residence, 553 Johnson Avenue, Northeast, Atlanta, Georgia, on November 8, 1963, and discontinued on April 20, 1965, when King moved from this address, It vis not reinstituted on his new residence. From October 24, 1963, to January 24, 1964, and from July 7, 1934, to July 31, 1934, a wire tap was maintained on the Southern Christian Leadership Conference New York City Office. In addition, on October 21, 1933, Attorner General Kennedy authorize a vire tap on the Southern Christian Leadership Confevence Headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia, which was maintained from November 8, 1983, to June 21, 1935, when Attorney General Micholas deB. Entrembach ordered it discontinued since he thought it might be prejudicial to the possible presecution of Hosen Williams, a Southern Christian Leadership Conference official, under Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicles Statutes. PEG 18 100-100378 DWW:jmw nw 55070 Docto 32981255.

JFK Law 10(a)1

JFK Law 10(a)1 NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 20

UNITED STATES - Memorandum 1 - DeLoach 1 - Wick 10/24/66 DATE: Mr. Sullivan TO 1 - Sullivan 1 - Baumgardner F. J. Baumgardne Wells FROM MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SUBJECT: SECURITY MATTER - C OBSERVATIONS: Information has recently come to our attention indicating that King and his group are in need of financial support. This contact with the Ford Foundation would undoubtedly be of great assistance to him at this particular It is felt that the Ford Foundation is not aware time. of the subversive backgrounds of King's principal advisers and that if the proper officials of the Ford Foundation were briefed concerning them, this might preclude any assistance being granted. Listed below are four principal advisers to King with subversive backgrounds: Clarence Jones has been identified as a leader in the Labor Youth League, a Communist Party front group, during late 1953 or 100-106670

Baumgardner to Solivan Memorandum Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 100-106670

Bayard Rustin, during the early 1940's was a member of the Young Communist League, an organization which has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. The records of this Bureau's Identification Division contain the 10110wing arrest record for Rayard Rustin: On 1/12/44 he was arrested for violation of the Selective Service Act and on 2/17/44 received a sentence of three years. On 9/15/48 he was arrested in New York City on a disorderly conduct charge and was sentenced to fifteen days. On 1/21/53 he was arrested in Pasadena, California, for offering to engage in an act of sex perversion of a homosexual nature, which he admitted and for which he was sentenced to serve 60 days.

RECOMMENDATION: In an effort to preclade the possibility of the Southern Christian Leadership receiving Ford Foundation funds, it is recommended that a Bureau efficial be designated to contact John Bugas, former Special Agent in Charge of the Detroit Office and presently a vice president of the Ford Motor Company, concerning the above-set forth facts so that he might bring them to the attention of whomever he feels appropriate in either the Ford family or the Ford Foundation.

I doubt'this will accomplish anything. D.

In the event the above recommendation is not approved,
it is recommended that a Bureau official be designated to brief
McGeorge Bundy of the subversive backgrounds of the advisers to
King.

I Agree I agree D.

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Bul Mens dinated

11/2-5

- 5% cim, 110. HO. 27 King Sevity 'UNITED STATES GO lemoran<del>a</del>um : Mr. W. C. Sulliyan October 27, 1966 . Baumgardner 1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Wick 1 - Mr. Sullivan MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. Solvernic 1 - Mr. Baumgardner SECURITY MATTER - C ... In Shackelford SECURITY MATTER - C ALL TO Enclosed is want article which we have prepared concerning Wartin Luther King. It is based MATERIAL ATTACHED entirely on public source information and we are recommending that it be referred to the Crime Records Division with the idea that it can be given to a friendly newspaper contact such as David Lawrence, who is Editor of the U. S. News and World Report. The article was prepared because the cry of "black power" is a most timely issue in the country today. This issue has split the civil rights movement and has caused civil rights leaders to take sides for and against "black power." However, Martin Luther King has been attempting to straddle the issue, based on advice given him by his advisors with communist backgrounds. The attached article indicts King for his failure to take a stand on the issue and at the same time exposes the degree of communist influence on him. It is felt the public should again be reminded of this communist influence on King, and the current controversy among civil rights leaders makes this Itimely to do so. The attached article has been prepared with no letterhead relating it to the FBI and is on unwatermarked bond paper. REC- 38 100-106670-21 RECOMMENDATION: That this memorandum and the attached article be referred to the Crime Records Division for appropriate 131 NOKES: 1965 77 NOVI 5 1966 U.S. now and work Repetition. Sur. Doctor 3298945 Pare Tricker of This notice. Docta: 329 19705 Rage 23Mc Hun-L of Copies Onew To

National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (COAL), says it is. He reportedly commented to that effect during a panel discussion on October 25, 1966, at a Philadelphia conference of radio-television broadcasters sponsored by the Westinghouse Broadcasting Association. In addition, McKissick is quoted as having added that "what we have now is a black revolution, for black people to take what they can for themselves."

is one of the individuals most responsible for its derise.

Eckissick has loudly echoed the "black power" cries of

Stokely Carmichael, leader of the Student Nonviolent

Coordinating Committee, and it has been their demands for revolutionary action which stopped the civil rights movement in its tracks.

In so doing, they have brought to a halt ten years of concentrated effort on the part of moderate Negroes and whites who support the movement. When the movement began, it seemed to signify the end of an era of disenchantment and disillusionment for Negroes throughout the land and the beginning of a period in which true justice and equality for all would be established in fact as well as in name.

Thanks to the McKissicks and the Carmichaels, progress toward that goal has stopped and the big question today is whether the movement is "dead as a doornail" as McKissick claims or whether the setback is temporary in nature.

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at the harm done by the cries of "black power." In addition, they have taken a strong stand in an effort to right the wrong. Roy Wilkins, A. Philip Randolph and Whitney M. Young, Jr., joined forces and issued a public statement in which they clearly and unequivocally denounced "black power" and its inherent danger to both the Negro and the Nation.

mined by the one man in the civil rights movement who holds in his hands the power to silence the rabble rousers and give the movement renewed momentum. That man, of course is Martin Luther King, Jr., whose activities have invested him with the mantle of leadership in the movement since it began in Montgomery in 1956.

At first it appeared King had wholeheartedly joined with Wilkins, Randolph and Young in their remunciation of "black power." He reportedly endorsed their statement which appeared in "The Hew York Times" on October 14, 1366. For the first time in many months, millions had reason to believe and hope that the civil rights movement had rid itself of a cancerous growth and would resume its progress with renewed health and vigor.

killed this hope almost immediately. Within three days after the statement appeared denouncing "black power," "The New York Times" reported that King had "clarified" his position concerning it. Reportedly, he agreed with it in essence but did not wish to be included as a signer.

King's palliating and ambiguous position on the issue is difficult to understand or justify. Those who cry "black power" have continually claimed it has been misunderstood and misdefined. But the record is clear that it stands for open advocacy of violence, insistence on an all-Negro organizational structure in civil rights groups, and reverse racism.

It is equally clear that these things are direct contradictions of the principles underlying the legitimate civil rights movement: a nonviolent approach, combined Negro-white action, and the elimination of racism.

The great American tragedy of our time would be the failure of Martin Luther King, Jr., to meet the current challenge which "black power" represents to the civil rights movement. His failure to do so would mean that for some reason King is willing to let the legitimate civil rights movement die. This, in turn, would seem to indicate that King's goal is different than that of Wilkins, Randolph and Young.

It appears that King's decision to straddle the fence on the issue of "black power" was a carefully calculated one. "The Atlanta Journal" of October 13, 1966, reported that King, as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCIC), was having an important meeting with his advisors. Undoubtedly the move Wilkins, Randolph and Young proposed to make through the issuance of public statement was known to King and he was seeking advice on what his stand should be.

best for him to avoid condemning anyone. Or, they may have felt that with the battle lines drawn between McKissick and Carmichael on the one hand and Wilkins, Randolph and Young on the other, everyone would suffer and only King would stand to benefit and would be left the unchallenged leader. Or, they may have had still other interests in mind.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that the newspaper article identified King's advisors as Bayard Rustin, Clarence Jones, Stanley Levison and Harry Wachtel.

If these individuals constitute Martin Lather King, Jr.'s brain trust, the civil rights movement may well be dead and King's supporters and followers, both Negro and white, may well rue the circumstances of fate that led them to bank so much on one man.

The backgrounds of Rustin, Jones, Levison and Fachtel raise serious questions regarding their degree of influence over Martin Luther King, Jr. The Congressional Record of August 13, 1963, for example, indicated that Rustin is a past member of the Communist Youth League and attended the national convention of the Communist Party as an observer in 1957.

In addition, Rustin reportedly traveled to Eussia in 1958 to parkicipate in a communist propaganda spectacular Called "Nonviolent Action Committee Against Nuclear Weapons." Upon his return, we played a key role as an organizer of a student march on Washington which the east coast communist project.

1 Partie and the experience

There is no doubt that King has relied heavily on Rustin for guidance for a long time. In fact, Rustin reportedly was King's part-time side for a five-year period from 1955 to 1960.

There are reports that Stanley Levison also has acted as a counselor to King for a long period of time.

As a matter of fact, he once held a position as a vice president in the SCIC. The Congressional Record

It also indicated that Clarence Jones is an attorney who, during the 1950s, held a position of leadership in the Rabor Youth League, which has been cited by the Attorney General as a subversive organization under Executive Order. 10450.

Harry Wachtel reportedly is a New York attorney,
like Stanley Levison, and has become active in King's behalf
through his acquaintance with Levison.

The spectre of communist influence on King is not a new development. The nationally syndicated columnist

Joseph Alsop referred to it in April, 1964, in a column

concerning King's employment in the SCIC of an individual

mamed Jack O'Dell. Alsop stated that King had been varned

by Government officials that O'Dell was a "genuine communist

article," and warned too that an even nore important associate

of his was "known to be a key figure in the covert apparatus of the Communist Party."

Such associations and, more particularly, guidance from such individuals could well explain King's failure to take a strong stand in opposition to Eckissick and Carmichael. They have been exhorting their followers not to support the Administration's action in Vietnam, to refuse serving if drafted, and to tear apart our cities with violent acts of civil disobedience. These demands well serve communist aims to bring about a communist victory in Vietnam and to divide the masses along class lines to foment disorder in the streets.

Such guidance would help to explain also why King split with men like Wilkins, Randolph and Young on the issue of whether civil rights leaders should be speaking out on matters of foreign policy or whether their role should be confined to civil rights matters. It will be recalled that King attempted to project his views to criticism of fighting in Vietnam but the responsible civil rights leaders took a stand in opposition to him.

It would appear that King's advisors have a broader goal than the civil rights movement in this country. There is talk that King will travel extensively abroad to areas such as Latin America to speak out in behalf of the poor, Megro and white alike, in underdeveloped countries.

Perhaps being the recognized leader of 22 million Regrees in this country is not enough. If the image of him can be projected as the "savior" of the downtrodden throughout the world, his prestige and influence will grow to a degree which will enable him to dictate demands in a voice that will ring loud and clear through the halls of Congress and in the White House. Much would depend on the backgrounds of his advisors and the nature of the demands they would be whispering in his ear.

Should that come about, the religious groups,

foundations and others who have contributed millions to

support King and his activities could find that their

generous support had spawned a monster seeking to devour them.

The saddest part of it all is that the American Negro may well be left in the lurch with his dreams of true equality and justice in a united country free of prejudice and bigotry shattered.

To repeat, Martin Luther King, Jr., could be the great American tragedy of our times.

NOTE: See memcrandum captioned MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., SECURITY MATTER - C dated 10/27/66, CDB/pcn.

3/3/80 Jamacuk

## ROUTE IN ENVEL

Mr. N. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 11, 1964

- Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Hohr FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardnen

- Mr. DeLoach

- Mr. Sullivan

- Mr. Bland

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. - Mr. Baumgardher SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST - Mr. Phillips:

OBSERVATIONS:

- DECEMBER CANTONIANA -Because of the communist influences on King it would be well to prevent any publication of his views. It is noted that earlier this

year we had some advance information on the possibility of a King article being published by "The Saturday Evening Post." On that occasion Assistant Director DeLoach's office was able to take appropriate action to forestall the publication of the article. This was handled by Supervisor William Stapleton, who has an appropriate contact

#### ACTION:

We have separately made appropriate dissemination of the information concerning King's intentions to have an article published in "The Saturday Evening Post" and have also written the Atlanta and New York Offices to remain on top of the situation so that the Bureau vill be promptly furnished further developments in this matter.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

Saturday Evening Post."

. coi 13 iosa This memorandum be routed to Assistant Director DeLoach for appropriate action in accordance with the observations set out above.

#### **100-106670**

This document is repared in response to your request artisted for dissemi-1 - 100-442529: (CIRM) s use is limited to ciffe al proceedings by not be disclosed to unauthorized personnour Count SFP: km the FSHE ADDENDUM PAGE TWO.

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Hore recent information has just been received to the effect that a John Hurt of "The Saturday Evening Post" has already been in-contact with King concerning material being prepared for the "Post." Also, King and some of his advisors are to meet briefly on the late afternoon of 9/11/64 while King is waiting at the airport in New York City for a flight overseas. They are to further discuss the article in question.

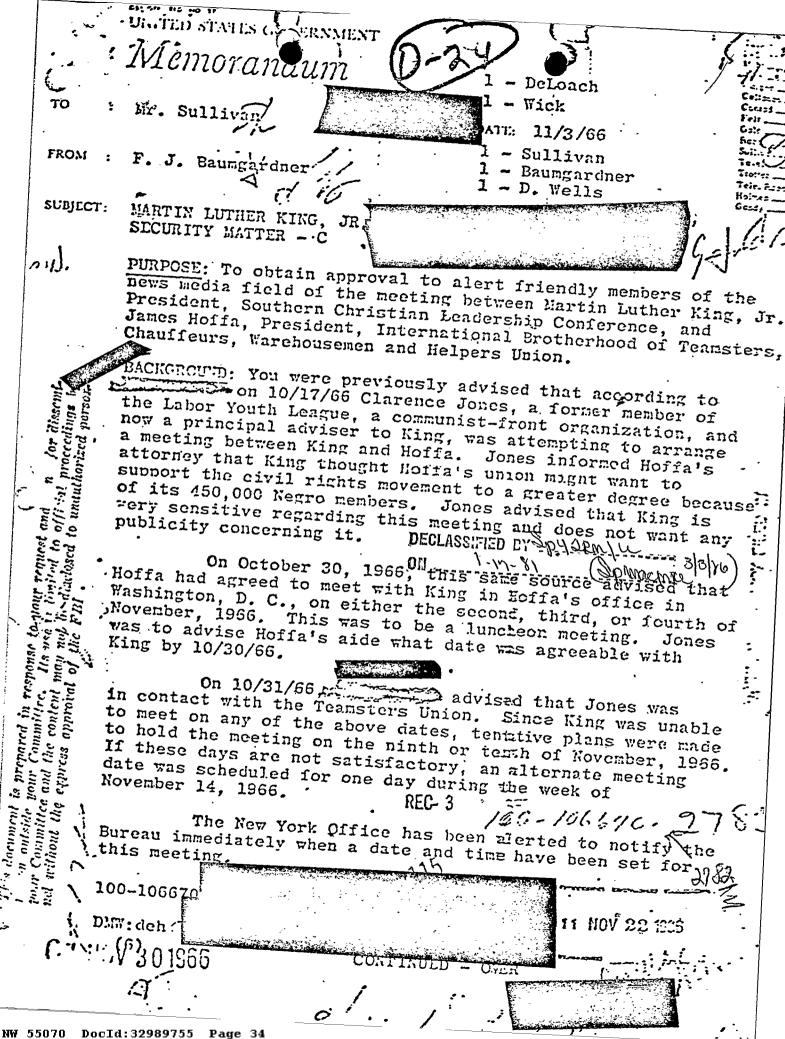
In light of the latest information, it is suggested that if any action is taken by Mr. DeLoach, it be done as soon as possible so that it would be less difficult for "Post" people to take the action desired.

15/3 . WE 80

Cullegares de Ly Dece Thompson they set until the Li on nicetain and only esty white 9/20/64 de Calegrie de Charrens de Prendent Culter Purcleshing Co.

Spoke with Cultipan. The nive check entire inspets, which let out towns just a som as promition by

NITED STATES GOVERNMENT TOUTT emorandum JUNE 7/16/63 DATE: cc Mr. Belmont C. A. Evans. Mr. Sullivan Tale. Room Holmes COLLUNIST INFLUENCE RACIAL MATTERS The AG was contacted at his request late this afternoon. He said that Clarence Benjamin Jones, a NY attorney who has had close association with Martin Luther King, and with Stanley Levisson thad been in to see Eurke Marshall about the racial situation. According to the AG, Jones had indicated he had some recorvations about talking with Levinson on the phone. Marshall thought he might have been referring to a possible telephone tap, and passed it off by telling Jones'this was something he would have to take up with Levinson. 123415611) The purpose of the AG's contact was that this brought to his attention the possility of effecting technical coverage on both and Martin
Luther King. I told the AG that as not at all
acquainted with Jones, but that, it so far as King was concerned, it was obvious from the reports that he was in a travel status practically all the time, and it was, therefore, doubtful that a technical surveillance on his office or home would be very productive. raised the question as to the repercussions if it should ever become known that such a surveillance had 166-3 716been put on King. The AG said this did not concern him at all; that in view of the possible communist influence in ... the racial situation, he thought it advisable to have as complete coverage as possible. I told him, under the circumstances, that we would check into the matter to see if coverage was feasible and, if so, would submit an appropriate recommendation to him. If you approve, we will have a preliminary survey made to long if technical coverage is feasible with full, 77 21 4 security. <u> DocTa: 32989755' 'Éage''33''</u>



Baumgardner to Sullivan Memorandum Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 100-106670



OBSERVATIONS: From the above, it is apparent that King is in dire need of funds. Secondly, he dislikes going to Höffa because of Hoffa's unsavory reputation. King undoubtedly feels that this association might reflect unfavorably upon his public image. On the other hand, it would appear Hoffa might be concerned with the white backlash within his own union ranks should it become known that union funds may be expended to promote Negro objectives. It is therefore felt that both men have just reason for keeping this meeting secret. Any publicity concerning it would probably be extremely embarrassing to both parties.

It would appear that the meeting may be virtually spontaneous and time in this instance could be very critical.

RECOMMENDATION: A Bureau official be designated now to alert irienally news media of the meeting once the meeting date is learned so that arrangements can be made for appropriate press coverage of the planted meeting to expose and disrupt it.

Eving Pring

ADDENDUM: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, 11/3/66, FJB: deh

Special Agent in Charge Donald E. Roney of the New York Office called at 3 p.m., this date. He said that through a reliable source they had learned that Clarence Jones had contacted King today. He told King that arrangements have been made for King to meet with Hoffa in Hoffa's office in Washington, D.C., for a luncheon meeting on November 9, 1966. King agreed and they then discussed the possibility of having Stanley Levison.

a principal adviser to King, attend the meeting. They thought this was a good idea and would try to work it out.

Doctd: 32989755 - Page

Meth

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TAMED STATES GOOR SENT Memorandum April 8, 1964 Mr. Mohr C. D. DeLoa MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST Mr. Baumgardner's memo to Mr. Sullivan 4/2/64 recommended th ily brief Senator Saltonstall in accordance with an attached "Top Secret" summary icating Reverend Martin Luther King's communist connections and purpose of such action was because Reverend King had been Senator Saitonstail is on the Board of Trustees of Springfield icue. I called upon Senator Saltonstall at 10:30 a.m., 4/7/64 in his office. At beginning of our conversation I told the Senator that my remarks should be held in the est of confidence. He agreed to this. I then mentioned that he had long been a Morter of the FBI's and, therefore, the Director wanted me to brief him concern ug a of potential embarrassment to a college he obviously was very personally in ereste Senator Saltonstall was told that captioned individual was to والمنطولية والمراج والمناج والمناجعة مستعمد مسامل المحمد والما He was advised that King for some time has been maintaining members of the Communist Party. I told him: lose liaison with t King had received suitance and counsel and had relied greatly upon one of these mbers. I told Senator Sallonstail also that King was known to be - ELCLASSIFIED BY 1979 1 9/16/2 11-30.60 Senator Saltonstall told me he was shocked to receive this information. ted it was hardly believable. He said if it were not for the integrity of the FBI he would believe such facts. I told him that our information was very obviously truthful and .. 100-106670-349 sed upon indisputable facts. SHE WILL STRIKE OF COLLECT SE WELL IL. Senator Saltonstall told me that while he wanted to respect our confidence, s/information placed a great burden upon him. He stated he felt duty bound to tell Glenn/Olds. I reminded Senator Saltonstall that P had advised him of the aboveintioned facts in strict confidence. He then inquired if I would speak to Dr. Clus. 🚟 ibed Dr. Olds as a very outstanding individual who could be trusted implicitly. REC- 3 Mr. Sullivan Mir. Sullivan

Mir 55Baumogandiners Flis Pennicut is prepared in response of your request and is not for dissemination of the second in the se

cLoach to Mohr Memo c: Martin Luther King, Jr.

told the Senator I preferred not to speak with Dr. Olds about this matter and that I anted him, Senator Saltonstall, to know that under no circumstances should this inforation be attributed to the FBI. The Senator assured me that he would treat our inforation on a confidential basis; however, he might possibly have to take Dr. Olds into is confidence.

I had been back in my office approximately 30 minutes when Senator alionstall called me. He stated that Dr. Olds was in his office at the time, having ropped by as result of a trip to Washington to work on the President's poverty program. enator Saltonstall inquired if I would see Dr. Olds right away. I told him that I was ed up on other matters and it would be impossible. He next inquired if I could see r. Olds at 8:00 a.m. on the morning of 4/8/64. I told Senator Saltonstall I couldn't do his inasmuch as I had a commitment to attend a breakfast meeting of a civic group. He sen closed the conversation by stating Dr. Olds would call me and arrange an appointment. I asked Senator Saltonstall if he had disclosed the remarks made during our regious conversation to Dr. Olds. He stated that he had inasmuch as he wanted it make a colutely certain that the stated that he had inasmuch as he wanted it make a colutely certain that I would see Dr. Olds.

Dr. Olds, after making an appointment, came by my office at 4:00 p.m., /8/64. He opened the conversation by stating that he fully recognized the necessity to eep the information concerning King in strict confidence. He stated he wanted us to now that he would maintain this confidence and would not advise anyone of this informaion. He pointed out that he had been very shocked when Senator Saltonstall told him of hese facts and had insisted that Reverend King be prevented Dr. Olds, who impressed me as being a very ensible, intelligent individual, stated that due to the fact that he will keep this informaion confidential, it would be impossible for him to "uninvite" King He stated that the "liberals" on his Board of Trustees rould probably tear him to bits if he now cancelled King's appearance. I told Dr. Olds ? t this point that any action he took in this regard was entirely up to him but that no nformation was to be attributed to the FBI and that we were to be kept strictly out of his matter. He stated he fully recognized this fact and no one would ever know that the BI had given Senator Saltonstall this information. Dr. Olds did say that he would take mmediate steps to

Dr. Olds expressed a desire to shake hands with the Director some day. He indicated he had issued the Director two invitations in the recent past to receive an amonorary degree and make the commencement address at Springfield College. However.

ie wanted to think about the possibility of

it this step of the game he did not see how it could be done.

eLoach to Mohr Memo te: Martin Luther King, Jr. he Director's schedule had caused him to not accept these invitations. I explained the Director's heavy schedule and the fact that he was reluctant to leave Washington while Congress was in session. Upon leaving, Dr. Olds assured me that no information would be release and none would be attributed to the FBI. I told him that we would, of course, deny any such information had been furnished. At this point he advised me that, of course, his main reason for coming to the FBI was to determine if we could suggest any course of action he might take. I told him we could suggest nothing, that any action taken was entirely up to him. ACTION: For record purposes. NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 38

UNTED STATES GO 'Memorandum' · 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach 1 - Mr. J. P. Mchr : Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: April 10, 1967 1 - Mr. R. E. Wick 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan FROM: C. D. Brennan 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan 1 - Liaison 1 - Ur. Shackelford SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL 1 - Mr. D. M. Wells MATTERS - A CURRENT ANALYSIS PURPOSE: To obtain authorization for high level dissemination of a document captioned as above which shows the degree of communist influence on Martin Luther King. Enclosed is a document captioned as above, which depicts communist influence in the civil rights field. emphasizing the key role of Martin Luther King, Jr. This document is a current revision of the previous analysis captioned "Communism and the Regro Movement - A Current Analysis) prepared and disseminated in november, 1994. In updating it, we have emphasized these areas: (1) continued reliance of King %upon former Communist Party, USA, members, particularly Stanley David Levison; (2) facts relating to Wing's Z and (3) King's strong criticism and condemnation of the Administration's policy on Vietnam in a speech he made at New Yer! on 4/4/67 shows how much he has been influenced by communist advisors. His speech was a direct parallel of the communist position on Vietnam. It is felt that the President would be interested in a summary on King which shows the degree of communist influence on him. The attached paper constitutes a complete picture and Istrong indictment of King in that regard. To Machine RECOMMENDATIONS: It is recommended that (1) The attached letters, with enclosures, to the White House and the Attorney General be forwarded to Assistant to the Director DeLoach for transmittal to Mrs. Mildred Stegall, the White House, and the Attorney General 160- 40-6-0-REC- 71: Enclosure 100-442529 .ระดานร์-(9) di cilen e celle gorne max coe l'in une и 55070 poerd 200 19755 The continue and the content may not be disclosed to untilled

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL

MATTERS - A CURRENT ANALYSIS

100-442529

(2) The attached letters, with enclosures, to the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the Director of the Secret Service be forwarded to the Liaison Section for transmittal.

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: Mr. W. C. Sullivan

G. C. Moore Com

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

1 - Mr. X

1 - Mr. L.shop

DATE: 11/7/67

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. P. T. Basher

1 - Mr. Sullivan

SECURITY MATTERS - COMMUNIST

PURPOSE:

DECLASSIFIED BY 1618 RARICA 011 A/18/82 .. ( 20 macure 3/3/10)

Attached for your approval for dissemination are copies of a communication containing information regarding a contract in amount of \$61,000 funded and approved by Department of Labor and negotiated by the Community Action Group, Atlanta, Georgia, with Martin Luther King's organization Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). Also included is information indicating recent immoral conduct on the part of King.///

BACKGROUND:

advised that the Department of Laborwas negotiating a contract with the SCLC to train Negroes in the Atlanta, Georgia, area for employment!

The Director approved furnishing W. Willard Wirtz, 'Secretary of Labor, a copy of the "Top Secret" document entitled "Communist Influence in Racial Matters - A Current Analysis" dated 4/10/67. This document sets forth in detail the extent of Communist influence within the SCLC and King's involvement with such elements and his unsavory moral back-TREC- 60, 100-106070-3138 ground.

Mr. James J. Reynolds, Undersecretary of Labor, subsequently advised Liaison (SA W. J. McDonnell) that Che De De partment of Labor had recently approved a contract in the amount of \$61,000 negotiated by the Community Action Group, Atlanta, Georgia, with the SCLC. The contract is for on-thejob-training for Negroes with retail grocers. SCLC will receive \$13,000 for administering the program and the grocers will receive \$48,000 for providing on-the-job-training. Enclosure 4-8-62 100-106670 CONTINUED

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**1 - 1**00-438794

Memorandum G. C. Moore to W. C. Sullivan RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SECURITY MATTERS - COMMUNIST

Reynolds advised that upon receipt of the document comering King, he conferred with Secretary of Labor Wirtz. Both agreed that there was no way at this time that the contract with SCLC could be gracefully canceled without causing severe and embarrassing repercussions. He stated, however, that in view of the information received, both he and the Secretary are in agreement that steps will be taken to insure that no further contracts will be awarded to King's group.

has advised that King recently completed a tour throughout the United States with the purpose of participating in benefit programs to raise funds for the SCLC. While on this tour, King took an excessive dosage of sleeping pills and his conduct on the tour was "quite atrocious." According to the source, King not only "traveled, ate, and drank first class but slept with his secretary and others."

### RECOMMENDATION: .

The attached be forwarded by routing slip to Mrs. Mildred Stegall at the White House; Attorney General; Deputy Attorney General; and Assistant Attorney J. Walter Yeagley.

The pt Mys Vanner.

" UNITED STATES G( RNMENT 1 - Mr. D wach \* Memoranu n 1 - Mr. W. 💭 Sullivan 1 - Mr. Bishop Contad . :Mr. W. C. Sulliva DATENOVEmber 24, 1967 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore .G. C. Moore De 1 - Mr. D. M. Wells SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST 011 - 16 - 21 - 8 5. PURPOSE: 3/2/20 pibelleacher, 1, Attached for your approval for dissemination are copies of a communication containing the following information. Hormant BACKGROUND AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS: · King plans for a personal delegation to present their demands to the Secretary of Labor requesting prompt Congressional action concerning Negroes' problems. demands are not met, massive civil disobedience would then start in Washington, D. C. If this activity fails to obtain Congressional action or is quelled by authorities, similar demonstrations would commence throughout the Nation in ten different unidentified cities. Enclosure REC Ti 12 NOV 29 1957 100-106570 100-438794 (SCLC) DMW:ekw (7) Page 43 COPY SENT TO M. TOLSON NW 55070 DocId:33989755

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

100-106670

In order to be effective, 2,000 people must be trained between now and early February, 1968. Also, black nationalist organizations' activities must be neutralized in order that SCLC's demonstration will be successful. King felt that if this program fails it would probably benefit the black nationalist movement.

### RECOMMENDATION:

The attached be forwarded by routing slip to Mrs. Mildred Stegall at the White House; Administrative Assistant to the Vice President; Secretary of Labor Wirtz; Secretary of Defense McNamara; Army; Navy; Air Force; Attorney General; Deputy Attorney General; Assistant Attorneys General: Doar, Vinson, and Yeagley.

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Memora: **L**um

SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

DATE November 29, 1967

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Bishop

1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. D. M. Wells

PURPOSE:

το .Mr. W. C. Sulliγa

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

FROM : G. C. Moorehon

Attached for your approval for dissemination are copies of a communication revealing the Ford Foundation is giving Martin Luther King, Jr.'s, group, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), a quarter of a

million dollars.

EX-113 106670 With your approval, John Bugas, former Special

President of the Ford Motor Company, was briefed as to the subversive backgrounds of King's principal advisors. Bugas expressed alarm and indicated that although the Ford Motor

Agent in Charge of the Detroit Office and presently Vice

· Company had little control over the Ford Foundation ·he, nevertheless, would immediately attempt to get in touch with Bundy and do something about this matter. Bugas

advised that when he confronted Bundy with this matter. Bundy was rather highhanded in the conversation. Windicated his company had quite a number of "hard blows" DEG.

from the Ford Foundation over the years and most certainly a liaison between this foundation and Martin Luther King, Jr., would be a serious blow to the company. No additional

information was received concerning this matter until Precently. We did not disseminate this information so that our counterintelligence measures would not be divulged

CUPY SENT TO MIL TOLL

CONTINUED

NW 55070 Do (181) 32989755 Page 45

Memorandum G. C. Moore to W. C. Sullivan RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST



#### RECENT DEVELOPMENTS:

At a staff meeting recently, King announced the Ford Foundation had granted his organization a quarter of a million dollars. King did not state how this money was going to be used.

#### **OBSERVATIONS:**

It is interesting to note that King's group will only get \$250,000, a large sum, but considerably smaller than the original amount. Perhaps our measures had some effect in causing this reduction. In view of King's current announcements indicating he will hold a camp-in at Washington, D. C., across from the White House, it is felt the President would be extremely interested in the source of these new funds being made available to SCLC.

# RECOMMENDATION:

The attached be forwarded by routing slip to Mrs. Mildred Stegall at the White House; Mr. William Welsh, Administrative Assistant to the Vice President; Secretary of Defense McNamara; the Attorney General; Deputy Attorney General; Assistant Attorneys General Doar, Yeagley, and Vinson; Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Bun

D wins plans

Mr. A. H. Belmont January 8, 1964 1 - Mr. Belmont Mr. W. C. Sullivgn 1 - Mr. Monr 1 - Hr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Sullivania SAMUEL RILEY PIERCE. 1 - Mr. J.A.Sizco [/ 280 PARK AVENUE 1 - Mr. D.E.Moore NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK 1 - Mr. D.J.Brennan ATTORNEY-AT-LAW 1 - Ur. R.W. Smith 12 2. Jouroclorg 011 9/1/2/2 110 Further, we know that he has been able to cleverly deceive both very important Protestant and Catholic organizations, securing thereby support from them which gives him added stature. It should be very clear to all of us that Kartin Luther King must, at some propitious point in the future, be revealed to the people of this country and to his Magro followers as being what he actually is -- a fraud, demagague and scoundrel. When the true facts concerning his activities are bresented, such should be enough, if handled properly, to take him off his pedestal and to reduce him completely in influence so that he will . To longer be a security problem and no longer will be deceiving and iclosding the Negro people. When this is done, and it can be and will be done, obviously mich confusion will reign, particularly among the Negro people. There ill be embarrassment, frustration, confusion, resentment, et cetera. Ecruse of this and the emotional reaction that will set in, it is not clikely that novements like the Nation of Islam could benefit greatly. urther, other ridiculous developments similar to the Old Father Divine ad Daddy Grace organizations may appear. The Negroes will be left withou national leader of sufficiently compelling personality to steer them n the proper direction. This is what could happen, but need not happen I the right kind of a national Regro leader could at this time be radually developed so as to overshadow Dr. King and be in the position : assume the role of the leadership of the Negro people when King has bea letely discredited. This document is prepared of response to your riquest and he not for dissemt ration dieferte pour Committee. Its we is limited to of your Committee and the content pray not treffishlosed to : ... . , not without the express approval of the FEI 55070 DocId: 32989755 - Page: 47

emorandum for Mr. Belmon E: SAMUEL RILEY PIERCE, CR.



For some months I have been thinking about this matter. One my I had an opportunity to emplore this from a philosophical and ociological standpoint with Dr. Frank R. Barnett, whom I have known for one years. As I previously reported, Earnett is a very able fellow, former Omford scholar and professor, and one on whom I can rely. I shed Barnett to give the matter some attention and if he knew any egro of outstanding intelligence and ability let me know and we would ave a discussion. Barnett has submitted to me the name of the aboveaptioned person, Samuel Riley Pierce, Jr.

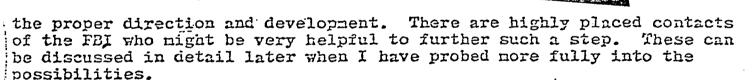
Enclosed with this memorandum is an outline of Pierce's tography which is truly remarkable for a man so young, having been born aptember 8, 1922. On scanning this biography, it will be seen that herce does have all the qualifications of the kind of a Negro I have mind to advance to positions of national lendership. I won't go into all his accomplishments and qualifications in this memorandum, for it all only take a minute or two to scan the enclosed biography.

On first blush I know it can be said it is not the concern of Bureau what happens to the Megroes when Martin Luther King has discredited. This can be said, but I think it is a very short—anted view. It is our concern if large numbers of them go into the tion of Islam and other extremist groups with which we are concerned as investigative agency. It is our concern if the Communist Party would able to capitalize upon this confusion. Further, from a positive constructive standpoint it would be of great advantage to have leading a Megro people a truly brilliant, honorable and loyal Megro who would seer the Sommillion Megroes away from communism. I think in a very and sense this necessarily must be of great interest to us. It would nost helpful to have a can like Pierce leading the Megroes to whom we ald go, if necessary, and rely upon in sensitive matters over which this reau has jurisdiction.

I want to make it clear at once that I don't propose that the I in any way become involved openly as the sponsor of a Negro leader overshadow Martin Luther King. As far as I am concerned, this is not issue at all. But I do propose that I be given permission to explore or their this entire matter with Frank Barnett and any other person known both Barnett and myself who could be helpful. If this thing can be up properly without the Bureau in any way becoming directly involved, think it would be not only a great help to the FBI but would be a fine ing for the country at large. While I am not specifying at this moment, are are various ways in which the FBI could give this entire matter

55070 - DocId:32989755 Page 40

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont RE: SAMUEL RILEY PIERCE, JR.



#### RECOMMENDATION:

(1) For the information of the Director.

(2) That approval be given for me to explore this whole matter in greater detail, as set forth above.

See fiography outtine enclosed

ADDENDUM (1/9/64), WCS/csh:

Mr. Pierce has been investigated by the Bureau as a Departmental Applicant (for the position of Assistant US Attorney, Southern District of NY), and no derogatory information of any kind was developed. The investigation showed, as does the biography, that he has a remarkably fine record.

W.C.Sullivan

RW 55070 DocId: 32989755 Page 49

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

November 8, 1967

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

#### Contract Awarded

The Department of Labor recently approved a contract in the amount of \$61,000 negotiated by the Community Action Group, Atlanta, Georgia, with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The contract provides for on-the-job-training for Negroes with retail grocers. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference will receive \$13,000 for administering the program and the grocers will receive \$48,000 for providing on-the-job-training.

Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was instrumental in establishing this program. He contacted grocers and obtained their assurance that they would set aside 15 percent of the employment openings for on-the-job-training of Negro youths.

# King Emotionally Uoset

Martin Luther King, Jr., recently completed a tour throughout the United States for the purpose of participating in benefit programs to raise funds for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

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Costing NOLOST RE

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

UNITED STA SOUPERTMENT OF JUSTIC FEDERAL INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C. B-13

, Please Refer to

October 7, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SECURITY MATTER - COLLUNIST

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Martin Luther King, Jr., resides at 563 Johnson Avenue, Mortheast, Atlanta, Georgia, and is president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). The New York office of the SCLC is located at 312 West 125th Street, New York City. He is closely associated with member of the Communist Party,

In view of the possible communist influence in the racial situation, it is requested that authority be granted to place a technical surveillance on King at his current address or at any future address to which he may move.

It is further requested that authority be granted to place a technical surveillance on the SCLC office at the current New York address or to any other address to which it may be moved.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION

Unauthorized Disclosure Subject to Criminal Sanctions

APPROVED FOR STATE

DECLASSIFIED BY Springering

UNITED STAY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BEAU OF INVESTIGATION MASHINGTON 25, D. C. Please Refer to October 18, 1963 MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING. JR. SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL HATTERS The office of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is located at 330 Auburn Avenue Mortheast, Atlanta, Georgia. Martin Luther Ming, Jr., is President of this organization. He is closely associated with member of the Communist Party, USA. In view of the possible communist influence in the racial situation, it is requested that authority be granted to place a technical surveillance on the headquarters of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference at its current address or at any future address to which it may be moved. 100-106670-258 spectfully, ohn Edgar Hoover TIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION Unnuther incit Disclosure Subject to Criminal Sanctions 55070 DocId: 32989755 Page 53

ÚNTEJ STATES GOVERN 1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Sullivan 6/29/65 Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Bland 1 - Mr. Hohr F. J. Baumgardner 1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. D.J. Brennan 1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Baumgardner 1 - Mr. Phillips;" MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 100-106670-1511 SECURITY HATTER - COMMUNIST We have just obtained information by chance which, if proven true, will give us a golden opportunity to discredit King because of his communist connections On 6/27/65 Supervisor Seymor F. Phillips, Domestic Intelligence Division, was engaged in a golf game with Januacinto Phillips has known these two individuals only a short period of time; they are aware of his employment in the FBI; initiated a conversation about King by observing that a friend of his, Representative James Martin, Republican of Alabama, had told him that he, Martin, had discussed King with the President and that the President is reluctant to expose King's communist connections because of the harm it would do to the civil rights (It will be recalled that there was recent newspaper publicity wherein Martin was critical of the President on the Kingmatter and we furnished details to the White House and Attorney observed that an acquaintance, a. had told him who is employed the following/which had been related to her by a banker in According to the banker, King has a numbered account in his bank with a balance of over one million dollars. La said he was surprised to have received this informa-Vion because he thought it most indiscreet for a bank official to divulge such information, even to sidentities of holders of numbered accounts are the most closely-held type of information existing in banking circles. Without showing undue interest, Phillips ascertained that (1) is a spinster, hence her in name is also (2) banker in holds the position of Executive Director of the unknown bank; (3) holds a responsible secretarial position is considered by as most reliable. Information in Bufiles and from Public Sources: Explics have no adverse information identifiable Credit records reveal and is secretary to the 1 This of the copies approved of Glic JULIS and to a find the copies approved of Glic JULIS and the copies approved of Glic Julis ap 100-106670 SFP: deh a.k. им 55070 Docid:32989755 CONTIGUED - OVER

Jemorandum to Mr. Sullivan Re: Martin Luther King, Jr. 100-106670 ALL EXCISING EXCEPT CONF.
SCURCE ON THIS PAGE TO PROTECT
FRIENDLY FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE
SERVICE, ITS REPRESENTATIVE AND
COUNTRY

for over 30 years. In November, 1964, just after the Director spoke out concerning King and other matters, you lir. Noover!" She was thanked for her remarks by letter. Telephone Directory has no listing for any land McNally Bankers Directory identifies officials of several banks but no listed. In connection with our

investigations under the Criminal Intelligence Program, we have developed information that some that some banks do have numbered accounts. We do not have any sources that can give us specific information about such numbered accounts.

DBSERVATIONS AND PROPOSED COURSE OF ACTION:

If we can prove that King is hearding large sums of money, we would have available possibly the best information to date which could be used to discredit him, especially in the eyes of his own people. Depending on exactly what evidence is developed, we may take the action to discredit King ourselves (through friendly news sources, or the like) or we might turn the information over to the Internal Revenue Service for possible criminal prosecution. This bridge can be crossed when we reach it. For the present, we propose taking this matter up with

She believe that there is a

NEW 12 1975

CONTINUED - OVER

lemorandum'to lir. Sullivan le: Martin Luther King, Jr. 00-106670 ense of urgency in this matter and should not delay our action ecause it is entirely likely that other individuals may have een in receipt of this information and inquiries by others, uch as an ambitious newspaper man, could well interfer with ur designs. There is also the possibility that the whole lso overheard remarks and is friendly with Congressman artin, may tell. Martin and thus set into motion inquiries from nother direction. ECOMEMDATION: If approved, we will immediately discuss this matter You will be kept advised of ertinent developments NUV 12 1975 FBI

LNMENT NITES GO Bishop l - Mr. Sylivan Callahos 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan Felt. Mr. W. C. Sullivan J. Gala DATE: April 18, 1968 Sullivan Troller JUNE 1 - Mr. Rozamus Tele. Rocm EROM C. D. Brennan 1 - Mr. Ridgeway Holmes MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST This is to advise you of past electronic surveillances that we had installed for the purpose of securing intelligence dat concerning the late Martin Luther King, Jr., former President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). King had been in close association with individuals havi a Communist Party background during his rise to prominence in the Among such individuals was his principal civil rights field. advisor Stanley Levison members communist whose members ship in the Communist Party, USA, has been established Clarence Jones, another close advisor of King, had be a member of the Communist Party and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League, a communist front organization. Rustin, another of King's close advisors, was a member of the Your Communist League in the early 1940's and is an admitted homosexual In order to determine the subversive influence in racial matters, the following microphone and wiretap coverage was placed in effect which provided coverage on the activities of King and the SCLC: DECLASSINED TY DAMOGRAMO. Installed Discontinued Type Location 1.1/8/63 4/30/65 Wiretap 563 Johnson Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 1/5/64 1/8/64 Willard Hotel, Washington, Microphone 1/27/64 1/27/64 Microphone Shroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 2/18/64 2/20/64 Microphone Hilton Hawaiian Village, Honolulu, Hawaii. 2/20/64 2/21/64 Microphone Ambassador Hotel, Los Angel California Microphone 115 2/22/64 2/24/64 Hyatt House Motel. Los Angeles, California 3/19/64 3/20/64 Statler Notel, Detroit, Microphone REC Bhichigan 4/23/64 4/24/64 Senator Hotel ... Sacramento, Microphone California 4/24/64 4/26/64 Hyatt Houselspealses Ange Wiretap California 7/7/64 Hyatt House-Motel Time Ange 7/9/64 Wiretap California 100-106670 RLR:sss 6 550MAY (55) 1988. CONTINUED

Memorandum C. D. rennan to Mr. V. C. Sullig in RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. >100-106570

Discontinued Installed Type Location 7/9/64 Hyatt House Motel, Los Angeles Microphone 7/7/64 California 125 East 72nd Street, 9/8/64 8/14/64 Wiretap New York, New York Claridge Hotel, Atlantic City, 8/22/64 8/27/64 Wiretap. New Jersey 9/28/64 10/2/64 Manger Hotel, Savannah, Georgi Microphone 1/8/65 Park Sheraton Hotel, 1/11/65 Microphone New York, New York 1/28/65 1/31/65 Americana Hotel, Microphone New York, New York 3/29/65 3/31/65 Park Sheraton Hotel, Microphone New York, New York 5/12/65 5/13/65 Microphone Sheraton Atlantic Hotel, New York, New York 10/14/65 10/15/65 Microphone Astor Hotel. New York, New York 10/30/65 10/28/65 New York Hilton Hotel, Microphone New York, New York 11/29/65 11/30/65 Americana Hotel, Microphone

In addition to the above coverage of King, the following coverage was afforded the SCLC.

Installed	Discontinued	Type .	Location
10/24/63 11/8/63 7/13/64	1/24/64 6/21/66 7/31/64	Wiretap Wiretap	New York Office Atlanta Headquarters

All of the above wiretap surveillances were authorized under the signature of the then Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy who on 10/10/63 authorized the coverage of King's residence and any other future address to which he may move, and the New York Office SCLC. He also authorized wiretap coverage of King and the Atlanta headquarters of SCLC on 10/21/63. These authorizations were given during the administration of President John F. Kennedy.

Attorney General Kennedy did not sign any microphone surveillance requests. Microphone surveillances were authorized by Bureau officials acting on general authority relating to the Attorney General.

# ACTION:

None. For information.

: 132989755 Page W.

New York, New York

UNITED STATES OF ERNMENT Memoran 🗬 m 1 - Mr. 1 C. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Bishop DATE: October 18, 1967 : Mr. W. C. Sull 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore FROM : G. C. Moore 1 - Mr. D. Ryan 1 - Mr. Marion pohor 1 - Mr. D. M. Wells SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNISM PURPOSE: Attached for your approval for dissemination to friendly news media sources is a copy of a Negro newspaper editorial attacking Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference. DECTUCOMICO DA JUNTARIONA FERE BACKGROUND: "3/3/8/ 26 26 UNOCH 15 18.129.81 King's group is in desperate need of funds. an effort to combat this problem, King has organized a variety show starring Harry Belafonte, well-known Negro vocalist with a subversive background, to tour seven major cities in the United States. The proceeds will go to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. King is touringwith the group and speaks during each performance. The attached editorial entitled Think Twice Vo Before Going to Coliseum Tuesday Night" appeared in the "Forward Times," the leading Negro newspaper in Houston, Texas. This paper attacks King for his stand on Vietnan and claims his appearance in Houston is "an imposition on the community." King is also referred to as "a misguided & 'Moses' who has lost himself." In addition, the article claims King's position regarding the Vietnam war "borders upon treason." Further, "a men who will not fight for his country hasn't got any civil rights or any respect due him." ツーノひをとブリー Enclosure 100-106670 13 NOV 3 1957 DMW:ekw. (8) INUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 100-106670

#### OBSERVATIONS:

ticket sales were slow in Houston, Texas, prior to the performance on October 17, 1967. This newspaper story may have caused many of the citizens of Houston to "think twice before going" and indeed, not go at all.

It is felt that if this article is given wide-spread publicity as how thinking Negroes really feel about King, two objectives can be accomplished. Compublicate King are traited to his country and recent secondly, reduce his income from these shows since he has five more performances to give; namely, Chicago, Illinois, October 19; Cleveland, Ohio, October 21; Washington, D. C., October 23; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 26; and Boston, Massachusetts, October 27.

# RECOMMENDATIONS:

The attached be forwarded to Crime Records Division for dissemination to appropriate friendly new media contents

CANIN

V. M.M.

OK:

Handel vitte Ed Morres -Newsterne Chain - 0 10/23/67 (Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# TO COLSEN TUESDAY NIGHT

newspaper, city and state.) "FORWARD TIMES" HOUSTON, TEXAS 10/14/67 Date: Edition: Authors Editor: Julius Carter Title: Character: or Classification: Submitting Office: 100-104 Being investigated

(Indicate page, name of

3/29

ENCLOSURE

100-108-70

NW 55070 DocId: 32989755 Page 61

Several weeks ago FORWARD TIMES made an editorial expression which stated, among other things, that Dr. Martin Luther King had strayed off onto an extremely dangerous course which ran in the opposite direction from the civil rights leadership course that vast numbers of citizens had come to know and respect him for over a wide span of years.

that this newspaper, of course, respects and upholds Dr. King's right to take a position that is, what we think to be, contrary to good judgement. If he wishes to be the spokesman for the 'peaceniks', that's his business. When, however, Dr. King joins with others and tries to impose that poor judgement upon the entire Negro community which is already beset with more in-depth and complicated problems than can apparently be coped with, at that's point we call it our business.

FORWARD TIMES takes the position that Dr. King's visit to Houston next Tuesday night is an imposition upon this community of the first order. We also think that the fact that he is shrouding his "remarks" behind a big name popular singer like Aretha Franklin suggests subterfuge. If Aretha Franklin, who is now at the peak of fame, permits this group of 'peaceniks' to use her name to further their efforts, all that we cay say, is, "that's her business." If she wakes up. plater and finds that she has acted just : like Tokyo Rose and Axis Sally, all that we can say is that she brought it all upon herselt.

Our concern is not so much with what course Dr. King and Miss Franklin elect to tollow. What concerns us is that the in-

nocent public, if not properly forewarned, might be taken in by their visit: to Houston. We think that if what Dr. King has to say isn't within itself meritorious enough to draw a crowd, he shouldn't be coming to town in the first place to say it. As it stands now, Aretha Franklin's name has been added to the show and many people will pay the tee expecting to hear her sing. She will be the 'bait' to help get the crowd inside the Coliseum. Once inside, the trapped ticket purchasers will have to sit quietly while Dr. King spews about the "immorality" of the war in Viet Nam. Whether we like it or not, the United States of America is at war with a determined aggressor. How we got into this war matters little at this point. The bold truth is that we are shooting 'live' ammunition at them and they are shooting the same type back at us with re-<sup>v</sup>markable effectiveness.

Looking at the conflict logically and realistically, we cannot escape the fact that we have absolutely no course open to us but to disregard all of the babble of weaklings. We, as bonafide American citizens, must take a stand with our country. In our actions, in our conversations and in our preachments, we must give no aid and no comfort to the enemy.

We must remember that all wars are immoral and when Martin Luther King preaches about how immoral the American bullets are and fails to offer us an alternative for stopping those immoral bullets being fired at our boys, we have got to take the ex-civil rights worker to task for his oversight.

There is no middle ground here for any misguided "Moses" who has lost himself King got lost just outside of Chica-

go in a town called Cicero and he hash't been the same since. We cannot sit by and allow him to lose thousands of Negro citizens also just because he can't find his own way.

Crispus Attucks didn't call the cause at Boston Commons "Immoral". He stood up like a man and fell like a proud i soldier. From that moment on, both black and white men have stood up for Ameri-: ca. Negro citizen soldiers have stood like men and fallen, if need be, on battle fields in tar away places all over the world every since Crispus Attuck first stood up back in the beginning. This nation has grown strong and it is respected and, yes, even feared, because we have been blessed by the Almighty Grace of God to have strong men at the right place at the needed time who didn't mind standing up for right, for God and for Country. It then is not reasonable that we now should settle for anything less than what the most courageous have done.

As we see it, Dr. Martin Luther King is suggesting that we Negroes take something lesser than the courageous route. If he follows the same pattern that he has tollowed in his other "remarks" made in other cities, he will dwell upon Negro problems just long enough to get the attention of the listeners and then he will suddenly shift to the hard-sell of taking the lesser route in the war that this bountry is now engaged in.

in the long run we will lose any and all respect that the total community might now hold for us. Our job is to try and build more respect and not tear down the little we already have.

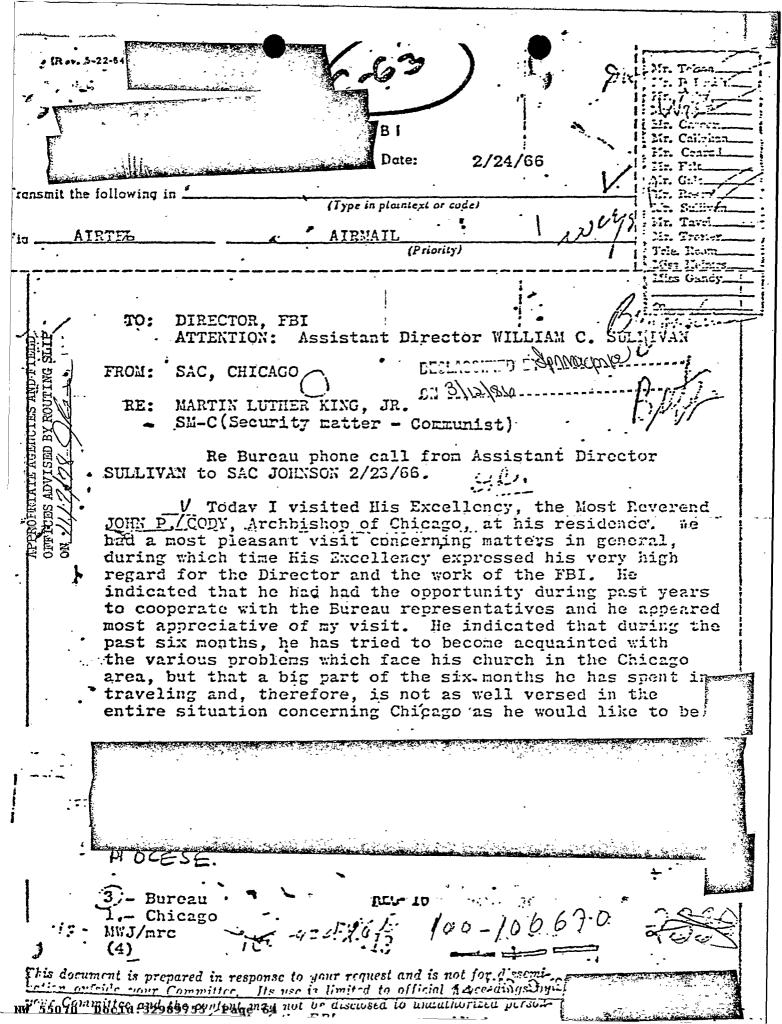
A man who will not fight for fils country hasn't got any civil rights or any respect due him. For Dr. Martin Luther King to try and cloud our people's minds, in regards to helping our country in its hour of need, borders upon treason.

There is no soft middle when one's country is at war or in trouble that will allow room for ambitious men to play "footsy" with wild hairbrained schemes. Either you fight or you run. Either you support your tighting men or you sabotage them with preachments that sound good, give hope and give courage only to the enemy.

Even though Negro citizens have had differences 'at home' they have always stood firmly shoulder to shoulder with the remainder of America when the going got rough. FORWARD TIMES believes that this will continue despite peoplitike Martin Luther King and company.

It puzzles us how Harry Belafonto was selected to headline a show that was supposed to be aimed in the Negro interest. We cannot help but wonder how much real concern he has for the suffering of Negro womanhood. As we recall, once he got famous, he quit his Negro wire and married a white woman. We don't have anything against marrying white women, but when you do, don't come into Houston and try to charge hardworking Negro women \$7.50 admittance iee under the pretext that they are going to hear one thing and something else is up your sleeve.

Of course, Houston citizens are free to do anything that they choose about attending this show. All that we ask is that you THINK TWICE BEFORE COING.



I feel that this visit was highly productive. has accepted my invitation to visit the Chicago Office. gave me his private telephone number and asked that we stay in very close touch on matters of mutual interest.

Bureau.will be kept advised of developments.

16

FBI (Type in plain text or code) Sority or Method of SAC, PERMITS (157-1092) (P) DECLACOIFIED BY DIMON Ro Momphis mirtol and LIM dated 3/29/68 Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 11 copies, for WFD 3 copies, and for Atlanta 3 copies of LHM captioned as above and dated 3/30/60. Copies are being furnished to regional offices of rilitary intelligency. Information in TAM was incuished to WILLIAM BRAY, 111th INTC, 3rd Army, Momphis, and Mt. GEORGE FEATHERS, Inspectional Bureau, Memphis: Tenn., Phagmar: CRD, ISD, IIU. RAO, CD, ACSI, OSI, 55 Room 836 HOW FORW: 9 & D. DATE FORW: APR 4 Bureau (Encs II) (RM) BY: CAP.GOS. - Atlanta (Encs 3) (PM) (Info) / (1-SCLC) (1-MARTIN LUTIER KING, JR.) (1-Washington Spring Project % - WMO (Encs 3) (RM) (Info) (1-SCLC)(1-MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (1-Washington Spring Project) Hemphis (1 - 157-1092) (1 - 157-556) (Possible Racial Violence, Major Urban Areas (1 - 157-166) (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) (1 - 100-4105) (MARTIN LUTHER KINGL JR.) 157-9146-50 (1 - 157-1097) (Washington Spring Project). The state of the s T - 100-4525) (CIMPLES :. (1 - 100-4579) (CALVIN LERGY TAYLOR) ZE APR 3 1958 1:(1 - 157-109)(SNCC) (21)(1 - 66-1687 Sub) (Dissemination File A FEIHA by HSC-4 NH, \$2070 Decret: 32/99755 / 4 4/19, 46.

'¥z 157**–**1092'

ATLANTA AND WFO DIVISIONS (INFO)

. Information copies are submitted in view of these offices' interest in MARTIN LUTRER KING, JR., SCLC, and the Washington Spring Project.

Date: 3/29/68 inamit the following in ... (Type in plain text or code) (Priority or Method of Mailing) DIRECTOR, FRI TU: FROM: SAC, MENUTYS (157-1092) (P) I AND WILLIAM STRIKE, Marches, Tombschus 3/1/20 Jouragnie RM 12-01-61 (00: Memphis) Re Memphis airtel and LUM, 3/28/68. Enclosed for Eureau are 11 copies and for Atlanta 2 copies of LMM captioned and dated as above. Copies are being furnished U. S. Attorney, Memphis; U. S. Secret Service, Memphis; and Regional Offices of Military Intelligence. ACENOT: CD, AND, IIU, RAO, CD, ACSI, OSI, SU 3 - Bureau (Encs. NOLOSURE HOW FORW: 2 - Atlanta (Escs.2) APR 4 DATE FORW: 12 - Nemphis BY: CARGOS (1 - 157 - 1092)(1 - 157-556, Possible Racial Violence, Major Urban (1 - 100-4105, MARTIN LUTHER KENSY 52.5 (1 - 157-166, SCLC) 2 APR 2 1968 (1 - 100-4528, CHARLES L. CAPRAGE) (1 - 157-1038, SAMUEL CARTER) C. Eishoff - 157-957, JOHN B. SMITH)
(1 - 157-1018, CLLVION R. JAMERSON)
(1 - 157-103, SNCC) (1 - 66-1637 Sub A, Dissemination File) WHL: greh (1?)NW 53070 DocId 32989755 Page 68

Mt. 157-1092

Information in the enclosed LHM was furnished to to litth Military Intelligence, Third Army.

Memphis, Tennessee

LE ADS:

## ATIANTA DIVISION (INFO)

in view of the fact that it is origin in the case remarks LLTHER KING, JR., and SCLC.

# Mamphis Division

AT MEMPHIS, TENN.

Will continue to follow and report pertinent developments.







# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Memphis, Tennessee March 29, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to Tile No.



Title: SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Reference: Memorandum prepared at Memphis, Tennessee, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



TOD STATES DEPARTMENT OF M

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Sa Roydo, Places Hefer to 8500 Sec. Memphis, Tennessee March 29, 1968

TO ENDINATION TO

SANITATION WORVERS STRIKE

MENDALS, TEXNESSEE

RACIAL MATTERS

On March 28, 1968, a first source advised that the sanitation strike, Memphic. Tennessee, has been in progress since February 12, 1968, and that it has gradually deteriorated into a racial conflict. The source stated that the vast majority of the 1300 strikers were members of the Negro race. Source one also stated that the strike support had been primarily taken over by Negro groups in Memphis, Tennessee, primarily consisting of approximately 125 Negro ministers. members of the Memphis Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance which has adopted the name Community on the Move for 72.4// Equality (COME) and source recalled that daily marches in support of the strike have been held originating at Clayborn Temple, a church of the African Methodist Episcopal Church located at 280 Hermando, Memphis, Tennessee, this being the strike support headquarters. Nightly rallies have been held at various Negro churches and such nationally known leaders as Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Hayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, and Reverend Martin Luther King. Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), have come to Memphis to address large rallies of strike supporters.

Source one recalled that Reverend King spoke at a mass rally in Mason Temple on the night of March 18, 1968, at which time he called for the Memphis Negro community to have a massive downtown rally during which all Negro employees would stay away from work and all school children would stay away from school and scheduled this march for March 22, 1968. This march was cancelled at the last minute due to a 16-inch snowfall in Memphis on that date and was later re-scheduled for Thursday, March 28, 1968.

157-9146-45 ENCLOSURE

NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 71

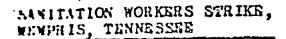
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SWITATION WORKERS STRIKE, WEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Inspectional Eureau, Memphis Police Department, both advised on March 28, 1968, that preceding the march high school age students from several Negro high schools in a rather boisterous manner left school to head downtown to participate in the mass march scheduled for March 28, 1968, to begin at 10 a.m. At Hamilton High School, a predominantly Negro high school, some two hundred to three hundred youngsters took to the streets, began throwing rocks, and resulted in police being called. They three rocks and bricks at the police, injuring several police and as a result the police had to use considerable force, according to Lieutenant Arkin, to quell this disturbance. First reports were that tear gas was used on the students, although Lieutenant Arkin stated that this definitely was not true.

Lieutemant Arkin pointed out that the start of the march was delayed until approximately 11 a.m., due to the late arrival in Memphis of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., who was to head the march. He did not arrive until approximately 10:22 a.m. at the Airport, and in fact did not join the march until it had proceeded one block north on Hernando from Clayborn Temple

Source one, source two and source three, all of whom were in the vicinity of Clayborn Temple immediately prior to the start of the march, pointed out that approximately five thousand to six thousand people congregated near the Temple for the start of the march and they estimated that at least half of these people were teenagers and of school age. Among the marchers were individuals who sources, who are familiar with many people in the Negro community. Would describe as common criminals and both sources one and two recognized several as being people who have been in and out of penal institutions for various law infractions in the past.



The march was ostensibly under the control, according to these three sources, of the COME group. The COME group handed out literally hundreds of prepared placards rade of cardboard and carried on long 4-foot pine poles. It was apparent to these three sources prior to the march that many of the youngsters were planning to use the placards as sticks and clubs because they were indiscriminately ripping the cardboard away, leaving a 4-foot pole in their hands which many of them waved in a threatening manner.

In fairness to the march marshals and ministers leading the march, all three sources heard several of them caution the people in the crowd against violence and some of the youths would utter obscenities at those who were cautioning them. Sources one, two and three observed in the vicinity of the Temple several individuals in Memphis who have identified themselves with the black power movement.

For example, source three observed John Henry Ferguson, who has already been arrested three times in connection with incidents in connection with the strike, we young male Negro, and John Burrell/Smith, an Owen College Tf. 1917. student, and self-acclaimed leader of the Black Power sovement, at the Mosque. Ferguson made fun of the marchers, saying that he had more important things to do, inferring that he was going to engage in violence. Source one, Tho is particularly close to the black power movement, which he said refers to itself as Black Organizing Power (BOP), To an affiliate of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and headed by Charles Laverneg Cabbage and John Burrell 74 >: Saith, commented that in fairness to the BOP group these individuals did not organize any violence as such. However, thuse individuals have repeatedly made inflammatory statements during recent weeks and he recalled that on the night of March 5, 1968, Charles Laverne Cabbage, before approximately 1500 people at a strike support rally in Clayborn Temple, passed out to the audience a leaflet containing an inflammatory letter from H. Rap Brown, Chairman of the SNCC.

Sanitation workers strike, Memphis.tennessee

and also containing a professional type drawing showing in detail how one could make a Molotov cocktail.

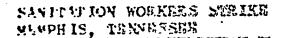
MEMPER BLACK OPCINITING POWER On March 28 and again on March 29, 1968, source two advised that prior to the start of the march, the parade marshals agreed to put the sanitation workers strikers in the front of the march with the remainder of the people to follow behind. He stated that several of the marshalskept cautioning the youngsters to be peaceful and that he personally saw two self-admitted BOP people. Games ElmoreXPhillips and Samuel\Carter both students at LeMoyne College, male Negroes, and other unknown associates; and that they were making remarks sometime between 8:30 and 9:30 a.m. near the Clayborn Temple that they were going to "tear this S.O.B. town up today." Phillips made some general statements about some high school students being "chicken" and staying in school rather than marching and he stated that the white people who were participating in the march were fools for marching because if any trouble started that the Negro marchers would turn on them first.

Source two stated that the march started at approximately 11 o'clock a.m., and that Phillips and Carter and some of their unknown associates remained behind. As

MUSTATION WORKERS STRIKE,

the march progressed north of Lindon on Hernando,. Phillips and another associate from LeMoyne College understood to be in the BOP group, Clinton Roy Jamerson. went back into an alley and obtained some sciens and bricks. At this point, they moved on up ahead of source two. He did not see them thereafter, Source two added that the march progressed peacefully, although it was definitely not well organized in that the marchers were walking all over the street and sidewalks and that there was no order whatsoever to the line of march. He stated that the march headed north on Hernando to Beale, west on Beale toward Main Street, and that by the time he reached Third and Beale many of the teenagers had ripped the signs off their poles and were waving them wildly as clubs.

Source two continued that on reaching Third and Beale Street, the head of the march had already progressed as far west as Main Street and he observed unknown young Negroes using the long sticks to break windows in Paul's Clothing Store at Third and Beale and that he could hear windows breaking further west on Beale Street, a 2-block trea consisting of pawn shops, clothing stores, and dry goods stores. Almost as if spontaneously Negroes who had been in the march began looting these stores and breaking windows and running in all directions. Some of the parade marshals were urging them to reverse their direction and return to Clayborn Temple in an effort to break up the crowd. Police officers were also urging them to cease and desigt and return to the Temple. By this time, which would have

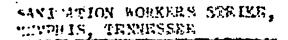


been approximately 11:15 a.m., according to source two, man confusion reigned, people yere running in all directions, and the police were doing the best they could to stop the looters and move them back toward Clayborn Temple. Various kerroes etarted runors that the police had shot a teem-age girl but source later determined that this was not true.

Source two returned to the Temple, along with several hundred of the marchers.

On March 28, 1968, Lieutement Arkin stated that when the front of the march had proceeded to Beale and Main Street, there was complete disorder on the part of the marchers: they were all over the sidewalks and all over the streets; and that at this point Martin Luther King, Jr., who had joined the march at Hernando and Beale with the Vice President of the SCLC. Reverend Ralph D. Abernathy and others unknown at that point to Lieutenant Arkin, were still marching at the hemd of the march. As the Windows of store fronts were broken out and sporadic looting began. King remarked that he had to get out of there. He and some of his associates ran on ahead and jumped into an old Pontiac automobile and were escorted away from the march by a Police Lieutemant to the Rivermont Hotel, an exclusive new hotel on the Mississippi River front operated by Holiday Inns of America. Lieutemant Arkin stated that King left the march at about 11:15 a.m and had checked into the Riversont by 11:24 %.m.

Lieutement Arkin added that by approximately noon the Police Department had broken up the crowd, being forced to use tear gas particularly in the vicinity of Clayborn Temple, after some of the marchers who had run into the Temple began throwing rocks and bricks at police from the roof top of the Temple and also began throwing from the streets, and when the police would start after them they would run into the Temple.



Source two recalled that prior to the start of the march some of the associates of Phillips and Phillips were making remarks near Clayborn Temple to the effect that some of the marchers should break windows and loct.

Source three stated that after the marchers returned to Clayborn Temple, after the looting started, the so-called black power group, including many apparent unorganized teeragers, virtually took over the Temple and Reverend James Morris Lawson, Jr., one of the leaders of the COME group, was unable to control them. One of these individuals made the statement, "We're going to take over this town."

The "Press-Scimitar" newspaper, Memphis, Tennessee, issue of March 29, 1968, in a story by Clark Porteous, "Press-Scimitar" staff writer, who observed portions of the disturbance on Beale Street where the major portion of the early looting occurred, stated that he saw the Memphis police take an awful lot off the looters in the way of bricks and bottles and that he heard some reports of police being rough on citizens, but he did not see any police brutality. He stated that many of the officers were taking a lot and doing it bravely.

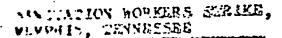
Another story in the "Press-Scimitar" issue of March 29, 1968, by Staff Reporter James R. Reid, described the rampant window breaking and looting which occurred from the South Main Street area around Beale Street, east on Beale to Hermando, and pointed out that Memphis police officers formed a line in an effort to move the crowd back and that they gave ample warning. The story reported that many of the crowd instead glovered at the officers who tried to move them from the area and that when the officers pushed against the crowd, many of the crowd pushed back. Reid reported that he saw one officer there felled in the melee, and that the crowd was then out of control with many of the crowd having long wooden sticks. He stated that reliew officers with megaphones asked the crowd to move and stated, "For your safety, move back."

SINITATIAN WORKERS SERIKE PENDENSES

Some of the officers nleaded, according to He stated that many of the efficers had earlier var pelted with rocks and bricks and had restrained namelyes from using clubs or cast. He stated that ansiderable force was needed by the value in order to control the crowd which had virtually turned into a mob and that it was necessary for the police to strike several c: the Negroes with night sticks in order to control them. Hy stated that he saw Lieutemant D. W. Williams of the Police Department turn from a small group of Megroes with his face covered with blood and gay other officers falling along the way. He stated that the officers observed by him reverted to force only after everything else had failed, yet he heard some of the Negroes in the crowd yell, "Police brutality." He stated that some of the owners of businesses, who had their windows smashed and their merchandise stolen as they took refuge from the violent rob that surged through the streets, were heard to remark-that no one was complaining about "mob brutality." He stated that many officers were struck by bottles, sticks and large rocks thrown by the crowd and that those in the crowd who responded quickly to the officers' command to move on met with little or no physical persuasion from the officers. He stated that in fairness, most of the crowd did move quickly.

Source three added that this source remained near Clayborn Temple throughout the march and observed numerous teen-age Megroes with sticks and also observed some of them literally tear some old iron beds apart, making iron pipes from the parts thereof, and making statements, "We're going to get some white bastards today," whereupon they ran down and caught up with the march and joined it. Source three pointed out that the march was extremely poorly organized; that the march leaders had no control over the marchers, even before they started; and that it was obvious that there would probably be trouble.





Lieutemant Arkin on March 28, 1968, advised that a reliable source of the Police Department had traver 8 and 9 a.m., March 28, 1968, observed John B. Leith and some of his black power associates near the Claytorn Temple with sticks and brickbats.

Source two added that he heard Charles L. Cabtage tell some of the crowd as they left the Temple, after the marchers returned to the Temple, that they should not run from the police and that they should "not start a job that they did not plan to finish." Cabbage did not elaborate but source two construed this as a call for trouble.

A fourth source advised that Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., Ralph D. Abermathy, and Bernard Lee, administrative aide to King, were scheduled to leave Memphis at 9:05 p.m., Central Standard Time, via Eastern Airlines, en route to Atlanta, Georgia, and were scheduled to leave Atlanta, Georgia, on the early morning of March 29, 1968, to fly to Friendship Airport in Ealtimore. Maryland.

Source one advised that after the trouble on Beale Street, the mass rally scheduled for Mason Temple on the night of March 28, 1968, which was to have featured Martin Luther King, Jr., as the main speaker, was cancelled.

On the late night of March 28, 1968, source four advised that King, abernathy and Lee had failed to catch the above-described flight and that no one had cancelled his reservations, and that to his knowledge King was still staying at the Rivermont Hotel.

During the afternoon and evening of March 28, 1968, Lieutenant Arkin advised that sporadic looting continued in the south-central area of Memphis, which is predominantly Regro area, and that the main targets of the sporadic varials were liquor stores and small grocery stores and sundry stores.

On the late night of March 28, 1968, Lieutenant Arkin advised that there had been numerous small fires set but none of them were serious. He stated that the Memphis Fire Decartment was able to extinguish the fires without trouble. He pointed cut that during the afternoon of March 28, 1968, the Mennessee State Legislature in a special session passed a statute which would give Memphis Mayor Henry Loeb authority to apply a curfew and that such a curfew was ordered to begin at 7 p.m., March 28, 1968.

Lieutemant Arkin further advised that by 6 p.m., Karch 28, 1968, approximately 3500 members of the Tennessee National Guard consisting of the Memphis unit and West Tennessee units had arrived and was on duty in Memphis, Tennessee, and that Guardsmen were preparing to patrol Kemphis in tactical units, each unit to be accompanied by one or more officers of the Memphis Police Department.

On the morning of March 29, 1968, Inspector G. P. Tines, Inspectional Bureau, Memphis Police Department, advised from records, as yet incomplete at the Memphis Police Department regarding the following statistics relative to the racial disturbance in Memphis from approximately 9 a.m., March 28, 1968, to 12 noon, March 29, 1968, as follows:

A total of 150 fires were set; most were small in nature, primarily trash fires. Approximately 30 of these were estimated by the Memphis Fire Department to have been caused by Molotov cocktails or some similar incendiary device. There have been over 300 arrests, exact count not as yet completed, primarily consisting of charges of looting, violation of curfew, arson, disorderly conduct, and related offenses. An approximate total of 60 individuals, many of whom were arrestees, have received medical attention for various injuries received in connection with the looting



SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE. venphis, tennessee

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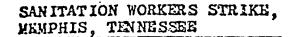
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NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 185-177.

and over-all disturbance. In addition, over 300 reported cases of looting and rather major vandalism have been reported to the Memphis Police Decartment by merchants throughout Memphis, again most of these being confined to the south-central area of Momphis, which is a predominantly Inspector Times emphasized again that the incomplete count shows that most of these were liquor stores, small grocery stores, sundry stores, and related establishments, plus numerous clothing stores and related stores in the Beale Street and South Main Street area, described hereinbefore.

Inspector Tines advised that five officers of the Kemphis Police Department were injured sufficiently to require hospitalization and that there were scores of minor injuries to officers requiring only on-the-spot field first aid.

Inspector Tines continued that there was a total of four individuals who were shot while in the process of looting, or as a result thereof. They are as follows: Lorry Payne, male Negro, age 16, 3023 Parker Road, an 11th grade student at Mitchell Road School, which is actually operated by the Shelby County Board of Education, just south of the Memphis City Limits. He was pronounced dead on arrival at John Gaston City Hospital. 1:20 p.m.. March 28. 1968. He was shot by an officer of the Memphis Police Department as he attacked this police officer with a butcher knife after he had looted a Sears Rosbuck store on South Third Street. He had run from this store into the vicinity of the Fowler Homes on South Fourth Street. Another shot but not killed was A. A. Sundry, Negro male, residence 303 Vance, who was wounded in the neck by a police officer while locting a store. Sundry was not seriously injured AFNOH- as the injury was superficial. Another shot but not killed was Alan Hintrell, Negro male, age 17, residing 988 Springdale Street, Memphis He was shot by a citizen while looting a store at 1286 Thomas about 4 p.m., March 28, 1968, by the Affilia store manager James Taylor. Taylor was charged by the police with assault to murder. He was shot after a beer bottle. was thrown through the store window. Tines stated that Eintroll is in serious condition with a shotgun slug in his back.



Another shot but not killed, according to Tines, was Ralf Dennis Payne, age 21, male Negro of 1835 Castalia, Apt. 3. He was shot by a policeman while looting a grocery store near Greenwood and Walker and is in fair condition.

Times added that a preliminary count of available arrest tickets, which is definitely not a complete list, indicates that at least ten Negroes arrested had pistols or revolvers on their persons and that numerous others had other lethal weapons such as knives.

Lieutenant Arkin advised that at approximately 1:20 p.m., March 28, 1968, the Memphis Transit Authority which operates the Memphis City Bus System, after receiving numerous complaints from its bus drivers that they feared for their personal well being due to the disorder, coupled with the fact that many of them had been individually robbed in the past, decided as a safety measure to stop the movement of City Buses for the remainder of March 28, 1968.

The Memphis 'Commercial Appeal" Newspaper, issue of March 29, 1968, in a front-page story, by an unidentified writer, reported that many of the looters and window breakers were black power advocates, and that several wore jackets of the "Invaders," a local black power group. This story did not give any basis for its statement to this effect.

On March 28 and 29, 1968, source one and source two, along with Lieutenant R. H. Arkin, all of whom are familiar with many phases of the black power movement in Memphis, Tennessee, advised that a small group of the EOP followers have put the word "Invaders" on their jackets but that many high school age students have done this for effect and are not necessarily affiliated with the BOP movement.

Sources one and two, along with Arkin, added that thus far there is no evidence that any of the BOP group participated in the locting and in fact source one who is particularly close to this group advised that he saw many of them immediately after the initial rioting and locting

started and that they definitely had not personally been involved in the looting. Source one pointed out that as mentioned hereinbefore these individuals had done much by their previous statements and actions outlined above to incite some of the more ignorant and greedy youths who were in the march.

portions of the disturbance and who are familiar with their actions, that the looting was not organized as such. He observed that in his opinion approximately 1 per cent of the marchers engaged in looting and violence and that many of these were people who were criminally inclined and who had been in previous trouble. He stated that would say that probably the first breaking of the first window was enough to set

off the crowd which had been emotionally worked up by its long wait for the start of the march and by the general festive air surrounding the march which was on a balmy spring day and was participated in by several hundred youths who obviously had cut school in order to participate.

The information set out hereinbefore has been orally furnished to representatives of Military Intelligence, Memphis, Tennessee, and the information not received from the Memphis Police Department has been orally furnished to Inspector G. P. Times and Lieutenant E. H. Arkin of the Inspectional Bureau, Memphis Police Department.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Memphis, Tennessee March 30, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

> RE: - SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE RACIAL MATTERS



Reference communication captioned as above made at Memphis, Tennessee, March 29, 1968.

On the morning of March 29, 1968, Henry Lux, Assistant Chief, Memphis, Tennessee, Police Department, advised that Rev. James Morris Lawson, Ir., male Negro, TENN. pastor of Centenary Methodist Church, Memphis, and one of the main leaders of the Community on the Move for Equality (COME), the Memphis Negro Ministerial Group leading the support of the sanitation workers, Memphis, Tennessee, who have been on strike since February 12, 1968, informed Lux that a downtown sympathy march for the strikers was planned for the afternoon of March 29. 1968.

Lawson stated that the march would be restricted to sanitation workers and adult sympathizers and that every effort would be made to eliminate the young element which created problems leading to window breaking, looting, and general vandalism which disrupted the massive march on March 28, 1968, led by Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

Later on the afternoon of March 29, 1968, Henry Lux advised that the march did take place running from Clayborn Temple, 280 Hernando, to the vicinity of the Memphis City Hall on Main Street with approximately 200 individuals participating. There were no incidents. Memphis Police Department and representatives of the Tennessee National Guard who are still on duty in Memphis as a precautionary measure, guarded the entire parade area, the marchers remaining on the sidewalks and observing all ELILACOTTED EN SON DRONGON

traffic restrictions. There were no arrests and no incidents. Lux pointed out that no permit is required for marches of any kind within the city of Memphis and that the Memphis municipal authorities are considering the possibility of passing an ordinance of this type.

Also, on March 29, 1968, Chief of Police James C. MacDonald of Memphis advised that there have been no serious troubles during March 29, 1968. He had instructed all of his officers to disperse small groups of youngsters in various sections of the city and that there were still sporadic outbursts of window breaking, minor looting, general vandalism, and the setting of trash fires. One squad car was fired on by unknown Negroes in the vicinity of Dison and Rile in south Memphis early on the morning of March 28, 1968, according to MacDonald, but the individuals firing the shots were not He stated that throughout the day the Memphis Police Department received numerous calls of reported looting, vandalism, and fire settings and fire bombings, although investigation by representatives of the Memphis Police Department and the Memphis Fire Department indicated that most of these incidents were minor. He pointed out that the major damage in connection with the March 28, 1968, disturbance was confined to a three to four block area on Beale Street in downtown Memphis with store fronts being damaged and practically all of a three block area. He stated that liquor stores are still closed, that National Guardsmen are guarding the stores which have been looted and where windows have been broken, that the merchants are boarding up the fronts of most of these establishments to preclude further vandalism and looting and he feels that with the presence of the Tennessee National Guard, along with the assistance of the Shelby County Sheriff's Office and his department, that the situation is well in hand and that, with the exception of sporadic . outbursts of vandalism, he does not anticipate any immediate trouble in Memphis.

On the night of March 29, 1968, Assistant Chief Henry Lux advised that there were approximately 33 additional arrests on March 29, 1968, by the Memphis Police Department on charges including miscellaneous looting, disorderly conduct, resisting arrest, and threatened breach of peace. He

reported that in City Court, Division II, more than 200 persons charged in the past two days appeared before City Judge BERNIE Weinman on charges ranging from drunkenness to assault on police officers. Judge Weinman bound 40 defendants over to the state, dismissed 46 others, and continued the cases against 118 until later in the month of April, 1968. The largest bond was \$5,000 set for Gordon L. Odom, Jr., of 336 South Parkway East on a charge of third degree burglary, this being set by City Judge Ray Churchill. Other bonds he set ranged from \$250 to \$2,000.

During the evening of March 29, 1968, the police received numerous calls of reported fire bombings, vandalism, and looting over a wide area primarily in the Negro neighborhoods but many of these proved to be unfounded on investigation. Lux advised that the curiew imposed by Mayor Henry Loeb on the night of March 28, 1968, continued on the night of March 29, 1968, but that it was a loose curfew in that any individual on the streets who had identifications would have nothing to worry about provided he could give a plausible explanation as to his purpose in being there. This meant that theatres, places of amusement, and restaurants and other functions normally operating at night would be uninterrupted. stated that riot damage resulting from the March 28, 1968, window breaking and looting was estimated by insurance officials at approximately \$400,000 not including the miscellaneous fires. He pointed out fortunately none of the This would not, of course, include fires were serious. losses due to interrupted business days because many office managers, store owners, government agencies, including Federal, state and county, dismissed their employees early both on March 28 and 29, 1968, in order to avoid trouble. He stated that the Memphis city buses were operating throughout March 29, 1968, but would stop around 7:00 P.M. and that in the near future it was anticipated that they would be operating of a full-time basis.

Lux advised that Tennessee National Guardsmen are bivouacked at the National Guard Armory on Central near the Mid-South Fairgrounds and on the military side of the Memphis Metropolitan Airport. He stated that there are approximately 4,000 troops from the west and middle Tennessee National Guard units on duty in Memphis. He had no knowledge as to when they would be pulled out, but predicted that they

would at least remain in Memphis over the week end of Earch 50-31, 1965.

He pointed out that school absenteeism in the city school system in Memphis on March 29, 1968, was nearly 40,000 and that the largest number of truants were at the predominantly Negro high schools.

Lux stated that the only injury reported during the day was to Memphis Police Patrolman E. W. MAXWELL, whose finger was severely cut while he was arresting a drunk young Negro who was fighting with other officers on Polk Street north of Chelsea, which is in a predominantly Negro neighborhood. He stated that at about 1:15 P.M., officers arrested two white youths, namely Samuel R. Waddell, age 20 of 2581 Kallien, Larry Williams, age 20 of 1669 Combs. He stated that he had been informed that officers seized a .22 caliber rifle in Williams living room. He did not have the details of the arrest. He stated many of those arrested for looting were youngsters ranging from 8 to 12 years of age. These were being turned over to Memphis Juvenile Court.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal newspaper, Saturday morning issue, March 30, 1968, reported in detail concerning activities of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., on March 29, 1968, and stated in a story on page 1 by Reporter Thomas BeVier that King came to Memphis to star in what was billed as a "dress rehearsal" for his April 22, 1968, "Poor People's Crusade" on Washington, D. C. The story continued, "By his own non-violent standards, the rehearsal was a flop." The story stated that King in a press interview March 29, 1968, reported that he would be back in Memphis as early as April 3 and not later than April 5, 1968, for another mass march and was quoted as saying, "We are going to have a massive non-violent demonstration in Memphis." The story stated that the question being asked in Memphis, the nation, and the world is whether - with the increasing militancy of black youth - anyone can say with certainty that a non-violent demonstration will stay that way.

King stated in the interview, "I am convinced we can have a non-violent demonstration" but was reported as adding that it would be impossible to "guarantee" that

there would not be any violence. The story stated that it was significant that King was more than a half hour late for his 11:30 A.M. press conference because he was meeting with three members of a Black Power group, which the paper referred to as "The Invaders." BeVier stated that these three young men refused to give their names and stated that they would give their own press conference at a later time.

The story continued that King was staying in a \$29 a day room at the Holiday Inn Rivermont, also known as the Rivermont Hotel. King claimed to the newspaper that he did not realize when he came to Memphis that there were those in the Negro community who were "talking about violence." He stated, "We (SCLC) had no part in the planning of the march. Our intelligence was nil." He said that if he had known there were persons likely to start violence, he would have had them made parade marshals, a move which he said had been successful in other marches.

He was reported as being critical of the press for reporting that he left the march in haste after the trouble started on March 28, 1968. He claimed that he left calmly because he said, "I will not lead a violent march." He said that while he "walked" with aides to a car, he was "agonizing over what had happened." The story reported that Assistant Police Chief Henry Lux had earlier said over the police radio at approximately 11:27 A.M., Thursday, March 28, 1968, that the march was apparently without leadership as Dr. King had asked for a police escort away from the march a few minutes after the first report of violence during the march. King was reported in the story as saying he did not think the riot "will in any way affect" his Washington plans for his Poor People's Crusade to commence April 22. 1968. He said he is undecided as to how much of his SCLC staff he can spare to organize the next massive march in Memphis early in April 1968.

The story said that later in Washington, D. C., Rev. Andrew Young, Dr. King's top lieutenant, said that the main thrust of the Washington demonstration would be delayed for about two weeks and that steps would be taken to avoid violence and that a "symbolic delegation," including King would reach Washington on April 22, 1968. The story continued

that King claimed that Thursday, March 28, 1968, march was "poorly planned" which the paper said amounts to criticism of Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., whom Dr. King himself had called "the leading non-violence theoretician in the country." The paper reported that Lawson is in charge of the strategy for the Memphis Negro ministers, also known as COME, and is pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church and continued that Lawson did not entirely agree with King's assessments.

The story stated for instance that King had said that the Black Power advocates with whom he met earlier had said that there had been a lack of communication between them and the ministers and that they felt "rejected." Rev. Lawson was quoted by the paper as saying, "There has been communication. I don't accept that," referring to King's statement. paper said that it was Rev. Lawson who had originally asked King to come to Memphis and that for about 10 years Lawson has served in an advisory capacity with SCLC. It stated that Lawson agreed with King that a non-violent demonstration is possible and pointed out that this was one of the reasons King was asked to come to Memphis. Lawson stated, "We didn't bring in Rap Brown (national chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee), we brought in King." He was reported to have further said that there were other reasons for bringing in King, one being to give the movement in Memphis a "national image" and another was to strengthen the leadership of the Memphis ministers.

The same March 30, 1968, issue of The Commercial Appeal newspaper had a lead editorial on page 6 entitled, "King's Credibility Gap," which stated that "Martin Luther King on the night of March 18, 1968, told an overflow crowd at Mason Temple: 'You know what? We may have to escalate this struggle a bit.' Dr. King then urged a total work... stoppage in Memphis by Negroes 'in a few days' and called for all Negro public school students to cut classes at the 'Try it and they will hear you,' said Dr. King. same time. The escalation came Thursday when Dr. King led a supposedly non-violent protest march from Clayborn Temple to Beale Street, west on Beale to Main, and a block north on Main. got what he asked - to an embarrassing extent. Negro students did play truant by the thousands and were joined by hundreds of other young Negroes in their 20's who turned the march into a riot and left Beale Street and a short section of Main in utter ruin. Photographs and eyewitness accounts identify those who did the destruction and the looting - the children and young people whom Dr. King had told to stay out of Having fled the melee, King later issued statements attempting to disassociate himself from the violence that he 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 89

had instigated. The claim will not hold water. Dr. King's pose as leader of a non-violent movement has been shattered. He now has the entire nation doubting his word when he insists that his April project - a shanty-town sit-in in the nation's capital - can be peaceful. In short, Dr. King is suffering from one of those awesome credibility gaps. Furthermore, he wrecked his reputation as a leader as he took off at high speed when violence occurred, instead of trying to use his persuasive prestige to stop it.

"There are many other second thoughts about the Beale Street incident of Thursday. More and more it is evident that Memphis police were well prepared, alert and firm when firmness was vital. What might have spread into far reaches of the city was blocked within minutes.

"The city administration with the help of the legislature and Gov. Buford Ellington got a curfew law which effectively restored general calm and peace.

"As always, there is another side to the coin. Memphis Negroes do need broader participation in Memphis government, and better job opportunities in our city. The sanitation strike, which has been the takeoff point for trouble-making, must be settled soon.

"Mediation and conciliation in the strike have been attempted without significant results. Obstinacy and stubborn position-taking will not lead to a settlement. There must be give-and-take.

"It wouldhelp if the Negro church ministers who have more or less taken over the cause of the sanitation employes would get them back to work. Then mediation might be attempted in a more reasonable atmosphere.

"The city should shut no doors. It, too, must mediate, if the issue is to be settled without further damage to Memphis."

In connection with the above mentioned Commercial Appeal story with reference to "The Invaders," source I who is extremely close to the leadership of the Black Power movement in Memphis, advised that this group technically

had instigated. The claim will not hold water. Dr. King's pose as leader of a non-violent movement has been shattered. He now has the entire nation doubting his word when he insists that his April project - a shanty-town sit-in in the nation's capital - can be peaceful. In short, Dr. King is suffering from one of those awesome credibility gaps. Furthermore, he wrecked his reputation as a leader as he took off at high speed when violence occurred, instead of trying to use his persuasive prestige to stop it.

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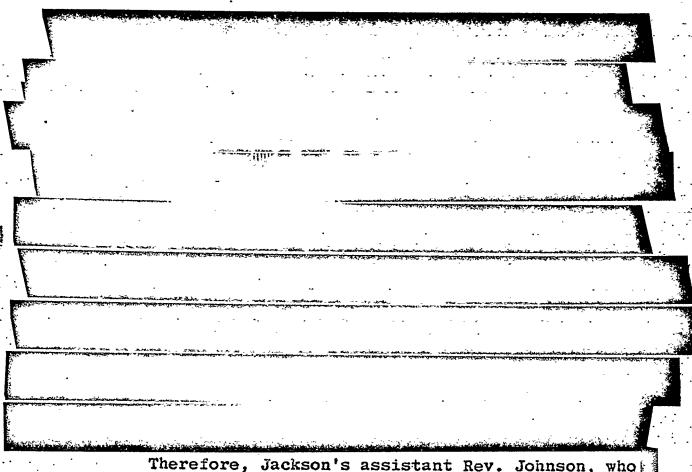
advised that this group technically

is known as the Black Organizing Project (BOP) and is affiliated with Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), which has national headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. It is led by John Burrell Smith and Charles Cabbage.

为在内容的。STELES In connection with anouther investigation conducted February 16, 1968. Charles L. Cabbage and John Burrell Smith introduced themselves to representatives of the FBI and introduced the governing body of the BOP organization as Charles Laverne Cabbage, 1924 Rile; John Burrel Smith, 1644 Hanauer, Apartment 2, Owen College student; Curtis Carter, LeMoyne College student, residence 377 E. McLemore; Charles Steven Ballard, 1830 Kansas Street, a student at Owen Junior College; Edwina Jeanetta Harrell, residence 2418 Gentry, Memphis State University student; Verdell Ronald Brooks; Owen College student, residence 1512 Ball Street; James Elmore, Phillips, 1592 Short, student at LeMoyne College; Clinton Roy Jamerson, 1397 Davis Street; Charles/Harrington, 2075 Rile, a student at Owen College: and they mentioned an additional person who was not present, namely Clifford Louis/Taylor, 2507 Fontaine, Memphis. ME MIGHTSUTERN

Cabbage and John Smith advised that some of their followers wear the words "The Invaders" on their jackets TEMN and John Smith stated that he personally wears these words on his jacket but that this is merely a name which some of them have adopted and that it is all part of the BOP organization.

As recently as March 30, 1968, that many teenagers in Memphis have put the word "Invaders" on backs of their jackets, although they are not necessarily connected with the BOP organization. They do this more or less as a symbol of their self-professed affinity with Black Power. pointed out therefore that the mere fact that one wears the word "Invaders" does not mean that he is a part of any organized movement, that the only known organized Black Power movement in Memphis is that of BOP headed by Cabbage and John B. Smith and the above mentioned governing body. He pointed that, for example,



Therefore, Jackson's assistant Rev. Johnson, who lives at 5183 Horn Lake Road, refused to take them to see Dr. Jackson.



On March 30, 1968, a second source advised that he had reliably learned that the 3 so-called 'Invaders' who were reported in the Commercial Appeal as having

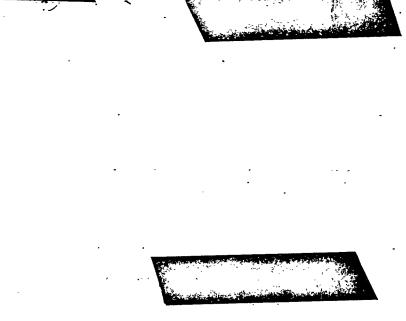
had an audience with Martin Luther King, Jr., on the morning of March 29. 1968, were the hereinbefore identified Charles Laverne Cabbage, the hereinbefore identified Charles Harrington, and Calvin Leroy Taylor, a male Negrowno resides at 347 West Waldorf and who is a senior at Memphis State University. Taylor works part-time as a copy boy at the Commercial Appeal newspaper. Taylor has recently told source 2 that he is a part of the BOP group, which is affiliated with SNCC and that he has been serving as a liaison representative of BOP with the COME group, with the Negro ministerial group, which is coordinating the strike support. Taylor further stated that when Harrington, Cabbage, and Taylor had an audience with King that their purpose in seeing King was to tell King that they wanted more of the "action" in Memphis feeling that they were not getting enough of the action. Taylor refused to elaborate but source 2 conjectured that by this Taylor meant that the Black Power group wanted more of a position of leadership and more policy making position in the over-all Negro movement in Memphis.

Source 2 also advised that the newsmen in Memphis and other officials will interchangeably use the word "Invaders" when they are actually referring to BOP and pointed out that it had been ascertained that actually the Black Power movement in Memphis uses several names, such as Afro-American Brotherhood, Black Student Association, BOP, and Invaders and that Taylor has told him confidentially that actually there are only about 12 to 15 hard-core BOP people in Memphis and that the others are merely followers or people who tend to imitate them. Source 2 also stated that he had reliably learned from several individuals who in the March 28, 1968, march when the trouble began, that the actual BOP people did not participate in any of the vandalism or looting although prior to the meeting several of them, exact identities not known to source 2, had been agitating the young high school age Negroes who were preparing to participate in the march by indicating that there should be trouble and that Memphis was not worth saving and that it should burn, and other inflammatory utterances to this effect.

on the afternoon of March 29, 1968, a third source advised that Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., President, SCLC, Bernard Lee, Special Aide to King, and Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, Vice President at Large, SCLC, all departed Memphis, Tennessee, aboard an Eastern Airlines flight 398

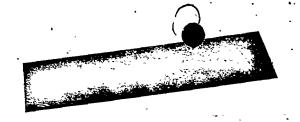
at 3:20 P.M. CST, March 29, 1968, their destination being Atlanta, Georgia. This source stated that to the best of his knowledge they went directly from the Rivermont Hotel to the Memphis Metropolitan Airport.

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(A characterization of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America and the Nation of Islam are set forth in the appendix section of this communication.)



The foregoing information was furnished orally to a representative of the Inspectional Bureau of the Memphis, Tennessee, Police Department and to a representative of the Intelligence Corps, Third Army, both Memphis, Tennessee, on March 30, 1968.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



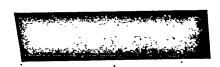
3/18/68 range the following in (Type in plaintext or code) AIRMAIL AIRTEL (Priority) DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448006) TO: SAC, ATLANTA (100-7182) FROM: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM BLACK NATIONALIST - HATE GROUPS RACIAL INTELLIGENCE (WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT) 18/20 gbirnochoc Re Bureau airtel to Atlanta 3/14/68. Baltimore's suggestion of utilizing a cartoon to depict the apparent alliance between SCLC and the NOI has, as the Bureau noted, definite merit. However, Atlanta is of the opinion the Bureau's suggestion of a pertinent newspaper article is more appropriate under the circumstances and might lend itself to wider circulation than a cartoon. The impact on KING of printed matter is apt to be greater than material presented in a cartoon no matter how skillfully it may be presented.

It is noted that during an SCLC retreat held in Atlanta in the middle of January 1968 regarding the WSP KING stressed that obtaining jobs or income for Negroes would represent a mere fraction of that which America owes

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the Negro throughout its history. He declared America owes an incalculable sum to the Negro who throughout his long years of involuntary servitude labored to build this country. This language almost suggests some degree of adherence to teachings of ELIJAH MUHAMMAD.

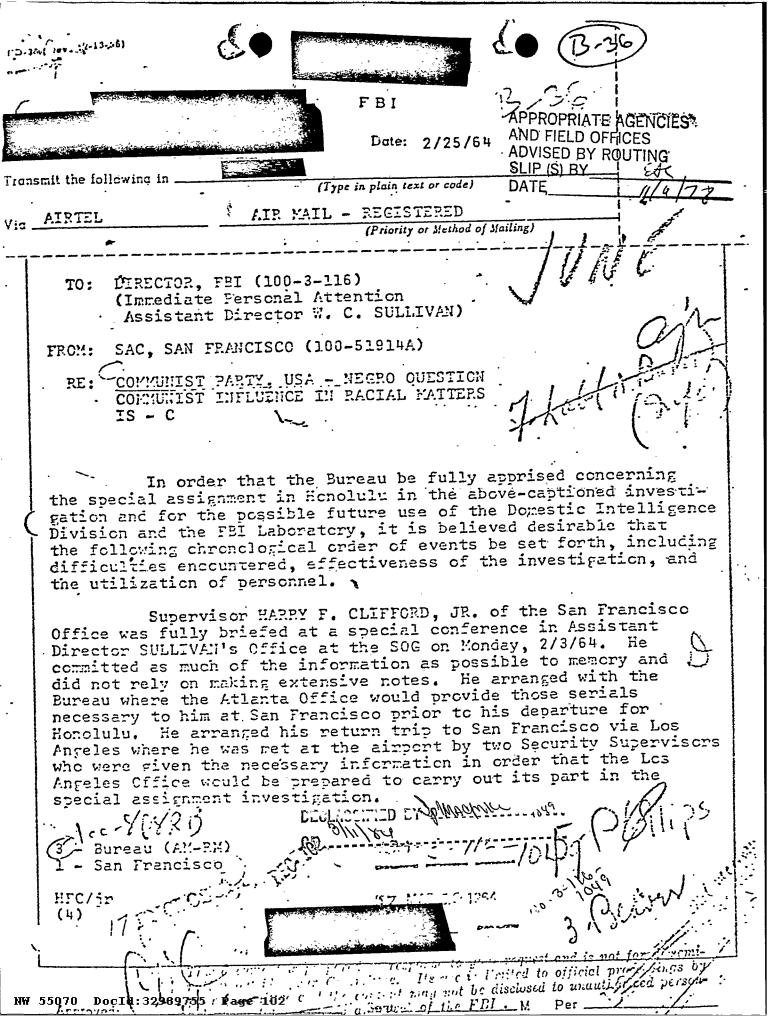
It is suggested the proposed publicity might be slanted to convey the thought that the apparent alliance between SCLC and the NOI possibly grew out of the former meeting between KING and MUHAMMAN; that in connection with the WSP SCLC is "pushing" the NOI in Baltimore. This, of course, would raise a question as to the sincerity of KING's current statements that the WSP is to be based on nonviolent techniques because the position of the NOI toward the white man is basically one of annihilation.

while KING is currently seeking the cooperation of other organizations to assist with SCLC's WSP he has shown no willingness to use SCLC to assist any other organization.

In effort to finance the WSP, SCLC plans to seek financial contributions from Negro churches. Establishing the thought of an alliance with the NOI which is opposed to Christianity may well discourage a favorable reaction on the part of some Negro churches.

It is felt KING's reaction to the proposed technique would be positive for counterinelligence purposes. KING considers himself a devotee of the nonviolent philosophies of the late MAHATMA GANDHI. To publicly align him and/or SCLC with the NOI should trouble him on this basis. It is further conceivable that MUHAMMAD may see fit to respond to this publicly which should embarrass KING further.

On 3/14/68 advised RALPH D. ABERNATHY, Vice President and Treasurer, SCLC, had recently commented he felt the SCLC staff employees assigned to Baltimore for WSP recruitment were inexperienced and not taking advantage of opportunities available to them (not explained). This might indicate a current weakness in the SCLC organization in Baltimore and that the proposed technique is timely



SF 100-11114A HFC/jr

Ipon his return to San Francisco, he selected the following personnel based upon recommendations by the Domestic Intelligence Division, by the FBI Laboratory, and upon his own experience with the men involved: SA FORDYCE G. LYMAN, because he is the rost experienced, most ingenious, the most unruffled, most commetent sound manifor this type of operation in the San Francisco Office; SA ROBERT U. MANN, because in both the Security and Criminal Intelligence Programs he has shown unusual ingenuity, persistence, and determination in making microphone installations; SA ALBERT P. CLARK,

running physical surveillances, and has been absolutely fearless in these types of operations for more than twelve years; SA PICHAPD E. STEPHENS, who has just recently completed an advanced course in and because he has had many years experience in overcoming photographic problems in connection with

A conference was had with these Agents, the proposed investigation outlined, the possible problems to be encountered discussed, and each was given a specific assignment in order to prepare himself for the special investigation in Honolulu. The need for the utmost security was emphasized.

SAS CLIFFORD and LYMAN were scheduled to leave San Francisco by air for Honolulu 2/12/64, to be followed on the following Saturday, 2/15/64, by the other three Agents.

In accord with instructions received from the Bureau, on 2/11/64 SA CLIFFORD telephonically contacted SAC PRICE in Honolulu to advise him of the details of the arrival of SAS CLIFFORD and LYMAN and to point out that a team of five men would eventually be operating in Honolulu. In this conversation no classified information was discussed.

SAS CLIFFORD and LYNAN arrived in Honolulu on the afternoon of Wednesday, 2/12/64. They proceeded to the office where the background of the investigation and the Bureau instructions in connection therevith were cutlined over a period of several hours to SAC PRICE. Mr. PPICE was immediately cooperative to the fullest extent possible. He readily understood the delicacy of the situation and pledged all-out support of the Agents on special assignment.

The Honolulu Office had received sufficient correspondence from Mainland Offices so they could be aware in a general way of what type of investigation was to be conducted concerning the principal Subject's (KING) visit to Honolulu. It was apparent to the Honolulu Office from the copies of communications in its file that the Bureau had an intense interest in the extracurricular activities of the Subject and the communist influence upon him and, therefore, the Honolulu Office was in a position to account for the principal Subject's public activities, appearances, speeches, etc.

SAC PRICE pointed out upon the arrival of SAs CLIFFORD and LYMAN that Honolulu was in the midst of the peak of its winter tourist season. The various airlines had just inaugurated a flat \$100.00 tourist flight to Hawaii and all of the principal totels were filled to overflowing with tourists. He believed that it would be difficult to obtain, many days in advance, a block of rooms whereby coverage of the Subject could be effected, but he indicated that he did have the official and personal contacts whereby a beginning could be made immediately.

Through its public sources, the Honolulu Office had determined that the University of Hawaii had planned to put the Subject and his party up at the Hilton Hawaiian Village for the days and nights of 2/18 and 19/64, and the morning of 2/20/64, while he was making public appearances. Supervisor CLIFFORD requested that if possible he and SA LYMAN be quartered in the Hilton Hawaiian Village. It was immediately determined by pretext telephone calls that the Hilton Hawaiian Village was filled to overflowing and was actually asking some of its guests to move elsewhere if possible.

It was pointed out to Mr. PRICE that if at all possible it was imperative for SAs CLIFFORD and LYMAN to at least be in the sare hotel where the Subject was scheduled to be a guest in order that full security could be established and in order that the equipment could be tested: By the evening of 2/12/64, through SAC contacts Mr. PRICE was able to obtain a room in the establishment for SAs CLIFFORD and LYMAN.

The Hilton Havaiian Village is a complex of five steel and concrete towers, each approximately fifteen stories tall, linked together by a series of 2-story concrete motel-like buildings with perhaps 75 independent shops, restaurants, bars, etc. around a huge open-air lobby. An inspection of the halls and the rooms revealed that the dividing walls were made of four inch concrete blocks. The Hilton Hawaiian Village has approximately 1100 separate accommodations, rooms, suites, and pent houses with room for approximately 2500 people. Literally hundreds are moved in and out of the hotel every day according to a fixed schedule, whereby they spend a certain length of time at this hotel in Honolulu, move out to other islands to make way for other tourists to come in, and return to the Hawaiian Village when the other tourists move out.

Through Mr. ED HASTINGS, a SAC contact, and a personal friend of SAC PRICE, Mr. PRICE began a most discreet inquiry to determine where the Subject and his party were to be located. It was discovered that the hotel is booked up so full and has so many commitments on a continuous basis, that it ordinarily books blocks of rooms and suites by type and price rather than making individual assignments to guests who have made reservations; thus, it would know that on a dertain day it would need, for example, 100 \$20.00 rooms, 50 \$25.00 rooms, and 40 \$30.00 rooms, but would not individually assign them until after the individual guest had registered at the hotel. This was the case with regard to the MARTIN LUTHER KING party. No specific space had yet been assigned and for security reasons it was determined best by the SAC and by the Agents on special assignment, that as far as possible, the hotel be allowed to follow normal booking procedures.

In the meantime, SAs CLIFFORD and LYMAN proceeded to establish their identities as tourists in the hotel and its environs. The Honolulu Office has ten cars assigned to it, all of which are relatively well known and all of which are equipped with 2-way radios. The Arents on special assignment explored the possibility with the SAC and experienced Agents of the Honolulu Office of switching license plates on one of their cars and utilizing it on the special assignment, but the considered opinion of all concerned was that security might be lost by such an arrangement and it was, therefore, resolved to rent a Hertz car right at the hotel for use during the special assignment.

Under secure conditions, SAs CLIFFORD and LYMAN unpacked and experimented with all of the Bureau equipment sent out or brought out to Honolulu under conditions as closely approximating what was anticipated in the actual investigation. They found that all of the equipment worked well and would be effective if we could arrange to be no more than one room away from the Subjects of our interest. Due to the heavy concrete construction of the towers composing the hotel, approximately one-half of the radio transmitting equipment would not be effective at any great distance because its signal was somewhat overshadowed by a powerful local TV station.

Over the weekend of Saturday, 2/15/64, and Sunday, 2/16/64, the experiments continued and in the meantime, SAC PRICE most discreetly pushed his efforts to have definite space ssigned to the Subject's party and to locate the special assignment Agents along side the Subjects.

The Kahala Hilton Hotel is the newest and perhaps the most luxurious in the entire Hilton chain. It was opened for business in January, 1964, has luxurious suites furnished at great cost, and is situated in an isolated area with its own man-made lake between a golf course and the sea. It is of solid concrete construction, ten stories high, and because of its prices attracts principally wealthy individuals who generally are older than the average tourist.

SAS CLIFFORD and LYMAN personally made a most discreet survey of the hotel during the afternoon and evening hours and discovered that at best it was a most sedate and formal place with almost no activity or action in the halls, elevators, and public places. Upon the arrival of the remaining three Agents on

special assignment in Honolulu, they were quickly acquainted with the situation at the Hilton Hawaiian Village and on Sunday evening, 2/16/64, made as much as a survey as was possible of the situation at the Kahala Hilton.

It was possible to obtain a room for these Agents in another tower approximately 100 yards away from the room occupied by SAs CLIFFOED and LYMAN. On Sunday afternoon experiments were conducted with the equipment over this extended space and it was found that most of the equipment worked very well even at that distants through concrete walls and glass windows, but that the TV station interferred with some of the equipment on certain wave lengths.

On Monday, 2/17/54, SAC PRICE was able to arrange that the Subject and his party be placed in Suites 404 and 405 of the ocean tower building of the Hilton Hawaiian Village Hotel and that SAs CLIFFORD and LYMAN would be given the suite numbered 406 along side that to be occupied by the principal Subject (405) and that the other three Agents would be given the suite numbered 403. One complicating factor was that no place else in the entire complex did the hotel have uncocupied space available allowing the designation of four rooms in a row for our purpose.

Another complication was the fact that the Subjects were due to land at the airport at 12:50 p.m., Tuesday, 2/18/64, and could be expected to be at the hotel at approximately 1:30 p.m. on that date, but three of the four rooms were occupied and could be expected to be occupied until the checkout time of 2:00 p.m. on Tuesday, 2/18/64.

SAS CLIFFCRD and LYMAN were able to move into Room 406 in the early evening of Monday, 2/17/64. The hotel arranged to move the guests out of Room 403 late that same evening and the other Agents were able to move in to Room 403. Investigation revealed that the occupants of Suite 405, which was designated for KING, were members of a folk dance group which was having its final dance in the ballroom on the second floor of the same building. By running most discreet surveillances and by utilizing a passkey obtained by SAC PRICE through the door connecting com 406 with 405, the Agents were able to establish double wasp

coverage in Poor 405 during the evening of Monday, 2/17/64, while the folk fancing party was going on. This provided the necessary coverage which was activated when the principal Subject and his party entered Room 405 at 2:12 p.m., Tuesday, 2/18/64. This coverage enabled us to contact a highly confidential source that evening which supplemented the information received from the microphone coverage. In order to obtain clear reception and if possible to overcome the Subjects' playing of the TV, on Tuesday morning, 2/18/64, a minimite was installed in another location in the Subject's suite and monitored from Room 406.

It had been determined that SA J. STEPLING ADAMS of the Honolulu Office had conducted an Anti-Packeteering investigation concerning SAM GIANCANA at the Kahala Hilton Hotel in January, 1964, and had established excellent working relationships with members of the staff on the working level at that hotel. At the ouest of Supervisor CLIFFORD, SA ADAMS was sent out to the Kahala Hilton Hotel and checked on reservations held by the hotel for all expected guests for the period from 2/19/64 through 2/25/64, and determined that there were reservations for single suites (each suite will sleep at least two people) for KING, WALKER, KEARSE (who accompanied the party to Honolulu), and DOLOPES EVAIS from Los Angeles. No reservation could be found for DOLOPES SHIFFEY, but apparently she could have fit in the room with EVANS since there were two beds in the room. Once this was discovered, through SAC PRICE's contacts, it was possible to arrange on Tuesday, 2/18/64, that specific rooms be designated for the above individuals and that we select adjacent rooms as desired.

This hotel, being a luxury hotel, was about 75% full and not as crowded as the other Honolulu hotels. Three of the Agents on special assignment accompanied SA ADAMS to the hotel on Wednesday morning, 2/19/64, and arranged the situation in such a way that by renting three rooms curselves as of that date, we could cover the four rooms requested by the Subject's party. These three Agents then checked into that hotel and worked all day Wednesday and nearly all night that same night, Wednesday-Thursday, 2/19-20/64. By 11:00 p.m. they had succeeded, most discreetly, in making nine different installations under rost secure conditions in the four rooms to be occupied by the Subjects.

100-51914A Mir

Just as they completed their job it was discovered ough the installations at the Hawaiian Village Hotel that.

three Agents then had to spend the rest of the night and ly morning hours removing the installations they had worked hard to make.

Shortly after midnight Thursday morning, 2/20/64, the tallations at the Hawaiian Village provided information that

Inis information was provided telephonically to the Angeles Office and enabled the Los Angeles Office to icipate where the Subjects would be and make, with Bureau mission, the proper installations at the Ambassador Hotel.

In accord with Bureau instructions, SAs CLIFFORD and AN gathered together the necessary material on the morning Thursday, 2/20/64, and preceded the Subjects to Los Angeles air. In Los Angeles they aided the Los Angeles Agents in atifying the Subjects and their voices on the evening of raday, 2/20/64, and the early morning of Friday, 2/21/64, then later spent the day of Friday and Friday evening working a the Los Angeles Agents in order that their coverage would be as efficacious as possible.

SAs CLIFFORD and LYMAN returned to San Francisco from Angeles on Saturday, 2/22/64. The remaining three Agents eved the more bulky equipment, packaged it for shipment to Bureau, San Francisco, and other offices, cleared out of the els, and arrived back in San Francisco on Sunday afternoon, 1/64.

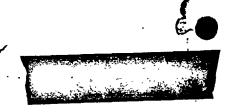
The cooperation of the Hilton Hotel system was such the Bureau was not charged for the rooms at the luxury la Hotel that were used by the Agents all day Wednesday, escay night, and Thursday morning, nor for the four rooms in we had blocked cut the day before and offered to pay rent of they would be saved for the Subjects.

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SAC PRICE of Honolulu, with funds from the San Francisco confidential fund, is settling the bill for the rooms used for experiments and for the towers at the Hawaiian Village Hotel and will forward the bills to SA CLIFFORD, who will voucher and blue slip same.

## OBSEPVATIONS AND PECOMMENDATIONS:

- (1) No matter what its size in population, Honolulu is basically a resort small town and all the Bureau personnel who participated in the investigation agreed that the Bureau was extremely wise in designating this operation to be handled as a special assignment in a semi-undercover capacity by Special Agents from another territory who were not known as Special Agents in the Honolulu area. The Honolulu Office and the San Francisco Agents are convinced that such an assignment could not have been carried out with full security by the Honolulu Agents themselves because they are too well known in this comparatively small town.
  - (2) Although using only five Agents to make technical surveys, technical installations, provide their own security, conduct discreet nearby fisurs of Subjects and potential subjects, and contact anonymous sources means that the manpower is spread very thin especially where two separate hotels are involved, it is believed that the use of an experienced coordinated special assignment crew may very well be the best way to attack this problem.
  - (3) The SAC and the local FBI Office are indispensable to the successful operation of such a special assignment. The two big questions that the local SAC has to be in a position to answer are: (a) Exactly where is the Subject going to be? and (b) Can we get a room next to him? Agents on special assignment cannot walk in cold in any area, much less a crowded resort area, and accomplish this with full security. It is the considered opinion of the Agents who participated in this special assignment that we would have been spared much anxiety



SF 100-51914A HFC/jr

and last minute improvisation if the Honolulu SAC could have been advised in advance, with utmost security, that he would be called upon to determine where the Subject was staying and to obtain adjacent space for the Agents on special assignment. This is a suggestion for the Bureau to consider in the event it plans future special assignments of this sort. This one worked well due to the excellence of the contacts.

Operation of individual air conditioning units both presented a considerable problem which made some of the conversations almost, if not completely, unintelligible. These particular Subjects seemed to have a tendency to turn the . TV on most of the time when they were in the room, particularly in the evening hours. We do not believe that it would be wise lo make either the TV or the air conditioning inoperable in a subject's room where a discreet installation is made with full security, but misur coverage becomes almost ineffective no matter where it is placed if the TV is plasting away.

Transcripts of those parts of the conversations which are pertinent to this investigation are being forwarded under separate cover as soon as possible.



emorandum Mr. A. H. Belmont DATE: December 24, 1963 1-Mr.Belmont Mr. W. C. Sullivan l-Kr.Süllivan 1-Mr.Baumgardner 1-Mr.Gurley COMMUNIST PARTY, USA 1-Mr.Ryan NEGRO QUESTION COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST 1-000 NOT In view of the influence the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), exerting on the racial situation, particularly through Martin ther King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference LC), the Director approved a conference be held between repretatives of our Atlanta Office and Seat of Government personnel. Recognizing the delicacy of this entire situation because the prominence of King, the primary purpose of the conference was explore how best to carry on our investigation to produce the gired results without embarrassment to the Bureau. Included in discussion was a complete analysis of the avenues of approach med at neutralizing King as an effective Negro leader and developing idence concerning King's continued dependence on communists for idance and direction. · The conference was held at the Seat of Government on -23-63. It was attended by Security Supervisor Henry Rowse and . Nobert Nichols from our Atlanta Office. The Seat of Government presentatives were Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, Inspector seph A. Sizoo, Section Chief F. J. Baumgardner and Supervisors T. Gurley and David Ryan. The conference lasted from 9 a.m. to p.m. Assistant Director Sullivan briefed the conference on the sk at hand. He pointed out the necessity for good judgment and screetness in conducting any investigation concerning this matter. made it clear it was necessary for us to continue obtaining idence of the CPUSA's influence on King and, through King, influence the Negro people. Ir. Sullivan also stressed the fact that, though King is a minister, we have already developed information Mr. Sullivan pointed out that the field should continue to ther information concerning King's personal activities, such as This document is prepared in the onse to have request and prof for dissemily nation outside your Confishing. Its use is priled to afficial proceedings bill your Confinition, and the conficult right not if disclosed to unauthorized person nel without the express approval of the fifth and the sepress approval of the 2000年1111日 11111 DocId: 32989755 Page 112

randum to Mr. Belmont
COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
-3-116



r that we may consider using this information at an opportune in a counterintelligence move to discredit him.

During the discussion which followed, the men from the ld outlined in detail the operation of the SCLC in Atlanta and manner in which it is managed by King.

Our discreet approach to this case has been necessitated ling's prominence and the delicate situation which surrounds the re racial novement. A wrong move could well result in extreme rrassment to the Bureau. As a result of the conference, it was ded we need to develop additional information in the following as:

- (1) We must determine and check out all of the employees of the SCLC.
- (2) We must locate and monitor the funds of the SCLC.
- (3) We must identify and check out the sources who contribute to the SCLC.
- (4) We must continue to keep close watch on King's personal activities.
- (5) We will, at the proper time when it can be done without embarrassment to the Bureau, expose King as an comportunist who is not a sincere person but is exploiting the racial situation for personal gain.
- (6) We will explore the possibility of utilizing additional specialized investigative techniques at the SCLC office.

Our technical coverage on King and the SCLC is producing collent information. It was decided that, in view of this fact since we could not engage in active investigation at this time bout embarrassment to the Bureau, we would hold in abeyance open estigation as outlined above for another 90 days. During this we will utilize the information obtained from our technical carage and conduct whatever investigation can be made discreetly.

DO.

Fandum to Mr. Belmont
COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
HUGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
-3-116

This conference proved to be most beneficial, and the from the field expressed their appreciation for the opportunity eing brought into the Seat of Government for the purpose of this entire matter. They were both enthusiastic about case and stated the conference was of exceptional benefit to and will be of assistance in setting the future course of the stigation.

### ION:

We will continue to give this case priority attention at the Seat of Government and in the field and will expose for the clerical fraud the first the first ortunity. At the end of the 90-day period, or sooner if ditions permit, we will make a further recommendation as to ther we are in a position at that time to take further action list King and the SCLC without embarrassment to the Bureau.

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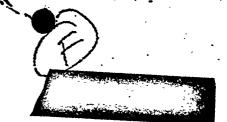
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nel reflort the a ress approval . Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: February 3 1 - Mr. Belmont : Hr. J. F. Bland, 1 - Hr. Evans 1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Rosen (McGowan) 1 - Mr. Bland r: STANLEY DAVED LEVISON 1 - Mr. Haack . SECURITY MATTER - C 1 - Hr. Kitchens Deputy Attorney General (DAG) White has requested that stant Director Evans discuss with him the association of the rend Martin Luther King and Levison since he feels some action t be taken. A w The Attorney General (AG) by letter dated 1/8/62 was advised bevison, is allegedly ose adviser of the Reverend Martin Luther King, prominent southern o leader, and wrote the speech that King delivered at the American ration of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations convention. (5) AG was also advised that Levison reportedly, through his associawith King. 100-3924502-135 IGROUND: sman and attorney, is in the Levison, aller crity Index. RVATIONS: The purpose in advising the AG of Levison's connection with was to alert him and the President that Levison was apparently his association with King as 392452 NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Pager115

indum for Mr. Sullivan STANLEY DAVID LEVISON 32452



ing. This has been accomplished.

It appears that White desires to furnish King, or one close to him, some information about Levison and to suggest east that King break off his relations with Levison.

urity of the country. mosever, if white or the AG feel a pelling need to furnish King information about Levison, it is leved!

White should be advised that under no circumstances build specific information as contained in the Director's letter be scussed with King, since it would definitely endanger our informant in the national security

# ECOMMENDATION:

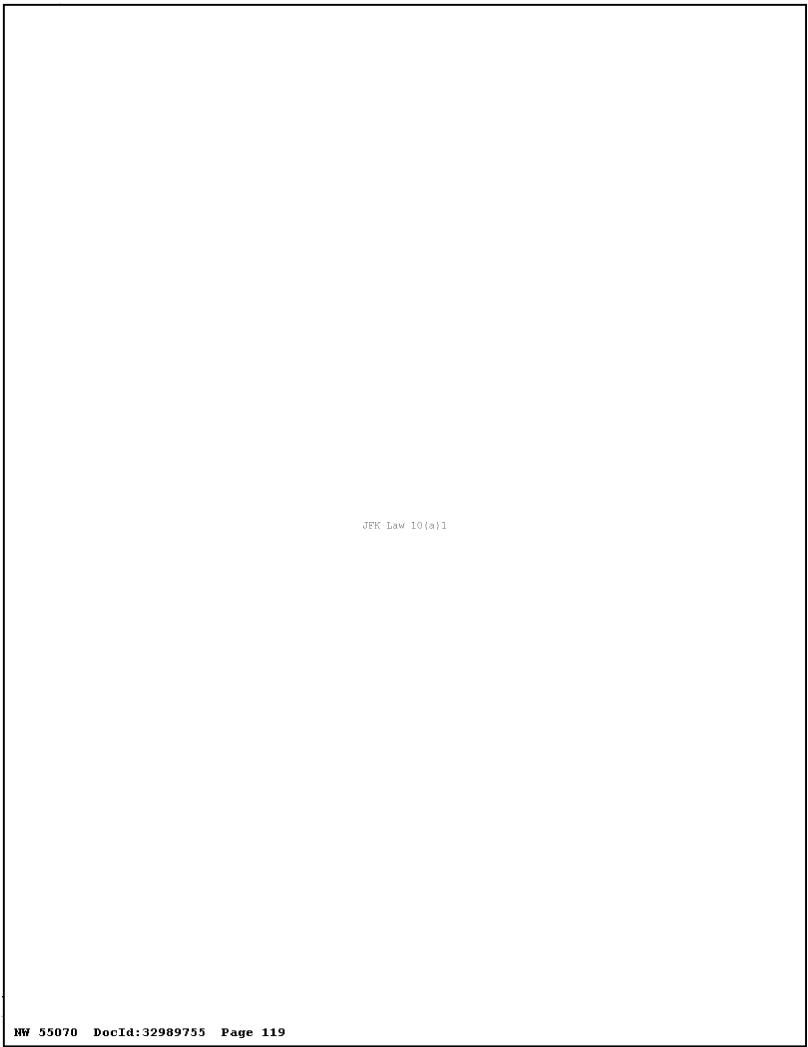
That this memorandum be forwarded to Assistant Director vans for his guidance in discussing this matter with DAG White.

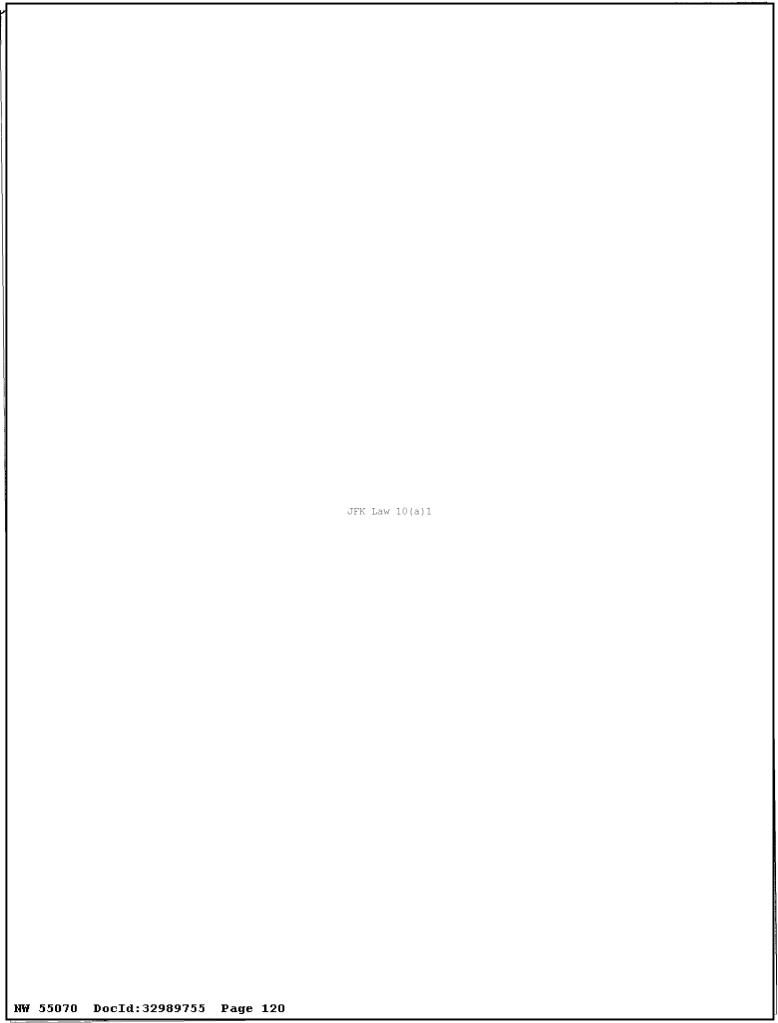
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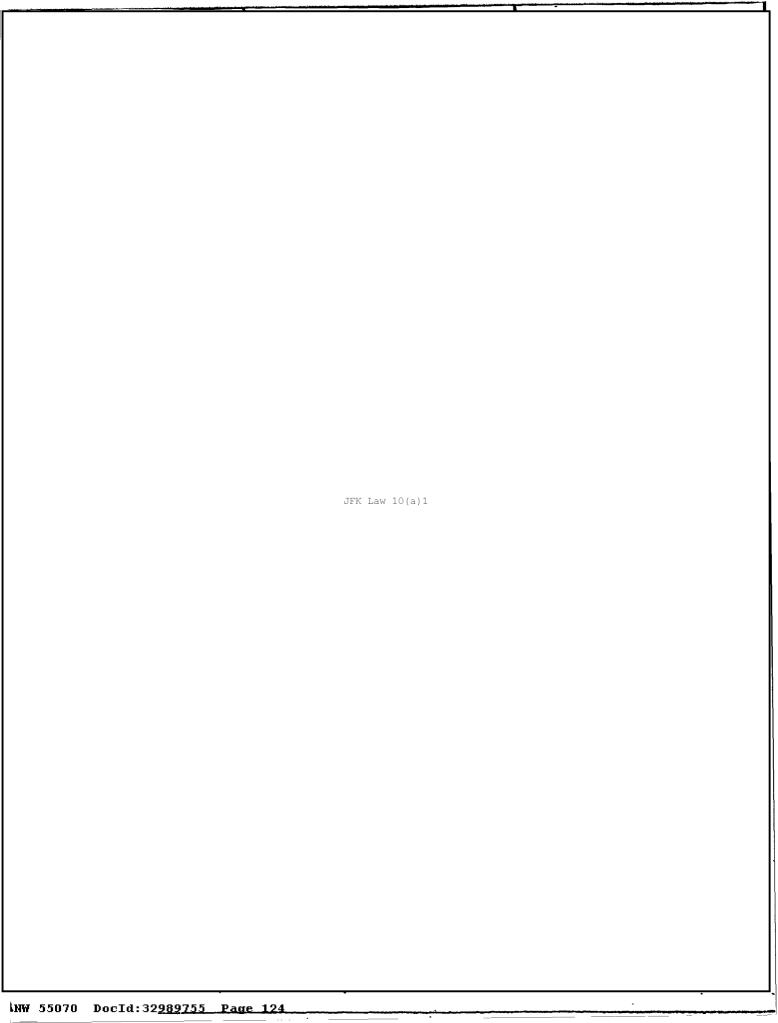
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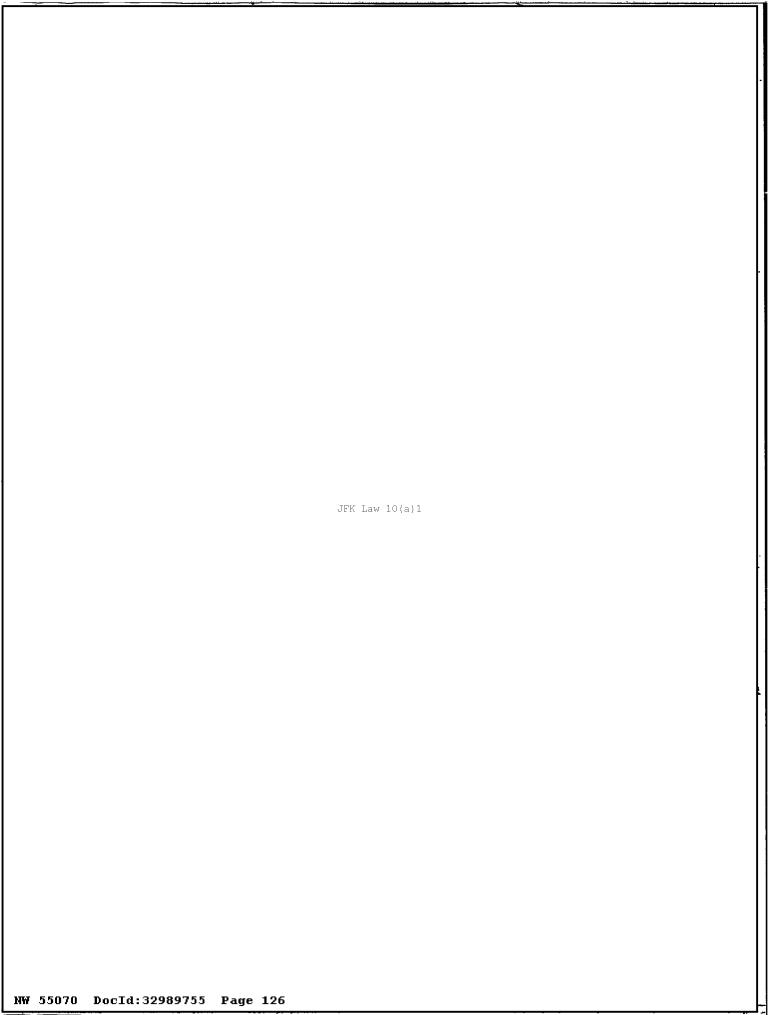




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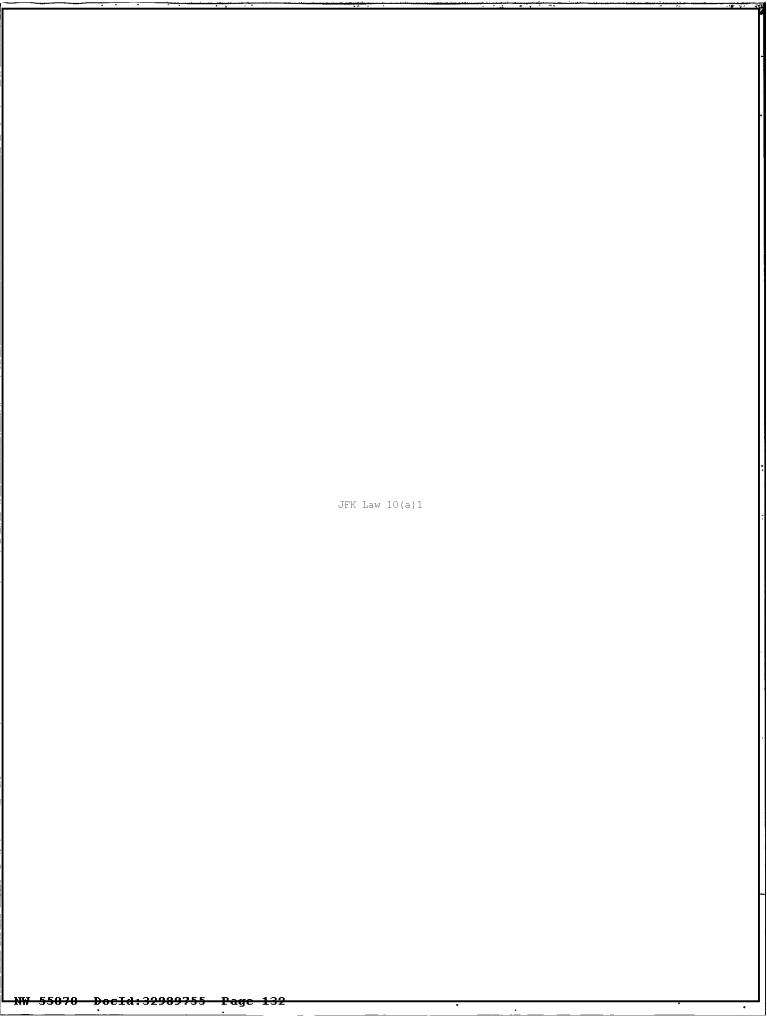
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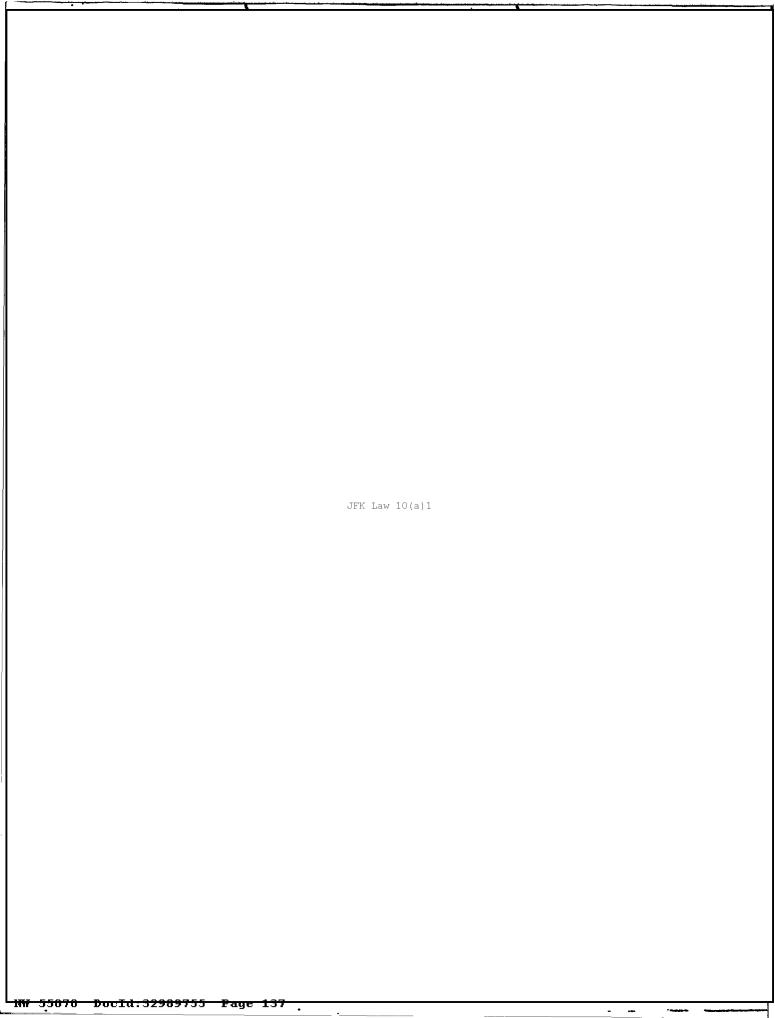


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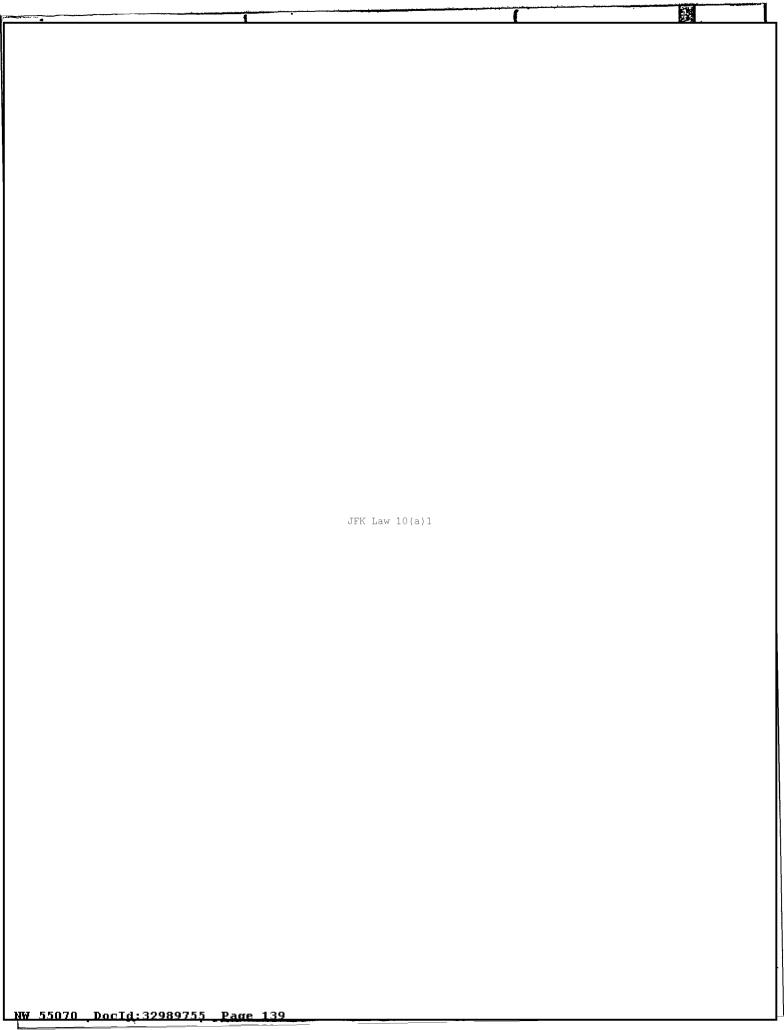
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1/48/SS 1 - Hr. Bland Airtel 1 - Ur. Ryan SAC, Rev York (100-129802) PERSONAL ATTINTION Muthalice Director, FDI (100-3-104-34) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD INTERNAL SECURITY - C OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (STABLLY DAVID LLVISON) ON 11/1/78 961 ... The position of communist Stanley David Levison as mentor and belief-the-scene advisor to Martin Luther King, head of the Southern Christian Lendership Conference, enables him to indirectly event approvaise infigurace upon the legitimate House ircedum movement. Immediate stops should be taken to descredit, expose or otherwise neutralize Levison's communist. You are instructed to immediately assign on a full-time basis an enterprising, imaginative Special Agent, who has proven his ability as a security investigator, to carefully review the Levison case file seeking possible counterintelligence approaches. If necessary, this review should be espanded to develop new investigative appreaches. A special exfort should be made to locate naterial of a public source and comprenies nature. Consideration should be given to initiating spot physicalsurveillances on Levison to determine his contacts and pattern of activity both as relates to subversion and his personal life (\$) Advise by return mail the identity of the Special Agent assigned to this important task. If circumstances warrant, you should assign additional personnel to this project to insure it is completed at an early dare. Vithin 45 days, you should submit to the Bureru a detailed summary of Levison's personal and subversive thekaruand le with emphasis on items presenting counterintelligence potential 1 - Nev-York (100-11113); 51-114 SEE HOTE PAGE 2 -1 - 100-392452 (Levison) REC- 13 DR:jav:lnn (7) 19 JUL I N 1966 -Wir-55070's Doctol/92989755 Page 1417

Airtel to SAC, New York
Re: COUNTRY FARTY, USA
COUNTRY HITCHLIGHNOR FROGRAM
109-2-104-34

With your summary, you should include possible counterintelligence recommendations looking towards the immediate or systematic neutralization of Levison()

Bear in mind information regarding Levison has been furnished by and rection may be taken which night regult

Do not initiate counterintelligence action without prior Europa authorization.

NOTE:

We are making a comprehensive review of Levison's Bureau case file for counterintelligence potential. Levison currently resides at 505 Vest End Avenue, New York City, and he is an atterney operating the Park Hanagement Company, realtors, at 1841 Broadway, New York City.

FBI



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York March 29, 1968

Bufile 100-106670

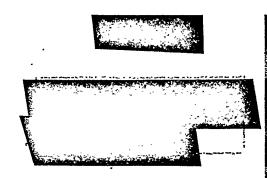


Martin Luther King, Jr. Security Matter - C



RECOMMENDATIONS NOR C NOLUSIONS OF THE FILL IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FILL AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY: \*\*

ENCLUS (L.)



Martin Luther King, Jr.

3/11/16

Jomochins

3/21/68 Date:

Transmit the following in . APPROPRIATE AGENCIE (Type in plaintext or code) 200 FIELD OFFICES AIRTEL ADVISED BY ROUTING (Priority) SLIP (S) BY DATE DIRECTOR; FBI (100-448006) SAC. CHICAGO (157-2209) FROM SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM BLACK NATIONALIST - HATE GROUPS RACIAL INTELLIGENCE (WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT) ReBuairtel 3/14/68. Chicago has carefully reviewed the Nation of Islam (NOI) file concerning the suggestion in referenced airtel concerning publicity circulated to possibly embarrass Washington Spring Project (WSP) efforts in Baltimore through a suggested alliance between forces of MARTIN LUTHER KING and the NOI. Additionally. highly placed NOI sources at Chicago, specifically the latter of whom was not available until 3/20/68, were also contacted in this connection and the matter was indirectly pursued with them pursued with them By way or background, as the Bureau is aware, KING and ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, head of the NOI, met briefly in Chicago during 2/66 under amicable circumstances, primarily as a result of MARTIN LUTHER KING's then recent entry onto the Chicago civil rights scene The meeting produced no tangible results insofar as cooperation, unity or program was concerned, however, did receive considerable local publicity. The meeting was basically for the purpose of showing unity within the Negro community. /u KING suffered no adverse publicity as a result of this meeting although within several days MUHAMMAD, at an annual NOI Convention, made remarks critical of KING for being too close to KEC-67 100-448006 - Bureau (RM) 1 - Atlanta (RM) 1 - Baltimore (157-2520) (RM) C. C. - Bishop DECLASIA DE 16 1 - Chicago JCS: main

·CG 157-2209



the white man. In reaction to these remarks publicly, KING glossed over this criticism and to some degree capitalized on it, indicating that in his efforts to build unified support for the cause of the Negro, he was in contact with all segments of Negro opinion. Indeed, as recently as 8/67, MUHAMMAD indicated a desire to again meet with KING to discuss the unity of the Negro.

As the Bureau and Atlanta are aware, KING and CASSIUS CLAY were in personal contact in Louisville, Kentucky, in 5/67, in the course of open housing demonstrations held under SCIC auspices.

In subsequent newspaper publicity concerning this meeting, KING was quoted as having praised CLAY for his refusal to be inducted into the armed forces, coupling this reference to attacks on our policy in Vietnam. The NOI publication "Muhammad Speaks" was one of the papers which contained KING's favorable remarks, including a comment that CLAY had given up \$1,000,000 in order to stand up for what his conscience dictated as right.

In short it would appear generally to be true that contact between KING and the NOI is not a heretofore unknown happening and it would appear that any effort to utilize this situation in Baltime must indicate more than casual associations or contacts, but in order to embarrass or inhibit WSP efforts should indicate a close working relationship or partnership between the two groups.

It should be kept in mind also, however, that as the above sources note, although CIAY is nationally known for his adherance to the NOI, he is also somewhat universally acclaimed and embraced by most groups within the Black Nationalist Movement, CORE and SNCC as examples, as well as the black community generally and has achieved somewhat the status of a martyred black folk hero.



CG 157-2209



Referenced airtel requested specific comments concerning NOI reaction to exposure of joint type efforts with KING's WSP.

As the Bureau is aware, ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has publicly stated that the white man has given him a million dollars worth of free publicity. This comment was specifically prompted by a television series about MUHAMMAD and the NOI which had nation-wide exposure, as well as being generally a reflection of constant expose type articles concerning the organization. stated that MUHAMMAD has been openly upset over a period of such lack of publicity given him and his organization by the white It would appear, therefore, that any disruption program as envisioned would in all probability, have no real effect on the NOI and the most that would be forthcoming from ELIJAH MUHAMMAD or one of his spokesmen would be a simple denial of such support for the WSP. "Muhammad Speaks" is one of the principal sources of finance for the NOI and its presence in WSP offices in Baltimore is believed a reflection of NOI diligence in assuring wide-spread circulation of this paper and would not in any way embarrass or compromise the NOI.

The above is furnished for the information and consideration of the Bureau and other offices inferested in the matter.



APR PRIATE AGENCIES

AN DIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP (S) BY

DATE

DATE

2:30 PM 4-2-68 URGENT VCS
TO DIRECTOR AND MEMPHIS

FROM ATLANTA

.ARTINE LUTHER KING, JR., SM-C.

SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE, WEMPHIS, TEKW., RM.

011 3/11/80

HAD LEARNED THAT HOSEA WILLIAMS, DIRECTOR OF VOTER REGISTRATION AND POLITICAL EDUCATION, SCLC; JESSE JACKSON, NORTHERN DIRECTOR, PROJECT

BREADVASKET, SCLC; JAMES BEVEL, SCLC STAFF MEMBER AND JAMES ORGANGE, SCLC FIELD REPRESENTATIVE, WERE CURRENTLY IN MEMPHIS. MARTIN LUTHER

KING, JR., PRESIDENT, SCLC, AND RALPH D. AEERWATHY, VICE PRESIDENT

AND TREASURER, SOLO, CONTEMPLATED DEPARTING ATLANTA APRIL TWO INSTANT VIA AIR EN ROUTE TO MEMPHIS. DETAILS RE TRAVEL OF KING NOT AVAILABLE

BUT INFORMANT GAINED IMPRESSION HE AND ABERNATHY WOULD DEPART DURING

LATE MCRNING. DURATION OF KING'S STAY IN MEMPHIS NOT KNOWN BUT SCLC

"ACTION COMMITTEE" MEETING SCHEDULED TO BE HELD IN MEMPHIS APPILE

THREE NEXT. 123 STEES

KING AND SOLO ARE DETERMINED TO LEAD ANOTHER MARCH IN MENTHES W

WILL BE MONVIOLENT IN ORDER TO PROVE TO NATION THIS CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED AND SERVICE PRESUMED IT WOULD NOT BE UNITL AFTE

END PAGE ONE

NOT RECORDED 198 APR 11 1958

NW <del>55</del>070 DocId:32989755 Page 14

PAGE TWO

APRIL THREE NEXT MEETING. HOSEA WILLIAMS IN CHARGE OF CURRENT EFFORTS IN MEMPHIS "REORGANIZE" SANITATION WORKERS IN ORDER THAT ENSUING MARCH WILL BE PEACEFUL.

ABOVE INFORMATION TELEPHONICALLY FURLISHED MEMPHIS
INFORMATION FROM

LHM FOLLOWS.

RECEIVED: 2:57PM EXF

UNITED STATES

# emorandum

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

G. C. Moore her

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

King Escerif

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Bishop

DATE: 2/20/68

1 - Mr. Morley 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. D. M. Wells

Selection of the select

## PURPOSE:

Attached ror your approval for dissemination are copies of a communication containing information concerning the progress of Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), to organize a massive civil disobedience campaign in Washington, D. C., in the Spring of 1968.

## BACKGROUND:

King in the past has publicly announced he will conduct a massive civil disobedience campaign he calls the "Washington Spring Project" in early April, 1968, to pressure Congress into passing legislation favorable to the Negro.

# RECENT DEVELOPMENTS:

King is currently holding the first of two workshops from 2/19-23/68 at Miami, Florida. He has invited approximately ( 150 Negro ministers throughout the nation to attend this meeting. The Ford Foundation recently gave King's organization a \$230,000 grant to hold these workshops in an effort to develop responsible leadership in the Negro ghetto areas of the nation's major cities. It has been determined that King plans to discuss the Washington Spring Project at this workshop.

Dr. John A. Morsell, Assistant Executive Director, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), has advised his organization is not supporting the Washington Spring Project and is taking no part in it. He advised the NAACP 14. 1. 64 11 - 321 Enclosure: 2-21-68

DMW: 1mr

RFU-34 CONTINUED -- OVER .

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Memorandum G. C. Moore to W. C. Sullivan RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

has tried, without success, to dissuade King from executing the Project. Dr. Morsell is afraid that King cannot control the demonstrators and there is a likelihood that the overall demonstration will be taken over by extremists.

King appears to be concentrating his attention on the South where he has chartered a small twin-engine aircraft to help speed him about urging people to support his campaign.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That copies of the enclosures be forwarded to Mrs. Mildred Stegall at the White House; Mr. William Welsh, Administrative Assistant to the Vice President; Secretary of Agriculture Freeman; Secretary of Labor Wirtz; Secretary of Defense; Secret Service; the Attorney General; the Deputy Attorney General; Assistant Attorneys General Pollak, Yeagley, and Vinson; the Inter-Division Information Unit of the Department; and to the Departments of Army; Navy; and Air Force.

Sung

Morty

2/18/66 DATE: Sullivab. 1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Baumgardner 1 - Mr. Bland 1 - Mr. Mohr J. Baumgardner 1 - Mr. Bates od - Mr. Wick 100-106670-2304 21 - Mr. Sullivan MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SECURITY MATTER - COLLIUNIST Sergeant Edward McClellen, Human Relations Unit, Chicago, Illinois, Police Department, advised that on 2/3/65 i Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadershi Conference (SCLC), met with Reverend John P. Cody, Archbishop of the Chicago Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church. The meeting was in the nature of a courtesy visit, at King's request, during which King reportedly informed the Archbishop of the nature and purpose of his campaign to end segregation and discrimination against the Negro in Chicago. King has selected Chicago to be the site of the first SCLC invasion into the northern civil rights problem. It is recognized by King that the future of SCIC Chicago program Figure 1 Figure 1 The Science of the ISCLC Chicago program. King stated at a press conference, after his meeting with the Archbishop, that he and Archbishop Cody were in substantial agreement upon the goals they were both seeking and Intended to keep in touch with each other. King declared he was hopeful of the active participation of priests and nuns in connection with his SCLC program in Chicago and had gained the impression from the Archbishop that such participation was a matter of individual conscience and would not be a matter of discipline insofar as the Diocesan hierarchy was concerned. King continues to rely heavily on the advice of his New York foursome, Stanley; Levison, Harry: Vachtel, Clarence Jones and Eayard, Austin, in connection with all major SCLC problems and activities. These individuals have all been members of the Communist Party or Communist Party front groups In the past. As long as King utilizes these advisors with subversive backgrounds, the danger remains that his SCLC activities will be influenced by communist-oriented thinking. Should communists or communist sympathizers succeed in influencing the SCLC Chicago program, it mould be a major breakthrough for the communists in the civil rights field. 100-106670\ FEB 25 1898 RFB: deh ? ин 55070 Degla: 32989755 . Page 152

Baumgardner to Sullivan Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 100-106670

King's meeting with Archbishop Cody has been discussed with Special Agent in Charge Marlin W. Johnson of our Chicago Office. Johnson has given assurance that he can talk to Archbishop Cody in complete confidence and Archbishop Cody will not violate this confidence. Bureau files show that Archbishop Cody, while serving as a Bishop in the St. Louis Archdiocese in the early 1950's,

he reportedly had an excellent knowledge

At that time

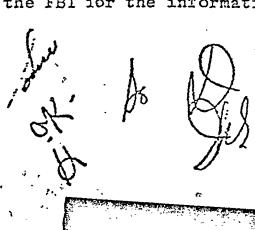
It is felt it would be desirable to have Special Agent in Charge Johnson brief Archbishop Cody regarding the subversive backgrounds of King's key advisors and to emphasize to the Archbishop the vast influence these individuals exert on King. In addition, Special Agent in Charge Johnson would disclose to the Archbishop King's own sordid activities Such a briefing would benefit the Archbishop in determining the degree of cooperation his archdingese will extend to King's program in Chicago and would probably result in a lessoning of King's influence in Chicago. This would be a serious blow to any possible communist attempt to exploit King's program in Chicago.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Assistant Director Sullivan be authorized to telephonically contact Special Agent in Charge Johnson and instruct him to brief Archbishop Cody regarding the strong influence being exerted on King by his key advisor with communist backgrounds and to inform him of King's own hypocritical Tablehavior. Special Agent in Charge Johns will inform the Archbishop that under no circumstance may the ever be any attribution to the FBI for the information furnishim.

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GSA GIH. 110. HO. 27 UNITED STATES 6 ERNMEN *lemorandum* 1 - Mr. Belmont 01 - Mr. Mohr DATE: 2/18/65 Mr. W. C. Sullivan l - Mr. DeLoaci Trotter 1 - Mr. Rosen Tele. Room Baumgardner 1 - Mr. Bland; 1 - Mr. Baumga SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 6 1 - Mr. Ryan SECURITY HATTER - COMMUNIST 0-17 P 3-3-65 Line w/R Rev 3-4-65 100-106670-917. This informative memorandum reports high lights of recent pertine conversations between Martin Luther King, Jr., and some of his associates having communist backgrounds, as furnished by our reliable, sensitive sources. King's Conferences With President Wice President and Attorney General 2/ 3/11/86 Sprnaente Exercise or apatapicalling The Vice President has already been briefed/concerning Rustin's communist background and record as a homosexual. of course, discount completely the possibility that Rustin's reman were an exaggeration to impress his listener. U King and Negro-Jewish Relations King has advised his close advisor Clarence Jones that he had accepted two speaking engagements. One is to address the Women's Division of the United Jewish Appeal 3/4/65 at New York City. The other would be address before the American Jewish Committee 5/20/65, New York City. March affair King is to be given the Eleanor Roosevelt Award. that Jones and "our friend", (probable reference to Stanley Levison) could work on the speeches. King told Jones that he had accepted these engagements because some of his Rabbi friends Have been telling him that Jews were not supporting the civil rights movement. King believes this is in part due to anti-Semitic statements being made by Negroes such as Malcolm (the Muslim leader). King thought it would help improve the situation if spoke before these groups.U RFC-3 100-106-10-511 2 MAR 3 1965 Comment; We are having the field attempt to verify any actual Liticipation by Levison in the preparation of speeches for King U Sable nots VIH + Ale(ec DAR Jong Love) Significan M23/62 1 - 100-442529 (CIRIL) CONTINUED - OVER nw SMP0k200cld(B2989755, Page 154

norandum for Mr. Sulliver: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

King's Fund-raising Activities:

King told Jones that he would be in California 2/25-27/65 to attend a big fund-raising project. It will include a showing of the movie "The Greatest Story Ever Told" and it would "scare the house of about \$28,000." In addition, there are two or three wealthy people trying to get 50 couples to give \$1,000 (presumably each couple) and they have 26 commitments already. King claimed that his organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCIC); needs the money desperately. They also discussed a group in New Rochelle, New York, which King said already had \$5,000 and desired to use it for a fund-raising project to earn even more. Jones told King that the advertisement which appeared in "The New York Times" 2/5/65 soliciting funds on behalf of the SCIC cost \$2,000. King sait that his office had already received \$12,000 as a result of this advertisement.)

# Friction Between King and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

In discussing the current racial situation in Alabama, King told Jones that SNCC was again saying that King likes to come into a situation the last minute, get all the publicity and the benefit of contributions. CC claims that King makes "grandstand plays" after SNCC has done all the eld work. King asked Jones if something could be done about this through Harry Belafonte (noted Negro singer). According to Jones, Belafonte is about the only person that SNCC will listen to and that he has heard Belafonte stop SNCC workers who tried to attack King's integrity. King said that he did not like for SNCC to fight against the idea of having a leader for the whole movement. King stated that the movement must have a leader because any ideology is fostered around having a leader around whom supporters can rally. Jones believes that he can arrange an unpublicized meeting between SNCC, SCIC and Belafonte.

Comment: The naked boldness of King's egotism is vividly reflected in his pronouncements about the movement needing a leader (obviously King himself).

#### RECOMMENDATION:

This is for your information. We are disseminating this information to the Department and the intelligence community.

N' also to Watson

WITED STATESICO CORNMEN and the coule of many not its discussof progressived in alicel proceedings by nel will out & express approval of the FBI . V. C. Sülliván DATE: September 16, 1963, 1-Mr.Belmont 1-Mr. Rosen : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner, 1-Mr.Casper 1-Mr.Sullivan COMMUNIST PARTY. USA 1-Mr. Bland 1-lir.Baumgardner NEGRO QUESTION COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS 1-Mr. Morley INTERNAL SECURITY - COLLUNIST 1-Mr.Kleinkauf 1-Mr.Phillips This memorandum recommends increased coverage of communist fluence on the Regro. The history of the Communist Party, USA PUSA), is replete with its attempts to exploit, influence and cruit the Negro. The March on Washington, 8-28-63, was a striking ample of such communist activity as Party-leaders early put into tion efforts to accrue gains for the CPUSA from the March. cumented information concerning the Party's influence on a principa rch leader. Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., is but an example. e presence at the March of around 200 Party members, ranging from veral national functionaries headed by CPUSA General Secretary Gus 11 to many rank-and-file members, is clear indication of the Party's v ite target (the Negro) today. ite target (the Negro) today. All indications are that the March was not the "end of the ! and that the Party will step up its efforts to explit racial rest and in every possible way claim credit for itself relating to "gains" achieved by the Negro! The entire field is being alerted to this situation in a oposed SAC Letter (attached). The field is being instructed to tensify our coverage of communist influence on the Negro by giving llest consideration to the use of all possible investigative chniques. In addition, the field is being told to intensify its verage of those communist fronts through which the Party channels s influence and to intensify its investigations of the many Party mbers and dupes who engage in activities on behalf of the Party the Negro field. Further, we are stressing the urgent need for aginative and aggressive tactics to be utilized through our Countertoligence Program -- these designed to attempt to neutralize or pt the Party's activities in the Negro field. Necessity for ompt handling of all facets of this matter to insure timely dissedutivity t( ) to the Department and other interested agencies is also being ph ized. -115 100-3-75 (CPUSA: Negro Quest:

randum to Mr. Sullivan RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA NEGRO QUESTION COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS £00-3-116 The proposed SAC Letter requires key security offices to submit to the Bureau, within 30 days, an analysis of their current coverage of communist activities in the Negro field plus details of their plans for intensification. Also, those 16 offices participating in the Counterintelligence Program on a regular basis are being required to include in their next monthly letters due 10-15-63 their plans to neutralize or disrupt Party activities in the Negro field. RECOMMENDATION: If approved, attached SAC Letter go forward apprising the field as above and urging full implementation so that the desired results may be achieved. Also attached for approval are necossary lianual changes. I contt understand how you can go. allely saiden your thinking and evaluation. Just a few reeks ago you contended that the Communist influence in the racial movement

res ineffective and infinitesimal. Thisaud the anding many memos of specific inalcomes of infiltration. Now you went to load the Field down with more coverage in spine of your recent memo depresenting C.P. influence in recial movement. I don't intend in waste time and money until you can make up your monds that the siturtion really is. H

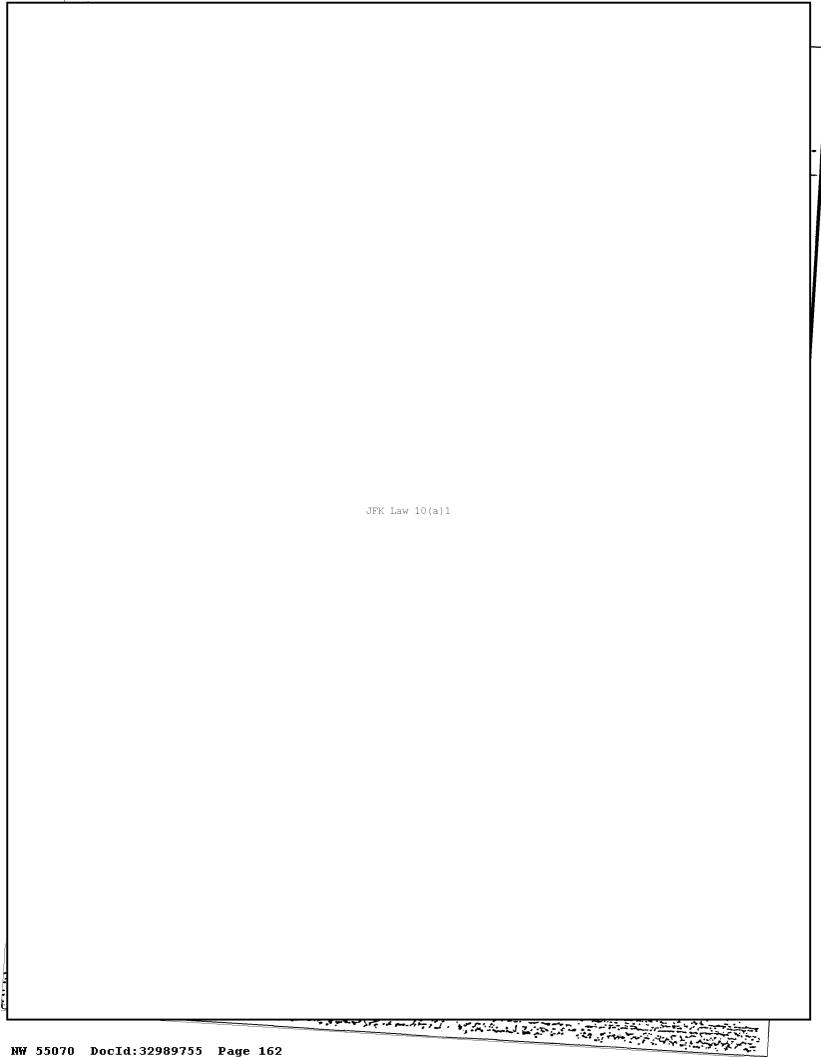
DocId: 32989755

your Committee as the content may not be disclosed for nel without the content may not be disclosed for movel of the FBI. In the it I mited to official Mr. A. H. Belmont Date: September Mr. W. C. Sullivan COMMUNIST PARTY, USA NEGRO QUISTION COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS INTERNAL SECURITY - C Predication: Reference is made to the enclosed memorandum dated 9/16/63 and to the attached proposed SAC Letter. On returning from a few days leave I have been advised of the Director's continued dissatisfaction with the manner in which we prepared a Brief on the above-captioned matter and subsequent. memoranda on the same subject matter. This situation is very disturbing to those of us in the Domestic Intelligence Division responsible for this area of work, and we certainly want to do currything possible to correct our shortcomings. We absolutely wi ie stubborn about admitting any mistakes we have made of be stiff-necked and unbending concerning our analysis of this matter. Director indicated he would not approve our last SAC Letter ub-il there was a clarification and a meeting of minds relative to the question of the extent of communist influence over Negroes and f ir leaders. In this memorandum I will seriously and sincerely try to clarify a most regretable situation. It is prepared not on official office memorandum but rather on plain bond believing that this discussion need not be made a matter of official record 3/19/20 36 MOSURO Common Agreement: First, I am sure we all are in agreement on the following which was in both the cover memorandum and the detailed brief ittached: (1) for the past 44 years the Communist Party, USA, has to influence degroes and to make communists out of them: (2) the 19 million legroes in the country today the Communist Party, USA; (3) Negro leader Martin Luther does have as an extremely important communist (4) we are right now in/this nation engaged in a form of social-revolution and the time has never been so right for exploitation of the y roes by communist propagandists; and (5) the Communist Party Lald in the future make prodigious strides and great successes with the American Negro to the serious detriment of our national security. in ddition to the above, the material furnished contained many pagas of specific examples of communist policies, programs-and-activities la 100.3-110. 55070-Doctd:32909755

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NW 55070 DocId: 32989755 Page 16

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-100-438794 (Southern Christian Leadership Conference)

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# UNCLASSIFIED

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

NEGRO QUESTION

COLLIUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

100-3-116

# OBSERVATIONS:

It is believed that an examination of recent income tax returns of King might well reveal information which could assist the Bureau in its efforts to discredit King or neutralize his effectiveness. This is possibly applicable also if the income tax returns of the SCLC and the Gandhi Society were reviewed. In view of the possibility that the SCLC has already been under some investigation by IRS, a request for the results of such investigation is indicated. We also had information in late 1963 that the Gandhi Society was negotiating with IRS relative to tax exemptions and therefore the results of any IRS investigation of that Society would be worth procuring.

To date we have been most discreet and circumspect in our handling of the King investigation, as well as corollary investigations such as revolving around organizations, because of the position King has not only as a clergyman, but also as a "respected" Negro leader. It is therefore essential that our current requests of the IRS which are herein being recommended be handled in a manner which would provide for optimum security so that neither King nor any other unauthorized individuals may become aware of the Bureau's interest and so that no embarrassment may come to the Bureau. For this reason, the attached memoranda are classified "Secret."

## RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Liaison Section obtain two uncertified copies of each of the income tax returns available for the past five years pertaining to King, the SCLC and the Gandhi Society. Attached hereto are three memoranda for the use of the Liaison Section.

DECLASSIFIED ON 1/6-9-27-4

BY 16076 10-64/11/19-5- WOEM

CLASSIFIED GRE CATEGORY DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION-INDEFINITE

NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Pane 16 1 CC 1 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Ply, Please Refer to . No. 100-100670 WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 23, 1933

HELDHANDLEI VOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

(A-17)

re: Marth Luthir King, Jr. . Decentr Marthe - Combrist

Martin Luther Hing, Jr., resides at 560 Johnson Avenue, N.H., Lilania, Georgia, and is the President of the Couthern Christian Leadershie Conference, 530 Lubern Avenue, Atlania, Georgia. No is clarally associated with Linaley Levison, Editor of the Lord Communication Conty, 434.

Pursuant to your request that in view of the possible commist influence in the racial situation consideration be given to plucing a technical surveillance on King, it is requested that authority to granted to place a technical surveillance on King at this current residence or at any future address to which he may move. It is further requested that authority be granted to place a technical surveillance on the conthern thristina bendership Conference of which King is Fresident or at any future address to which it may be neved.

Con Regard-Respor L. 1915

100-106670-165 FB1

NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION
Unauthorized Disclosure
Subject to Criminal Sanctions

DECTIONING DAJANAGUAS

CIVICIVE

DATE

Hr. DoLoach - Mr. DeLoach - Miss Holmes W. C. Sullivan - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Kr. Baumgardner MARTIN LUTHER KING. JR. 1 - Mr. Bland "ECT: SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST 1 - Kr. Rozamus 1 - Mr. Bates ' Special Agent in Charge Roney, New York Office; called on 1/20/66 and advised that Martin Luther King, Jr., and some of his associates have a reservation at the Americana Notel, beginning 1/21/66 for approximately four days. Hing and his party will have Rooms 3435 - 3437. The New York Office has available Room 3335 from which it advises it can maintain a microphone surveillance on King with full security assured and without the use of any wiring. DECLASSIFIED BY DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF T and without the use of any wiring. 11 200/80 3/1/20 The Machine Now York Office requested author Ttylite Bake Tthe microphone surveillance installation the might of 1/20-21/60, that to be activated 1/21/66 with Tuliprocurity assured, \* It'also requested authority for expenditure of up to \$35 per day for the monitoring room. Comme sais reversablement On New York's assurance that full security was available and since time was of the essence, New York was told to go ahead with the installation and was also authorized to make the necessary expenditure for the monitoring room. Attached for approval is a memorandum to the Attorney General advising him that this microphone surveillance will be activated. 1/21/66 and will be immediately discontinued upon King's eparture on or about 1/25/66. H. F. Row - Room 6221 IB 100-103370 Enclosure d Renedeh 70% NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 166

Iemorandum A. H. Belmont

IS - C

BECT:

losuré 3070-: lml:djy:

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

NEGRO QUESTION

DATE: August 30, 1963

Reference is made to the enclosed material on which the

eived when Castro took over Cuba. You contended then that Castro and cohorts were not Communists and not influenced by Communists. Time

ect on the efforts to exploit the American Negro by the Communists."

The Director is correct. We were completely wrong about ieving the evidence was not sufficient to determine some years ago t Fidel Castro was not a communist or under communist influence. estigating and writing about communism and the American Negro, we better remember this and profit by the lesson it should teach us

I do think that much of the difficulty relating to the memoran-rightly questioned by the Director is to be found centered in the

d "influence.." We do not have, and no Government agency or private inization has, any yardstick which can accurately measure "influence" this particular context, even when we know it does exist such as in case of the obvious influence Stanley ison over Martin Luther King and King's incluence over other kegro

agogic speech yesterday he stands head and shoulders over all other ro leaders put together when it comes to influencing great masses of We must mark him now, if we have not done so before, as the

L dangerous Negro of the future in this Nation from the standpointy

are not confronted with the same problem. We do have here accurate disticks for establishing membership. Of course, our standards are

vellers, sympathizers or who aid the Party, knowingly or unknowingly,

unist hands !" Therefore, it may be unrealistic to limit ourseles as

This document to provide the response to your request and is not for dissemi-position of 55% over lamping. Its me is limited the official proceedings by

do not qualify as members. These we must not ignore. The old munist princhple still holds: "Communism must be, built with non-

nave been along to legalistic proof or definitely conclusive

DECLAS

eset ifthout the express approved of the FBI .

NW 550/0 Voc1d:32989755 Page 167

On determining membership of Negroes in the Communist Farty,

This means there are many Negroes who are fellow-

REC-5 / 1.2

ciers. Personally, I believe in the light of King's powerful:

communism, the Negro and national security.

ector has written: "This memo reminds me vividly of those I

ne proved you wrong. I for one can't ignore the memos re King, ell, Levison, Rustin, Hall et al as having only an infinitesimal

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Sullívan

1 - Mr. D.E. Hoore

1 - Mr. Baumgardner

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morandum for Mr. Belmont

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

NEGRO QUESTION

00-3-75



at would stand up in testimony in court or before Congressional muittees that the Communist Party, USA, does wield substantial fluence over Regroes which one day could become decisive.

The memorandum which the Director penetratively questioned, ile showing in the details the communist impact on Negroes, did fer from such limitations. These limitations we will make every fort to lift in the future. The great amount of attention this vision is giving to communist activities directed toward the Negro ould enable us to do this.

For example, here at the Seat of Government, the Negro - maunist question takes up as a whole the time of one supervisor and tring the past few weeks four men have been so occupied. Additionally, a specialized instructions are regularly given the field on communist filtration of the Negro; (2) monographs have been written on the bject and widely disseminated; (3) regularly disseminated are memorandated reports; (4) August 21, 1963, we devoted the entire Current Intellinace Analysis to the communist plans for the Negro March of August 28, (149 copies of this Analysis were disseminated to 44 agencies of the Government); (5) much material on the issue is given to Agents at analysis; and (6) an SAC Letter is under preparation in this Divisional giving the field the benefit of what we learned from the Negro March washington and issuing instructions for increased coverage of samunist influence on the Negro.

As the memorandum pointed out, "this Nation is involved in a rm of racial revolution and the time has never been so right for ploitation of the Negroes by communist propagandists." Nineteen million groes constitute the greatest single racial target of the Communist rty, USA. This is a sombre reality we must never lose sight of. We all do everything possible in the troubled future to develop for the rector all available facts relating to Negro membership in the Communist rty, plus the more complex and difficult to ascertain influence communist organizations and officials over the leaders and masses of groes.

We regret greatly that the memorandum did not measure up to at the Director has a right to expect from our analysis.

#### COMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

-

W.C.

Reference is made to the memorandum of Er. DeLoach to interview Reverend Eartin Luther ling, Jr., to give him the truth concerning the role of the Albany situation.

Runerous attempts were nade to contact him and he has completely

evaded all attempts to reach him to set the record straight.

King's comments have been previously brought to the attention of Lr. Berl I. Bernhard, Staff Director of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, and it was pointed cut to him that there is no basis in fact for King's remarks. In addition, it

was pointed out that four of the five Resident Agents at Albany are from northern states and one is from Georgia.

As has been indicated by Ar. Deloach's memorandum, interviews with publishers of the newspapers who carried Reverend Mr. King's lies have been conducted and they have been set straight. As pointed out, no further need to contact Reverend Mr. King exists inasmuch as he obviously does not desire to be given the truth. The fact that he is a vicious liar is amply demonstrated in the fact he constantly associates with and takes instructions from Stanley Levison Communist

## RECOMMENDATION:

NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 169

In view of the conduct of Reverend Mr. King in completely evading any attempts to learn the truth of this Eureau's role in the Albany situation, it is recommended that in addition to the action taken above, the attached letters to the Attorney General and to Mr. Bernhard be sent pointing out the avasive conduct of King.

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	157-6-2 MILLION EXPLANCE TO EXPANSE OF SPANSON OF SPANS
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IVIETHULUNUUTTE August 23, 1963 1-Mr. Belmont ir. F. J. Baumgardudi 1-Mr. Rosen 1-Mr. Sullivan 1-Mr. Baumgardner : COLLIUNIST PARTY. USA 1-lir. Bland NEGRO QUESTION 1-lir. Gurley 3 INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST Pursuant to the Director's request, there is attached a detailed memorandum concerning the efforts of the Communist Party, USA, to exploit the American Negro. There is set forth below in this cover memorandum a synopsized version of the detailed memorandum. ETT WITTE EX JORDAN (13/12/185) The 19 million Negroes in the United States today constitute the largest and most important racial target of the Communist Party, USA. Since 1919 communist leaders have devised countless tactics and programs designed to penetrate and control ro population. It has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars pagandizing the Negroes in a variety of ways. These colossal Liorts have been related to "equal opportunity" and "selfdetermination" policies (the latter being discontinued in 1959 with the approval of Soviet Russia because it was ineffective). front organizations, parades, demonstrations, articles, pamphlets, books, films, speeches, civil rights, "peaceful coexistence," et cetera. These efforts, among other things, have resulted in establishing today such active Negro communist front groups as the African American Heritage Association, Freedomways Associates, and Southern Conference Educational Fund (not yet cited by the Attorney General). Additionally, efforts have been and are being made to infiltrate with limited degrees of success such legitimate Negro organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Negro American Labor Council, and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference headed by Martin Luther King, Jr. Other legitimate Negro organizations not known to be infiltrated, influenced or controlled but are targets include Congress of Racial Equality, National Urban League and the Student Monviolent Coordinating Committee. المناتات المن Enc. 100-3-75

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination, ortails nour Committee. Its are in limited to official proceedings by rear formittee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized person-

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Memoraridum to Mr. Sulla RE! COLSIUNIST PARTY, US. YEGRO QUESTION 3-75

Despite

the tyranny of communism."

While much propaganda is issued, there is no known substantial implementation of Communist Party aims and policies among Regroes in the labor field., The Communist Party has done all possible to exploit a great number of events and issues among Hegroes such as the Scottsboro Case; Emmett Till Case; Hontgomery, Alabama, bus

boycott: 1956 March on Washington, D.C.; 1957 Prayer Pilgrimage to Washington; "sit-in" demonstrations; "freedom riders"; and school integration campaigns. While not the instigator and presently unable to direct or control the coming Negro August 28 March on Washington, D.C., communist officials are planning to do all possible to advance communict aims in a supporting role. Martin Luther King, a key figure in the March, does have as an advisor, Stanley Levinson/

the Communist Party, USA, on the American Negro during the past 44 years, the Party has failed to reach its goal with the Negroes. The Director, on January 26, 1960, said publicly: is no secret that one of the bitterest disappointments ( mommunistic efforts in this Nation has been their failure In Ture our Hegro citizens into the party. Despite every type of propaganda boomed at our Nation's Negro citizens, they have never succumbed to the party's saccharine promises of a Communist Utopia. This generation and generations to come for many years owe a tremendous debt to our Negro citizens

who have consistently refused to surrender their freedoms for

Negroes represent ten per cent of the population of the United States or 19 million. If one was to apply this breakdown to Gus Hall's figure of 10,000 Communist Party members today, it would give to the Party 1,000 Negro members. (Applied to our classified figure of 4,453 active Communist Party members, the estimated number of Negro communists would be 445. This would not, of course, include communist sympathizers. supporters or dupes but only those included under our very strict and exacting Party membership requirements.) Despite the obvious failure of the Communist Party of the United States to appreciably

lorandum to Mr. Sullivan COMMUNIST PARTY, USA NEGRO QUESTION 100-3-75 infiltrate, influence or control large numbers of American Negroes in this country, the fact remains that the 19 million Negroes in this country constitute the greatest single racial target of the Communist Party of the United States. It would be foolhardy on anybody's part to ignore this very significant Further, we are right now in this Nation involved in a form of racial revolution and the time has never been so right for exploitation of the Negroes by communist propagardists. The Communist Party in the next few years may fail dismally with the American Negro as it has in the past. On the other hand, it may make prodigious strides and great successes with the American Megroes, to the serious detriment of our national security. Time alone will tell. nemo reminds me ly of those I red when Castro took You contended that Castro and his ts were note Communists pt influenced by Comts. Time alone proved you I for one can't ignore emos re King, O'Dell, on, Rustin, Hall et al ving only an infinitesimal t on the efforts to it the American Negro by ommunists.

UNITED STATES GOVERN Lemorandum January 15, 1963 Mr. Mohr C. D. DeLoach Tele. Room RACIAL SITUATION, Albany, Ga., SUBJECT: RACIAL MATTERS (Article by Martin Luther King, Jr., 17/1. critical of FBI) Mr. Belmont's memorandum of November 26, 1962, reflected the Hernatives in interviewing Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., who had criticized the work of the FBI in relation to the Albany situation. The Director approved the aggestion that Mr. Sullivan and I handle the interview with Rev. King. Following approval, I immediately tried to contact Rev. King telephonical 1 November 27, 1962. Rev. King does not have a phone at his residence. We then attempted to entact him at his church in Atlanta. His secretary advised, upon being told who as trying to contact him, that Rev. King was "off in another building writing a book." the further stated that Rev. King preferred not to be disturbed and that it would be mpossible to talk to him. That same day I called the SAC at Atlanta and instructed lim to attempt to contact Rev. King and set up an interview for Mr. Sullivan and me. FAC Atlanta advised the following day, November 23, that Rev. King had left astructions with his secretary that he did not have time for an interview, that he was moving around the country. The secretary further advised the SAC that Rev. King could call us when he was willing to sit down for an interview. Rev. King has not called since that date. It would appear obvious that Rev. King does not desire to be told the rue facts. He obviously used deceit, lies and treachery as propaganda to further bis own causes. nis own causes. 011 77-8-80 Realizing the above, I recommended, the Director approved, that I talk with Mr. MacKay, publisher of the four Afro-American newspapers. This interview was handled and reported by memorandum. The interview was based on the Let that the Afro-American newspapers had published Rev. King's lies, quoting sim exclusively. In talking with Mr. MacKay I carefully went over each allegation by Rev. King and set him straight with respect to these lies. Mackay offered no Lclosure - Mr. Eelmont - I - Mr. McGowan - Mr. Rosen I'- Mr. M. A. Jones: in removes for in ores to in room ey out to fit Tor I state to - Mr. Sullivan no oner the poor Company " . C mulitte and the contest may not be disclosed to unauthorizely

mo DeLcach to Mohr: Racial Situation, Albany, Ga., Racial Matters (Article by Martin Luther King, Jr., critical of FBI)

record. A letter was also prepared to John H. Sengstacke, Publisher, hicago Defender," dated November 29, 1962, (copy attached) setting the letter ting the lie to Rev. King's allegations.

# :NOIT

The record concerning Rev. King's allegations has been covered. erviews with the publishers of the newspapers who carried Rev. King's lies to been conducted and they have been set straight. I see no further need to stacting Rev. King inasmuch as he obviously does not desire to be given the th. The fact that he is a vicious liar is amply demonstrated in the fact constantly associates with and takes instructions from Stanley Levison.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 1emorandum DATE: 11/20/62 Mr. Belmont A. Rosen RACIAL SITUATION. ALBANY, GEORGIA CRACIAL MATTERS An article has appeared in the "Atlanta Constitution," Atlanta, Georgia. on 11/19/62 which article was taken from the "New York Times." In the article, Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., stated he agreed with the report written by Howard Zinn issued by the Southern Regional Council concerning the recent racial situation in Albany, Georgia. The report referrred to criticized the work of this Bureau in relation to the Albany situation. King has stated among other things that "Agents of the FBI in Albany, Georgia, sided with segregationists." There are no facts to support this and it is noteworthy that the comment by King would appear to dovetail with information which has been furnished to this Bureau indication that King's advisers are Communist Party (CP) members and he is King is the Fresident of the southern Christian Leadership and it should be noted that on 10/23/62 a communist infiltration investigation of this organization was initiated. (100-438794) DETAILS: The "New York Times" quoted King as stating he agreed with report issued 11/14/62 by the Southern Regional Council that the FBI had not been vigorous in looking into denials of civil rights in Albany and the surrounding areas. He ctated "Agents of the IBI in Albany, Georgia, sided with segregationists." "One of the great problems we face with the FBI in the South, "according to Reverend Mr. King, "is that the Agents are white southerners who have been influenced by the mores of their community. To maintain their status they have to be friendly with the local police and people who are promoting segregation. Every time I 32W FBI men in Albany they were with the local rolice force." It should be noted here are five Agents assigned to the Albany, Georgia, Resident Agency. One is from Indiana, one is from Massachusetts, one is from New York, one is from

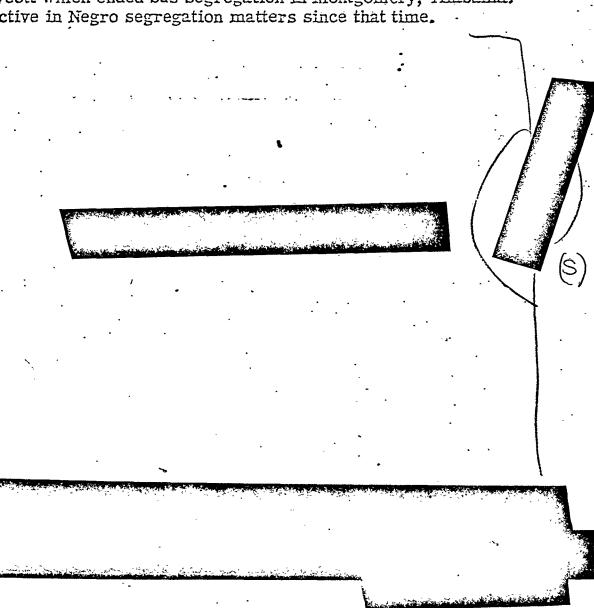
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Minnesota and one is from Georgia. EC- 111

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont RE: RACIAL SITUATION

Howard Zinn, the author of the report for the Southern Regional Council, was mentioned in my memorandum 11/15/62 and has been the subject of a security investigation by this Bureau (100-360217). Zinn was reportedly a member of the CP from 1949 through 1953 and attended CP meetings during that period. Zinn is a history professor at Spellman College in Atlanta. It was the second slanted and biased document written by Zinn on the Albany situation.

Reverend Mr. King is the President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference who arose to prominence during the 1955 - 1956 successful boycott which ended bus segregation in Montgomery, Alabama. He has been active in Negro segregation matters since that time.



Memorandum to Mr. Belmont RE: RACIAL SITUATION

## RECOMMENDATION:

Consideration has been given to contacting King to straighten him out; however, this seems undesirable in view of the above facts and it is recommended he not be contacted.

The background information regarding King, Levison and Zinn has been furnished to the Department.

Nothing would seem to be gained by contacting the "New York Times" or the "Atlanta Constitution" as we obviously cannot give them background data we possess on the CP influence of King, W

The Department and the Attorney General have been publicly criticized on many occasions by King and yet they are cooperating with him.

It is recommended that the Liaison Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division bring King's comments in the article to the attention of Staff Director Berl L Bernhard of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights and point out to him that there is no basis in fact for King's remarks and in addition point out that 4 cities 5 Resident Agents assigned at Albany, Georgia, are from northern states and one is from Georgia.

# ACTION:

That this memorandum be referred to the Domestic Intelligence Divisio for appropriate handling.

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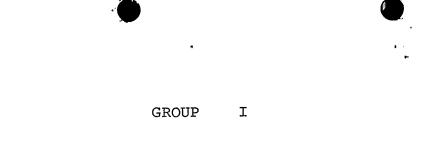
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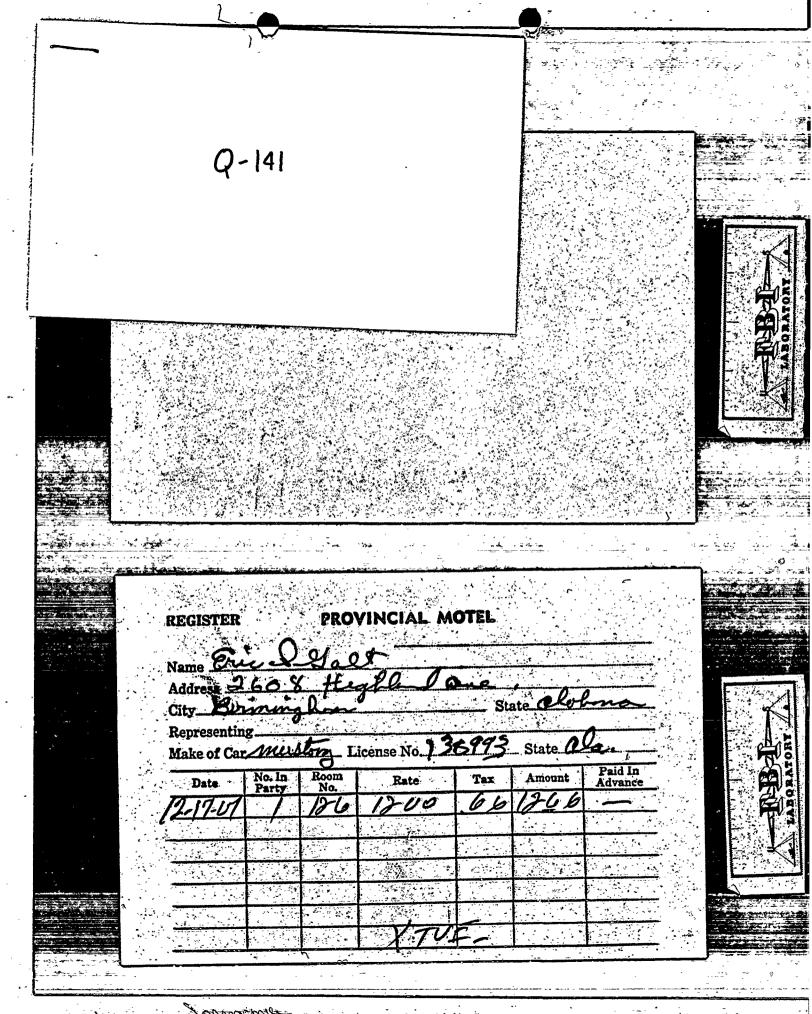
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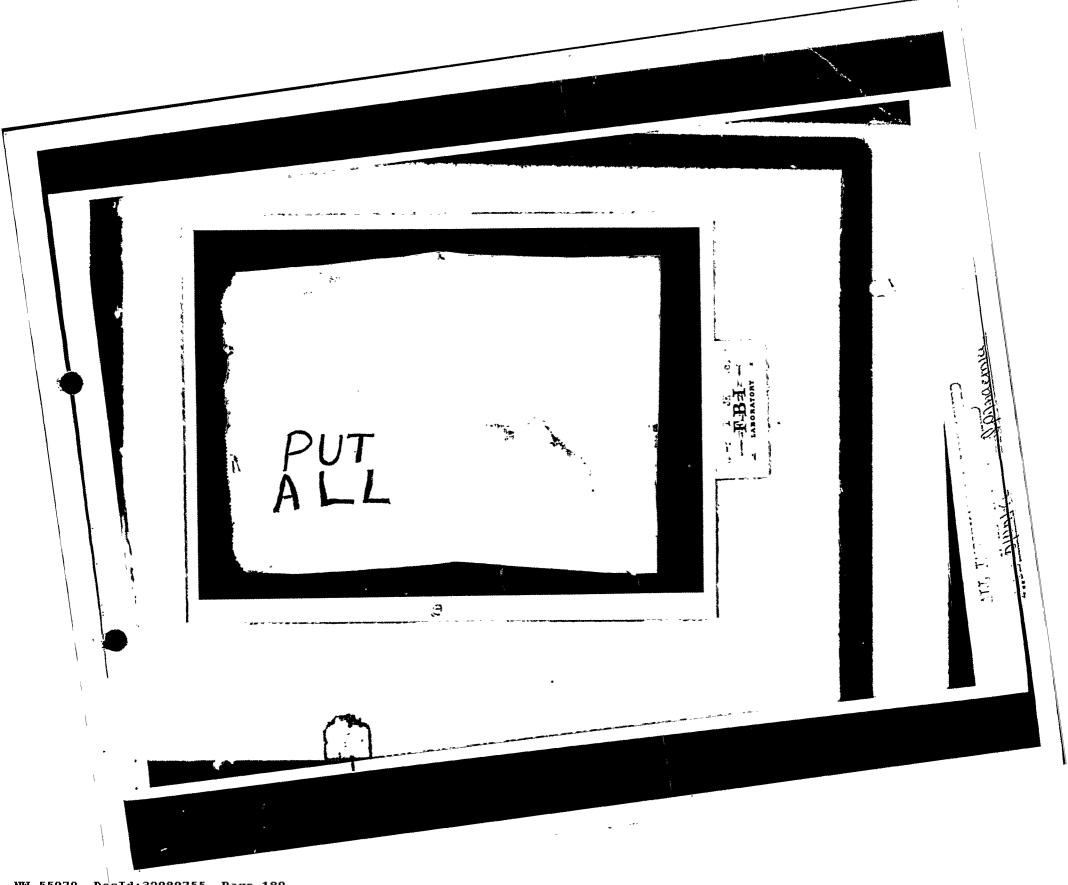
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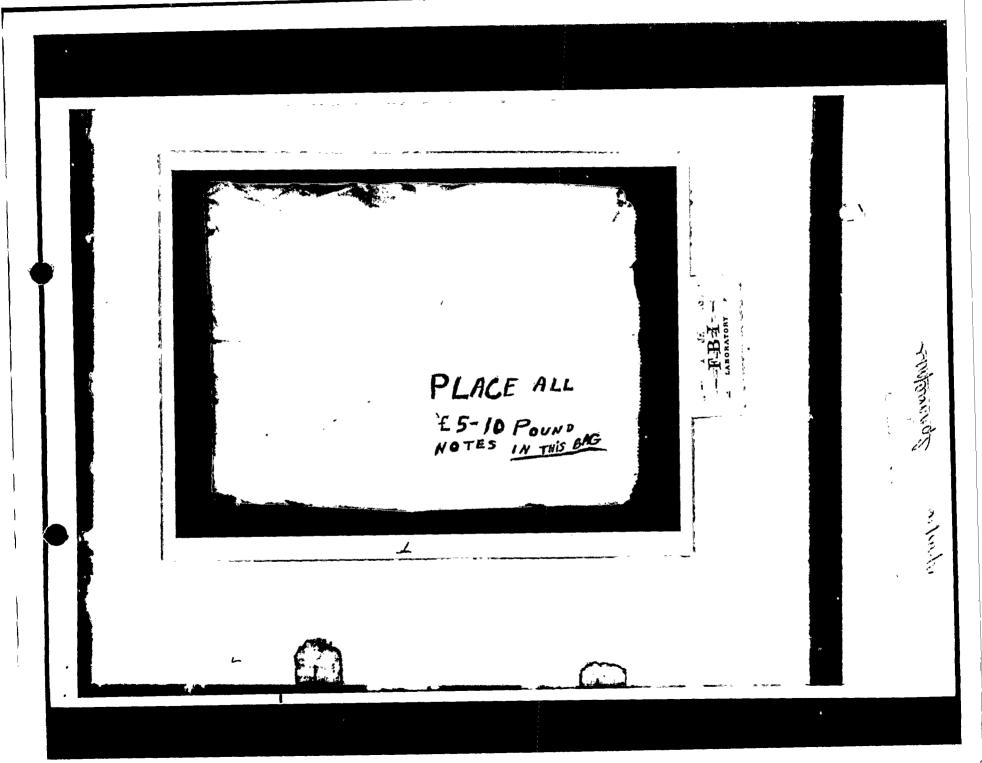
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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Mrs. GRACE HAYES STEPHENS, Apartment 6-B, 422 hain Street, Memphis, Tennessee, furnished the following information:

Mrs. STEPHENS said that she was in bed all day on April 4, 1968, as she has been ill for several months. She advised that she heard a noise, which sounded like a firecracker at 6 p.m., April 4, 1968. She said the noise sounded to her as if it came from the yard on the east side of her apartment. She said she did not think anything about the noise as it was common for trains to set off firecrackers on the tracks on the east side of her apartment. Mrs. STEPHENS said she heard soft footsteps coming from out of the bathroom, which is located adjacent to her apartment, and proceeding rapidly down the hallway toward the entrance to the apartment building.

Mrs. STEPHENS said she then heard screaming and yelling from the east side of her apartment near the Lorraine Hotel at 406 Mulberry Street. Mrs. STEPHENS said she did not get out of bed at any time on April 4, 1968, and did not see anyone leave the apartment bathroom and knows nothing else relating to the abovementioned noise.

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5/5070 DocId:32989755 Page 191

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date April 25, 1968

Mrs. CHARLIE STEPHENS, Apartment 6B, 422½ South Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee, advised she never saw the man registered into Room 5B on April 4, 1968, as she was sick in bed that entire week.

Photographs of JAMES EARL RAY taken in 1955, 1960, and 1966, and of the bedspread recovered at Memphis on April 4, 1968, were shown to Mrs. STEPHENS, and she advised none of the men in the photographs were familiar to her. She also stated she had never seen the bedspread or any bedspread similar to it before.

Starper Springerie

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On _	4/24/68 atat	Memphis, Tennessee	File # Memphis 44-198	37
bv	SA STEPHEN M.	DARLINGTON: jap	Date dictated	796
This d	locument contains neither gency; it and its contents	recommendations nor conclusions c are not to be distributed outside yo	of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is 1	lonned to

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## FEDERAL BUREAU

of

# INVESTIGATION

# USE CARE IN MANDLING THIS FILE

Transfer-Gall 3421

Memoran um 1 - Mr. 1 C. Sullivan 1 - Mr. B hop : Mr. W. C. Sull DATE: October 18, 1967 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore FROM : G. C. Moore 1 - Mr. D. Ryan 1 - Mr. Marion 1 - Mr. D. M. Wells poha SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNISM PURPOSE: Attached for your approval for dissemination to friendly news media sources is a copy of a Negro newspaper editorial attacking Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference. DECLASSITIO EY PATALANIA 18-108-1 ED BACKGROUND: King's group is in desperate need of funds. In an effort to combat this problem, King has organized a variety show starring Harry Belafonte, well-known Negro vocalist with a subversive background, to tour seven major cities in the United States. The proceeds will go to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. King is touringwith the group and speaks during each performance. The attached editorial entitled Think Twice Vo Before Going to Coliseum Tuesday Night" appeared in the "Forward Times," the leading Negro newspaper in Houston, Texas. This paper attacks King for his stand on Vietnan and claims his appearance in Houston is "an imposition on the community." King is also referred to as "a misguided ! 'Moses' who has lost himself." In addition, the article claims King's position regarding the Vietnam war "borders upon treason." Further, "a man who will not fight for his country hasn't got any civil rights or any respect due him." Enclosure 100-106670 13 NOV 3 1957 DMW: ekw . (8) 57 May <del>∞MI 55070 DocId:3298975</del>5 Page 195

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 100-106670

## OBSERVATIONS:

extremely irritating to King. In addition, the advanced ticket sales were slow in Houston, Texas, prior to the performance on October 17, 1967. This newspaper story may have caused many of the citizens of Houston to "think twice before going" and indeed, not go at all.

It is felt that if this article is given wide-spread publicity as how thinking Negroes really feel about King, two objectives can be accomplished. One publicate King are traited his country and recent secondly, reduce his income from these shows since he has five more performances to give; namely, Chicago, Illinois, October 19; Cleveland, Ohio, October 21; Washington, D. C., October 23; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 26; and Boston, Massachusetts, October 27.

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

The attached be forwarded to Crime Records Division for dissemination to appropriate friendly news wedge reserves.

GWW

V MM

Atrusty vista Ed Morranewsome Classin-10/23/67

# THE BEFORE GOING

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.) "FORWARD TIMES" HOUSTON, TEXAS 10/14/67 Edition: Editor: Julius Carter Character Classification: Submitting Office: 100-1(42 Being Investigated

100-10-10-70 - 3/29

Blatter Joursains

ENCLOSURE

NW 55070 Docta:32989755 Page

Several weeks ago FORWARD TIMES made an editorial expression which stated, among other things, that Dr. Martin Luther King had strayed off onto an extremely dangerous course which ran in the opposite direction from the civil rights leadership course that vast numbers of citizens had come to know and respect him for over a wide span of years.

that this newspaper, of course, respects and upholds Dr. King's right to take a position that is, what we think to be, contrary to good judgement. If he wishes to be the spokesman for the 'peaceniks', that's his business. When, however, Dr. King joins with others and tries to impose that poor judgement upon the entire Negro community which is already beset with more in-depth and complicated problems than can apparently be coped with, at that point we call it our business.

FORWARD TIMES takes the position that Dr. King's visit to Houston next Tuesday night is an imposition upon this community of the first order. We also think that the fact that he is shrouding his "remarks" behind a big name popular singer like Aretha Franklin suggests subterfuge. If Aretha Franklin, who is now at the peak of fame, permits this group of 'peaceniks' to use her name to further their efforts, all that we cay say, is, "that's her business." If she wakes up. plater and finds that she has acted just, like Tokyo Rose and Axis Sally, all that we can say is that she brought it all upon herselt.

Our concern is not so much with what course Dr. King and Miss Franklin elect to tollow. What concerns us is that the in-

nocent public, if not properly forewarned, might be taken in by their visit to Houston. We think that if what Dr. King has to say isn't within itself meritorious enough to draw a crowd, he shouldn't be coming to town in the first place to say it. As it stands now, Aretha Franklin's name has been added to the show and many people will pay the iee expecting to hear! her sing. She will be the 'bait' to help get the crowd inside the Coliseum. Once inside, the trapped ticket purchasers will have to sit quietly while Dr. King spews about the "immorality" of the war in Viet Nam. Whether we like it or not, the United States of America is at war with a determined aggressor. How we got into this war matters little at this point. The bold truth is that we are shooting 'live' ammunition at them and they are shooting the same type back at us with re-<sup>e</sup>markable effectiveness.

Looking at the conflict logically and realistically, we cannot escape the fact that we have absolutely no course open to us but to disregard all of the babble of weaklings. We, as bonafide American citizens, must take a stand with our country. In our actions, in our conversations and in our preachments, we must give no aid and no comfort to the enemy.

We must remember that all wars are immoral and when Martin Luther King preaches about how immoral the American bullets are and fails to offer us an alternative for stopping those immoral bullets being fired at our boys, we have got to take the ex-civil rights worker to task for his oversight.

There is no middle ground here tor any misguided "Moses" who has lost himself. King got lost just outside of Chica-

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go in a town called Cicero and he hash't been the same since. We cannot sit by and allow him to lose thousands of Negro citizens also just because he can't find his own way.

Crispus Attucks didn't call the cause at Boston Commons "Immoral". He stood up like a man and fell like a proud i soldier. From that moment on, both black and white men have stood up for Ameri-: ca. Negro citizen soldiers have stood like men and fallen, if need be, on battle fields in tar away places all over the world every since Crispus Attack first stood up back in the beginning. This nation has grown strong and it is respected and, yes, even feared, because we have been blessed by the Almighty Grace of God to have strong men at the right place at the needed time who didn't mind standing up for right, for God and for Country. It then is not reasonable that we now' should settle for anything less than what the most courageous have done.

As we see it, Dr. Martin Luther King is suggesting that we Negroes take something lesser than the courageous route. If he follows the same pattern that he has tollowed in his other "remarks" made in other cities, he will dwell upon Negro problems just long enough to get the attention of the listeners and then he will suddenly shift to the hard-sell of taking the lesser route in the war that this bountry is now engaged in.

in the long run we will lose any and all respect that the total community might now hold for us. Our job is to try and build more respect and not tear down the little we already have.

'A man who will not fight for fils country hasn't got any civil rights or any respect due him. For Dr. Martin Luther King to try and cloud our people's minds, in regards to helping our country in its hour of need, borders upon treason.

There is no soft middle when one of country is at war or in trouble that will allow room for ambitious men to play "footsy" with wild hairbrained schemes. Either you fight or you run. Either you support your fighting men or you sabotage them with preachments that sound good, give hope and give courage only to the enemy.

Even though Negro citizens have had differences 'at home' they have always stood firmly shoulder to shoulder with the remainder of America when the going got rough. FORWARD TIMES believes that this will continue despite people like Martin Luther King and company.

It puzzles us how Harry Belafontowas selected to headline a show that was supposed to be aimed in the Negro interest. We cannot help but wonder how much real concern he has for the suffering of Negro womanhood. As we recall, once he got famous, he quit his Negro wire and married a white woman. We don't have anything against marrying white women, but when you do, don't come into Houston and try to charge hardworking Negro women \$7.50 admittance is under the pretext that they are going to hear one thing and something else is up your sleeve.

Of course, Houston citizens are free to do anything that they choose about attending this show. All that we ask is that you THINK TWICE BEFORE GOING.

ir. Security Mr. W. C. Sullivan April 14, 1967 Tele, Room C. D. Brennan 1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Wick ECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. 1 - Mr. Sullivan SECURITY MATTER - C 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan PURPOSE The purpose of this memorandum is to recommend that either Assistant to the Director DeLoach or Assistant Director Sullivan be approved to personally contact and brief Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York concerning the communist influence on Martin Luther King, inasmuch as King is to meet shortly with Governor Rockefeller and King's communist advisors hope to take advantage of the forthcoming meeting to influence events in Latin America along communist lines. (W) BACKGROUND Stanley Levison, was in contact with an Last week, through we learned that associate to whom he disclosed that he had recently talked to Rockefeller. This apparently is Governor Nelson Rockefelle of New York because Levison said the discussion concerned Venezuelan iron ore deposits about which Rockefeller enter prises are negotiating with the Venezuelan Government. Levison also told his associate that Rockefeller was disturbed about Martin Luther King's position on Vietnam and wanted to meet King to discuss it. Levison told his contact this pleased him because it would give King the opportunity to present to Rockefeller King's views on Latin America which he feels has the potential of becoming the next Vietnam. According to Levison, King wanted to use the opportunity to advise Rockefeller on the steps that should be taken in Latin America supposedly to avoid this. FX-114 KEG- 41 0 3 1-8-18-61 CDB/pcn OVER CONTINUED -

Memorandum Mr. W. C. Sullivan Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.

King's other close advisor and communist affiliations.

As you know, has had past

#### OBSERVATION

Martin Luther King has clearly become merely a puppet in the hands. He relies on both these individuals more than anyone else and they currently are directing most of his activities and shaping most of his public speeches in a way that goes straight down the communist line. These two men have guided King to a position whereby they are attempting to make him not only the acknowledged leader of 22 million Negroes, but now the accepted leader of the vast anti-war effort in the country. Tomorrow, for example, King will play the most prominent role as the spokesman for the peace protesters in the demonstration in New York City. His recent vicious condemnation of the United States in a public speech shows how much of a communist puppet he has become and illustrates the danger he represents in the hands of the scheming communis

project the communist line further into Latin American activities through King by attempting to have King incluence Rockefeller in his thinking. The danger in this is that Rockefeller, through his vast Latin American holdings, is very influential in Latin American affairs, and if he buys any of King's ideas they will definitely represent the communist ideas

CONTINUED -- OVER

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Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan MARTIN LUTHER KING. Jr.

Once previously, in December, 1964, King had occasion to have dealings with Governor Rockefeller and we arranged to have Rockefeller briefed by former Special Agent in Charge Arthur Cornelius, Head of the New York State Police, concerning

Either Cornelius did not make much of an impression or Rockefeller chose for reason of political expediency to ignore it inasmuch as we learned in October 1965 that Rockefeller gave King a \$25,000 donation, spoke in King's church in Atlanta, and had dinner with King's father and his family.

Desnite this, the stakes are too high in what is involved in the current forthcoming meeting with King and Rockefeller for us not to do something to prevent the communists from influencing Rockefeller through King. is believed that we should again make an effort to brief Rockefeller, not only about King, but also in regard to the backgrounds that this time it should be done personally through either Mr. DeLoach or Mr. Sullivan, either of whom could handle this discreetly. prudently, tactfully and in a manner which would insure that the FBI's interest would be completely protected and assured.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That the Director designate either Assistant to the Director DeLoach or Assistant Director Sullivan to handle this as outlined above.

4/14/67 - WCSEChs: ADDENDUM:

The stakes We should not ignore this situation. are too high. I think Mr. DeLoach is the logical selection to handle this assignment. If it is not to be indirectly, U it should be done through a second person who has great influence with Rockefeller.

M. Malone, and Could light and Could light of the second formally and Could light for the second formal second person who has great influence with Rockefeller.

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UNITED STATES COVERNMENT MEMORANDUM 11/21/61 Date: TO: DIRECTOR, FBI SAC, ATLANTA (100-5718)(C) FROM: SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE RACIAL MATTERS Re Memphis airtel to Bureau, 9/26/61. of the Atlanta Office, have no information regarding the SCLC Annual Convention in Nashville, Tenn., held September, 1961. GEORGE VEYERS, self-admitted head of the CP - Southern Region, said he has had nothing to do with the MARTIN LUTHER KING organization. Individual Racial Hatters where the SCLC may be involved are opened if warranted under separate case captions. There is o information on which to have a Security Matter inquiry or Racial Matters investigation of the SCLC at this time. 5-11-84 2)= Bureau (RM) l - Birmingham (info)(RM) 1 - Charlotte (info) (RM) 1 - Jacksonville (info)(RM) l - Knoxville (info)(RM) 1 - Louisville (info)(RM) 1 - Miami (info)(RM) l - Mobile (info)(RM) 1 - New Orleans (info) (R 1 - Savannah (info)(RM) 1 - Tampa (info)(RM)- Memphis (info)(RM) - Atlanta RRN: aab 1. 1. 15 JONE 840 10A

INT Sited States G Viemoran\_uitt January'8, 1964 Hr. A. H. Belmont DATE: 1 - Mr. Belmont Mr. W. C. Sullivgn - Mr. Monr - Hr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Sullivan SAMUEL RILEY PIERCE, JR. 1 - Mr. J.A.Sizco [// 260 PARK AVERUE 1 - Mr. D.E.Moore NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK 1 - Mr. D.J.Brennan ATTORNEY-AT-LAW DECLARCITED EVAPORACE UT. R. F. Smith 611 3/1//878 We know that Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, represents a very real security problem to this which was a supplied to the party of the supplied of the suppl Apart from the security factor, is a disgrace to the Negro people of this country because of his ersonal misconduct while at the same time purporting to be a minister the gazzel. Obviously he has the capacity to deceive people very accessfully. This was made evident most recently by his being selected "Time" magazine as the Man of the Year. Further, we know that he has been able to cleverly deceive th very important Protestant and Catholic organizations, securing eroby support from them which gives him added stature. It should be ry clear to all of us that Eartin Luther King must, at some propitious int in the future, be revealed to the people of this country and to s Megro followers as being what he actually is -- a fraud, demagogue and scoundrel. When the true facts concerning his activities are esented, such should be enough, if handled properly, to take him off s pedastal and to reduce him completely in influence so that he will ... longer be a security problem and no longer will be deceiving and cleading the Negro people. When this is done, and it can be and will be done, obviously ch confusion will reign, particularly among the Negro people. There ll be embarrassment, frustration, confusion, resentment, et cetera. cause of this and the emotional reaction that will set in, it is not likely that novements like the Nation of Islam could benefit greatly. rther, other ridiculous developments similar to the Old Father Divine 1 Daddy Grace organizations may appear. The Negroes will be left withou cational leader of sufficiently compelling personality to steer them the proper direction. This is what could happen, but need not happen the right kind of a national Regro leader could at this time be idually developed so as to overshadow Dr. King and be in the position assume the role of the leadership of the Negro people when Ming has bee letely discredited. This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemt gotion oufevile pour Computier. Its use is limited to official war Connsitted and the cortent pray not bes distlosed to i, not without the express approval of the FEI NW 55070 DocId: 32989755 Page 204

lemorardum for Mr. Belmont ( E: SAMUEL RILEY PIERCE, R.



For some months I have been thinking about this matter. One lay I had an opportunity to emplore this from a philosophical and ociological standpoint with Dr. Frank P. Barnett, whom I have known for ome years. As I previously reported, Earnett is a very able fellow, former Omford scholar and professor, and one on whom I can rely. I shed Barnett to give the matter some attention and if he knew any egro of outstanding intelligence and ability let me know and we would ave a discussion. Earnett has submitted to me the name of the above-aptioned person, Samuel Riley Pierce, Jr.

Enclosed with this memorandum is an outline of Pierce's lography which is truly remarkable for a man so young, having been born optember 8, 1922. On scanning this biography, it will be seen that lerce does have all the qualifications of the kind of a Negro I have a mind to advance to positions of national leadership. I won't go into all his accomplishments and qualifications in this memorandum, for it ill only take a minute or two to scan the enclosed biography.

On first blush I know it can be said it is not the concern of Bureau what happens to the Negroes when Martin Luther King has discredited. This can be said, but I think it is a very short— anted view. It is our concern if large numbers of them go into the ation of Islam and other extremist groups with which we are concerned as investigative agency. It is our concern if the Communist Party would able to capitalize upon this confusion. Further, from a positive of constructive standpoint it would be of great advantage to have leading as Negro people a truly brilliant, honorable and loyal Negro who would seer the Somillion Negroes away from communism. I think in a very and sense this necessarily must be of great interest to us. It would nost helpful to have a can like Pierce leading the Negroes to whom we alld go, if necessary, and rely upon in sensitive matters over which this reau has jurisdiction.

I want to make it clear at once that I don't propose that the I in any way become involved openly as the sponsor of a Negro leader overshadow Martin Luther King. As far as I am concerned, this is not issue at all. But I do propose that I be given permission to emplore of the this entire matter with Frank Barnett and any other person known both Barnett and myself who could be helpful. If this thing can be tup properly without the Bureau in any way becoming directly involved, think it would be not only a great help to the FBI but would be a fine ing for the country at large. While I am not specifying at this moment, are are various ways in which the FBI could give this entire matter

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont RE: SAMUEL RILEY PIERCE, JR.



the proper direction and development. There are highly placed contacts of the FBI who night be very helpful to further such a step. These can be discussed in detail later when I have probed more fully into the possibilities.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

(1) For the information of the Director.

(2) That approval be given for me to explore this whole matter in greater detail, as set forth above.

See biography outline endræd

ADDENDUM (1/9/64), WCS/csh:

Mr. Pierce has been investigated by the Bureau as a Departmental Applicant (for the position of Assistant US Attorney, Southern District of NY), and no derogatory information of any kind was developed. The investigation showed, as does the biography, that he has a remarkably fine record.

W.C.Sullivan

Some and to see that " higher dealing and the second of th

NW 55070 DocId: 32989755 Page 206

# lemorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

ing on an article which is to be submitted over King's name

: Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 11, 1964

Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

- Mr. Belmont - Mr. Hohr

- Mr. DeLoach

- Mr. Sullivan

MARTIN LUTHER KING. JR.

1 - Mr. Bland

SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

cation in "The Saturday Evening Post,"

1 - Mr. Baumgardner - Mr. Phillips

OBSERVATIONS:

-Because of the communist influences on King it would be well to prevent any publication of his views. It is noted that earlier this year we had some advance information on the possibility of a King article being published by "The Saturday Evening Post." On that occasion Assistant Director Deloach's office was able to take appropriate action to forestall the publication of the article. This was handled by Supervisor William Stapleton, who has an appropriate contact

## ACTION:

We have separately made appropriate dissemination of information concerning King's intentions to have an article published in "The Saturday Evening Post" and have also written the Atlanta and New York Offices to remain on top of the situation so that the Bureau will be promptly furnished further developments in this matter.

## RECOMMENDATION:

Saturday Evening Post."

· coi 13 1094 This memorandum be routed to Assistant Director DeLoach for appropriate action in accordance with the observations set out above.

100-106670

This document is archared in response to your request artist not for dissemi-discount of the contract of the 1 - 100-442529 (CIRM) SFP: lan 4 the FSHE ADDENDUM PAGE TWO. NW 550 10 10 tid 32989755 Page

Hore recent information has just been received to the effect that a John Hunt of "The Saturday Evening Post" has already been in-contact with King concerning material being prepared for the "Post." Also, King and some of his advisors are to meet briefly on the late afternoon of 9/11/64 while King is waiting at the airport in New York City for a flight overseas. They are to further discuss the article in question.

In light of the latest information, it is suggested that if any action is taken by Mr. DeLoach, it be done as soon as possible so that it would be less difficult for "Post" people to take the action desired.

HISB WORK CENTUS.

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Date: 3/29/68 transit the following in . . (Type in plain text or code) (Priority or Method of Mailing) TV: DIRECTOR, FBI SAC, MEMPETS (157-1092) (P) FF.OM: ISVERSEION WORENET SPEIKS. Main Like, Tokkishing RM 3/1/20 powdowni DECLASSITED BY SOME PORTE | SAME (OO: Memphis) P. Y. V-11. 110 Re Memphis airtel and LMM, 3/28/68. Enclosed for Euresu are 11 copies and for Atlanta 2 copies of LMM captioned and dated as above. Copies are being furnished U. S. Attorney, Memphis; U. S. Secret Service, Memphis; and Regional Offices of Military Intelligence. AGENCY: CD, 200, IIU, 700, CD, ACSI, OSL, SS - Bureau (EncineLOSITE) HOW FORW: Atlanta (Encs. 2) APR 4 DATE FORW: 12 - Memphis BY: CARGOS (1 - 157 - 1092)Room 833 (1 - 157-556, Possible Racial Violence, Major/Urban 1 - 100-4105, MARTIN LUTHER KLIFF ST. (1 - 157-166, SCLC) 2 APR 2 1968 (1 - 100-4528, CHARLES L. CAPBAGE) (1 - 157-1038, SAMUEL CARTER) C. Eishoff - 157-957, John B. Smith)
(1 - 157-1018, Clivion R. Jameson) (1 - 157-103, SNCC) (1 - 66-1637 Sub A, Dissemination File) WIL: greh (17)



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#### PEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Memphis, Tennessee March 29, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to Tile Na



Title: SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE, MEMPHIS. TENNESSEE

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Reference: Memorandum prepared at Memphis, Tennessee, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DEGLISCHIED EN JOHNSON Jan



Mt. 157-1092

Source in is

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Source four is

Information in the enclosed LHM was furnished to litth Military Intelligence, Third Army. Memphis, Tennessee

### LE 408:

## ATIANTA DIVISION (INFO)

Information copies are being furnished Atlanta in view of the fact that it is origin in the case remarkIN LUTHER KING, JR., and SCLC.

## Mamphis Division

## AT MEMPHIS, TENN.

Will continue to follow and report pertinent developments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

fa Royi's, Masso Kefar ta Piùs Na Memphis, Tennessee March 29, 1968

Re: SANITATION WORVERS STRIKE

RACIAL MATTERS

On March 28, 1968, a first source advised that the sanitation strike, Mesphiz Tennessee, has been in progress since February 12, 1968, and that "it has gradually deteriorated into a racial conflict. The source stated that the vast majority of the 1300 strikers were members of the Negro race. Source one also stated that the strike support had been primarily taken over by Negro groups in Memphis, Tennessee, primarily consisting of approximately 125 Negro ministers. members of the Memphis Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance which has adopted the mane Community on the Move for Tolli Equality (COME) and source recalled that daily marches in support of the strike have been held criginating at Clayborn Temple, a church of the African Methodist Episcopal Church located at 280 Hermando, Memphis, Tennessee, this being the strike support headquarters. Nightly rallies have been held at various Negro churches and such nationally known leaders as Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Eayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, and Reverend Yartim Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), have come to Memphis to address large rallies of strike supporters.

Source one recalled that Reverend King spoke at a mass rally in Mason Temple on the night of March 18, 1968, at which time he called for the Memphis Negro community to have a massive downtown rally during which all Negro employees would stay away from work and all school children would stay away from school and scheduled this march for March 22, 1968. This march was cancelled at the last minute due to a 16-inch snowfall in Memphis on that date and was later re-scheduled for Thursday. March 28, 1968.

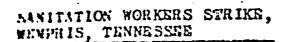
157-9146-45
ENCLOSURE
157-6-6-1404

SWITATION WORKERS STRIKE, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Inspectional Eureau. Memphis Police Department, both advised on March 28, 1968, that preceding the march high school age students from several Negro high schools in a rather boisterous manner left school to head downtown to participate in the mass march scheduled for March 28, 1968, to begin at 10 a.m. At Hamilton High School, a predominantly Negro high school, some two hundred to three hundred youngsters took to the streets, began throwing rocks, and resulted in police being called. They three rocks and bricks at the police, injuring several police and as a result the police had to use considerable force, according to Lieutenant Arkin, to quell this disturbance. First reports were that tear gas was used on the students, although Lieutenant Arkin stated that this definitely was not true.

Lieutemant Arkin pointed out that the start of the march was delayed until approximately 11 a.m., due to the late arrival in Memphis of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., who was to head the march. He did not arrive until approximately 10:22 a.m. at the Airport, and in fact did not join the march until it had proceeded one block north on Hernando from Clayborn Temple

Source one, source two and source three, all of whom were in the vicinity of Clayborn Temple immediately prior to the start of the march, pointed out that approximately five thousand to six thousand people congregated near the Temple for the start of the march and they estimated that at least half of these people were teenagers and of school age. Among the marchers were individuals who sources, who are familiar with many people in the Negro community. Would describe as common criminals and both sources one and two recognized several as being people who have been in and out of penal institutions for various law infractions in the past.



The march was ostensibly under the control, according to these three sources, of the COME group. The COME group handed out literally hundreds of prepared placards rade of cardboard and carried on long 4-foot pine poles. It was apparent to these three sources prior to the march that many of the youngsters were planning to use the placards as sticks and clubs because they were indiscriminately ripping the cardboard away, leaving a 4-foot pole in their hands which many of them waved in a threatening manner.

In fairness to the march marshals and ministers leading the march, all three sources heard several of them caution the people in the crowd against violence and some of the youths would utter obscenities at those who were cautioning them. Sources one, two and three observed in the vicinity of the Temple several individuals in Memphis who have identified themselves with the black power movement.

For example, source three observed John Henry 7F.WH. Fergusen, who has already been arrested three times in connection with incidents in connection with the strike. w young male Negro, and John Burrell/Smith, an Owen College Tf. ////. student, and self-acclaimed leader of the Black Power sovement, at the Mosque. Ferguson made fun of the marchers, saying that he had more important things to do, inferring that he was going to engage in violence. Source one, who is particularly close to the black power movement, which he said refers to itself as Black/Organizing Power (ROP), Tan affiliate of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and headed by Charles Laverney Cabbage and John Burrell 75 11 Saith, commented that in fairness to the BOP group these individuals did not organize any violence as such. However, thuse individuals have repeatedly made inflammatory statements during recent weeks and he recalled that on the night of March 5, 1968, Charles Laverne Cabbage, before approximately 1500 people at a strike support rally in Clayborn Temple, passed out to the audience a leaflet containing an inflammatory letter from H. Rap Brown, Chairman of the SMCC.

SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

TEAN

55076 Doctd:32909755 Page 215

and also containing a professional type drawing showing in detail how one could make a Molotov cocktail.

Source one stated als Mat in recent weeks,
John B. Smith has been braggistrat he and his followers
have been urging high schoos students to remain away
from school when the marker to be led by Reverend
Martin Luther King, was to be held. Source one
pointed out that me is to the start of the March 28, 1968,
march that John and some of his associates were in
his opinion ting to violence in that they were indiscriminately giving out the 4-foot pine poles to various teenage
youngsters in the area and John Smith was heard by source one
to tell these youngsters, identities not known, not to be
afraid to use these sticks. He did not elaborate as to what
he meant.

MEMPER BLACK OFCINITING POWER On March 28 and again on March 29, 1968, source two advised that prior to the start of the march, the parade marshals agreed to put the sanitation workers strikers in the front of the march with the remainder of the people to follow behind. He stated that several of the marshals kept cautioning the youngsters to be peaceful and that he personally saw two self-admitted BOP people, James ElmoreXPhillips and Samuel\Carter both students at LeMoyne College, male Negroes, and other unknown associates; and that they were making remarks sometime between 8:30 and 9:30 a.m. near the Clayborn Temple that they were going to "tear this S.O.B. town up today." Phillips made some general statements about some high school students being "chicken" and staying in school rather than marching and he stated that the white people who were participating in the march were fools for marching because if any trouble started that the Negro marchers would turn on them first.

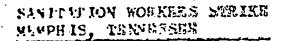
Source two stated that the march started at approximately 11 o'clock a.m., and that Phillips and Carter and some of their unknown associates remained behind. As

## MUNITATION WORKERS STRIKE,

the march progressed north of Linden on Hernando... phillips and another associate from LeMoyne College. understood to be in the BOP group, (Clinton Roy Jamerson went back into an alley and obtained some stacks and At this point, they moved on up ahead of source two. He did not see them thereafter. Source two added that the march progressed peacefully, although it was definitely not well organized in that the marchers were walking all over the street and sidewalks and that there was no order whatsoever to the line of march. He stated that the march headed north on Hernando to Beale, west on Beale toward Main Street, and that by the time he reached Third and Beale many of the teenagers had ripped the signs off their poles and were waving them wildly as clubs.

abovementioned (Samuel Carter) is a self-admitted member of the BOP group and also on rebunary 16, 1968, in connection with another FBI investigation James Elmore Phillips, Charles L. Cabbage, Clinton Roy Jamerson, and John Burrell Smith all admitted to representatives of the FBI that they were members of the Governing Body of BOP which they admitted was affiliated with the SNCC, with national headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia.

Source two continued that on reaching Third and Beale Street, the head of the march had already progressed as far west as Main Street and he observed unknown young Negroes using the long sticks to break windows in Paul's Clothing Store at Third and Beale and that he could hear windows breaking further west on Beale Street, a 2-block trea consisting of pawn shops, clothing stores, and dry goods stores. Almost as if spontaneously Negroes who had been in the march began looting these stores and breaking windows and running in all directions. Some of the parade marshals were urging them to reverse their direction and return to Claytorn Temple in an effort to break up the crowd. Police officers were also urging them to cease and desist and return to the Temple. By this time, which would have



been approximately 11:15 a.m., according to source two, man confusion reigned, people very running in all directions, and the police were doing the best they could to step the looters and neve them back toward Clayborn Temple. Various kegroos etarted runors that the police had shot a teen-age girl but source later determined that this was not true.

Source two returned to the Temple, along with several hundred of the marchers.

On March 28. 1968. Lieutenant Arkin stated that when the front of the march had proceeded to Beale and Main Street, there was complete disorder on the part of the marchers: they were all over the sidewalks and all over the streets; and that at this point Martin Luther King, Jr., who had joined the march at Hernando and Beale with the Vice President of the SCLC. Reverend Ralph D. Abernathy and others unknown at that point to Lieutenant Arkin, were still marching at the head of the march. As the windows of store fronts were broken out and sporadic looting began, King remarked that he had to get out of there. and some of his associates ran on ahead and jumped into an old Pontiac automobile and were escorted away from the march by a Police Lieutemant to the Rivermont Hotel, an exclusive new hotel on the Mississippi River front operated by Holiday Inns of America. Lieutemant Arkin stated that King left the march at about 11:15 a.m and had checked into the Riversont by 11:24 a.m.

Lieutement Arkin added that by approximately noon the Police Department had broken up the crowd, being forced to use tear gas particularly in the vicinity of Clayborn Temple, after some of the marchers who had run into the Temple began throwing rocks and bricks at police from the roof top of the Temple and also began throwing from the streets, and when the police would start after them they would run into the Temple.

## SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE,

Source two recalled that prior to the start of the march some of the associates of Phillips and Phillips were making remarks hear Clayborn Temple to the effect that some of the marchers should break windows and loot.

Source three stated that after the marchers returned to Clayborn Temple, after the looting started, the so-called black power group, including many apparent unorganized teeragers, virtually took over the Temple and Reverend James Morris Lawson, Jr., one of the leaders of the COME group, was unable to control them. One of these individuals made the statement, "We're going to take over this town."

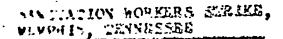
The "Press-Scimitar" newspaper, Memphis, Tennessee, issue of March 29, 1968, in a story by Clark Porteous, "Press-Scimitar" staff writer, who observed portions of the disturbance on Beale Street where the major portion of the early looting occurred, stated that he saw the Memphis police take an awful lot off the looters in the way of bricks and bottles and that he heard some reports of police being rough on citizens, but he did not see any police brutality. He stated that many of the officers were taking a lot and doing it bravely.

Another story in the "Press-Scimitar" issue of March 29, 1968, by Staff Reporter James R. Reid, described the rampant window breaking and looting which occurred from the South Main Street area around Beale Street, east on Beale to Hermando, and pointed out that Memphis police officers formed a line in an effort to move the crowd back and that they gave ample warning. The story reported that many of the crowd instead glovered at the officers who tried to move them from the area and that when the officers pushed against the crowd, many of the crowd pushed back. Reid reported that he saw one officer there felled in the melee, and that the crowd was then out of control with many of the crowd having long wooden sticks. He stated that police officers with megaphones asked the crowd to move and stated. "For your safety, move back."

## SINITATION WORKERS SERIKE PENERSES

Some of the officers pleaded, according to He stated that many of the efficers had earlier yer polited with rocks and bricks and had restrained to meeters from using clubs of their. He stated that ansiderable force was needed by the police in order to control the crowd which had virtually turned into a mob and that it was necessary for the police to strike several c: the Negroes with night sticks in order to control them. He stated that he saw Lieutemant D. W. Williams of the Police Department turn from a small group of Megroes with his face covered with blood and gay other officers falling along the way. He stated that the officers observed by him reverted to force only after everything else had failed, yet he heard some of the Negroes in the crowd yell, "Police brutality." He stated that some of the owners of businesses, who had their windows smashed and their merchandise stolen as they took refuge from the violent nob that surged through the streets, were heard to remark-that no one was complaining about "not brutality. He stated that many officers were struck by bottles, sticks and large rocks thrown by the crowd and that those in the crowd who responded quickly to the officers' command to move on met with little or no physical persuasion from the officers. He stated that, in fairness, most of the crowd did move quickly.

Source three added that this source remained near Clayborn Temple throughout the march and observed numerous teen-age Megroes with sticks and also observed some of them literally tear some old iron beds apart, making iron pipes from the parts thereof, and making statements, "We're going to get some white bastards today," whereupon they ran down and caught up with the march and joined it. Source three pointed out that the march was extremely poorly organized; that the march leaders had no control over the marchers, even before they started; and that it was obvious that there would probably be trouble.



Lieutement Arkin on March 28, 1968, advised this a reliable source of the Police Department had this a said 9 a.m., March 28, 1968, observed John B. Leith and some of his black power associates near the Claytorn Temple with sticks and brickbats.

Source two added that he heard Charles L. Cabtage tell some of the crowd as they left the Temple, after the marchers returned to the Temple, that they should not run from the police and that they should "not start a job that they did not plan to finish." Cabbage did not elaborate but source two construed this as a call for trouble.

A fourth source advised that Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., Ralph D. Abermathy, and Bernard Lee, administrative aide to King, were scheduled to leave Memphis at 9:05 p.m., Central Standard Time, via Eastern Airlines, en route to Atlanta, Georgia, and were scheduled to leave Atlanta, Georgia, on the early morning of March 29, 1968, to fly to Friendship Airport in Ealtimore. Maryland.

Source one advised that after the trouble on Beale Street, the mass rally scheduled for Mason Temple on the night of March 28, 1968, which was to have featured Martin Luther King, Jr., as the main speaker, was cancelled.

On the late night of March 28, 1968, source four advised that King, Abermathy and Lee had failed to catch the above-described flight and that no one had cancelled his reservations, and that to his knowledge King was still staying at the Rivermont Hotel.

During the afternoon and evening of March 28, 1968, Lieutemant Arkin advised that sporadic locting continued in the south-central area of Marphia, which is predominantly a Negro area, and that the main targets of the sporadic vandals were liquor stores and small grocery stores and sundry stores.

#### Savitation workers strike, nemphis, tennessee

On the late night of March 28, 1968, Lieutenant Arkin advised that there had been numerous small fires set but none of them were serious. He stated that the Memphis Fire Department was able to extinguish the fires without trouble. He pointed out that during the afternoon of March 28, 1968, the Memphesee at the Legislature in a special session passed a statute which would give Memphis Mayor Henry Loeb authority to apply a curfew and that such a curfew was ordered to begin at 7 p.m., March 28, 1968.

Lieutemant Arkin further advised that by 6 p.m., March 28, 1968, approximately 3500 members of the Tennessee National Guard consisting of the Memphis unit and West Tennessee units had arrived and was on duty in Memphis, Tennessee, and that Guardsmen were preparing to patrol Kemphis in tactical units, each unit to be accompanied by one or more officers of the Memphis Police Department.

On the morning of March 29, 1968, Inspector G. P. Tines, Inspectional Eureau, Memphis Police Department, advised from records, as yet incomplete at the Memphis Police Department regarding the following statistics relative to the racial disturbance in Memphis from approximately 9 a.m., March 28, 1968, to 12 noon, March 29, 1968, as follows:

A total of 150 fires were set; most were small in nature, primarily trash fires. Approximately 30 of these were estimated by the Memphis Fire Department to have been caused by Molotov cocktails or some similar incendiary device. There have been over 300 arrests, exact count not as yet completed, primarily consisting of charges of locting, violation of curfew, arson, disorderly conduct, and related offenses. An approximate total of 60 individuals, many of whom were arrestees, have received medical attention for various injuries received in connection with the looting



### SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE. veuphis. Tennessee

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and over-all disturbance. In addition, over 300 reported cases of looting and rather major vandalism have been reported to the Memphis Police Decartment by merchants throughout Memphis, again most of these being confined to the south-central area of Momphis, which is a predominantly Negro area. Inspector Times emphasized again that the incomplete count shows that most of these were liquor stores, small grocery stores, sundry stores, and related establishments, plus numerous clothing stores and related stores in the Beale Street and South Main Street area, described hereinbefore.

Inspector Tines advised that five officers of the Kemphis Police Department were injured sufficiently to require hospitalization and that there were scores of minor injuries to officers requiring only on-the-spot field first aid.

Inspector Tines continued that there was a total of four individuals who were shot while in the process of looting, or as a result thereof. They are as follows: Larry Payne, male Negro, age 16, 3023 Parker Road, an 11th grade student at Mitchell Road School, which is actually operated by the Shelby County Board of Education, just south of the Memphis City Limits. He was pronounced dead on arrival at John Gaston City Hospital. 1:20 p.m., March 28, 1968. He was shot by an officer of the Memphis Police Department as he attacked this police officer with a butcher knife after he had looted a Sears Roebuck store on South Third Street. He had run from this store into the vicinity of the Fowler Homes on South Fourth Street. Another shot but not killed was A. A. Sundry, Negro male, residence 303 Vance, who was wounded in the neck by a police officer while looting a store. Sundry was not seriously injured 1EN OH - as the injury was superficial. Another shot but not killed was Alan Hintrell, Negro male, age 17, residing 988 Springdale Street, Momphis. He was shot by a citizen while looting a store at 1286 Thomas about 4 p.m., March 28, 1968, by the Affile, store manager James Taylor. Taylor was charged by the police with assault to murder. He was shot after a beer bottle was thrown through the store window. Tines stated that

Eintroll is in serious condition with a shotgun slug in his back.

Sanitation workers strike, Memphis, tennessee

---DocId:32989755 Page 223

Another shot but not killed, according to Tines, was Filf Dennis Payne, age 21, male Negro of 1835 Castalia, Apt. 3. He was shot by a policeman while looting a grocery store near Greenwood and Walker and is in fair condition.

Tines added that a preliminary count of available arrest tickets, which is definitely not a complete list, indicates that at least ten Negroes arrested had pistols or revolvers on their persons and that numerous others had other lethal weapons such as knives.

Lieutenant Arkin advised that at approximately 1:20 p.m., March 28, 1968, the Memphis Transit Authority which operates the Memphis City Bus System, after receiving numerous complaints from its bus drivers that they feared for their personal well being due to the disorder, coupled with the fact that many of them had been individually robbed in the past, decided as a safety measure to stop the movement of City Buses for the remainder of March 28, 1968.

The Memphis 'Commercial Appeal" Newspaper, issue of March 29, 1968, in a front-page story, by an unidentified writer, reported that many of the looters and window breakers were black power advocates, and that several wore jackets of the "Invaders," a local black power group. This story did not give any basis for its statement to this effect.

On March 28 and 29, 1968, source one and source two, along with Lieutenant R. H. Arkin, all of whom are familiar with many phases of the black power movement in Memphis, Tennessee, advised that a small group of the BOP followers have put the word "Invaders" on their jackets but that many high school age students have done this for effect and are not necessarily affiliated with the BOP movement.

Sources one and two, along with Arkin, added that thus far there is no evidence that any of the BOP group participated in the looting and in fact source one who is particularly close to this group advised that he saw many of them immediately after the initial rioting and looting

### SAVITATION WORKERS STRIKE, MEMPHIS, TENNESSER

started and that they definitely had not personally been involved in the looting. Source one pointed out that as mentioned hereinbefore these individuals had done much by their previous statements and actions outlined above to incite some of the more ignorant and greedy youths who were in the march.

portions of the disturbance and who are familiar with their actions, that the looting was not organized as such. He observed that in his opinion approximately 1 per cent of the marchers engaged in looting and violence and that many of these were people who were criminally inclined and who had been in previous trouble. He stated that

the first breaking of the first window was enough to set off the crowd which had been emotionally worked up by its long wait for the start of the march and by the general festive air surrounding the march which was on a balmy spring day and was participated in by several hundred youths who obviously had cut school in order to participate

The information set out hereinbefore has been orally furnished to representatives of Military Intelligence. Memphis, Tennessee, and the information not received from the Memphis Police Department has been orally furnished to Inspector G. P. Times and Lieutenant E. H. Arkin of the Inspectional Bureau, Memphis Police Department.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1 - T. E. Bishop ·Abril·2<sup>Moorg</sup>s 1 - Mr. T. J. Weshin Airtel SAC, Mobile & OET To: Director, FBI 100-4480065 From: DECLASSITIED BY BAR DRAW JAHR COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM Subject: BLACK NATIONALIST - HATE GROUPS 1/8/6/83 RACIAL INTELLIGENCE -(WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT) Reurairtel 3/25/68... You are authorized to send the two anonymous letters set out in reairtel. Prepare the letters on commercially purchased stationery and take all necessary precautions to insure they cannot be traced to the Bureau. When the letters and envelopes are prepared, send them to the Baltimore Office for mailing. For the information of Baltimore these two letters are designed to bring the true nature of the Washington Spring Project to the attention of Negro leaders in Selma, Alabama. Mail the pletters the same day they are received from Mobile. Advise the Eureau, under the above caption, of results. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED. Baltimore HEREIN IS IT TASIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN JA-TJD:srs/rsz (S) / 52 OTHERWISE. SAC, NO, recommends that an anonymous letter showing the true nature of Martin Luther King's Washington Spring Project be s Rev. Frederich Reese in Selma, Ala: Reese has made derogatory rem about King. - E Instead, this letter would be sent from another city (DA) with a copy to the editor of the local newspaper, the "Selma Times-Journal to give the newspaper an opportunity to interview Reese about the letter and possibly publicize its contents. This newspaper has a wide Negro lendership. The letter will note the march is for King personal aggrandizement, he is interested mainly in donations, then is no provision to house or feed narchers, and there might be viofichth life Back nationalists take over the march [

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المتعدنا	7. 5-22-64)				i. Brown
	**		FBI		
•		•	Date: 3/25/68		
. san d	the following i	л	spe in plaintext or code)		
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	Office ar	I have consider ite agent and supe id the following i	ed this matter, di rvisory personnel s proposed as a co	scussed it w	of the le
No.	Ala, area	and has appeared	a following in and recently in Selma	on one occa	asion
	KING's ap	pearance, was run	L. L. ANDERSON, wh ning for mayor of y KING and was sub elma.	Selma. ANDI	ERSON
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Appr	oved:	OTHERNI	SE. M		2
	•	cial Agent in Charge			

It is, therefore, proposed that an anonymous letter be directed to

wherein it is called to the that KING is merely using the Negroes of the Selma area for his own personal aggrandizement; that he is not genuinely interested in their welfare, but only in their donations; that in all probability the individuals going to Washington for the Spring Project will be left stranded without suitable housing or food. The letter should also play up the possibility of violence, particularly the fact that although CARMICHAHL and BROWN of SNCC have a so-called gentlemens! agreement with KING not to take over this action, there exists a strong possibility that such will occur. There is also the possibility of RAM and NOI taking over the project since it lacks organization and direction. The letter should also point out that KING was in Alabama on about 3/21/68, and did not make his schedule in the Solma and adjoining counties area, which was another indication that KING was talking out of both sides of his mouth.

It is felt that this letter should be mailed from either Washington or Baltimore since, if the letter is mailed from anywhere in the south it is the work of the Klan or some other racist group. It is felt that Baltimore would probably be the best since a letter from Washington would indicate the possibility of the government doing this

Simultaneous with mailing the letter from Ealtimore, it is proposed that a copy of the letter with a cover letter, be mailed to the cover

letter should indicate that attached was a letter and that he relative receipt of the letter and what it said.

chance to interview. The receipt of the letter and thereby create a news story which could legitimately be published and read by the Negro community in the Selma area. It is known that the Selma Times-Journal has a large circulation among the Negro community in Dallas and adjoining and has taken a rather liberal attitude in connectivity rights movements.

By handling as above, we would eliminate the possibility of these rumors being attributed to the FBI.

Consideration has been given to some method of discouraging

who is a liaison source, it is the opinion of contacting agents that he is so sold on the project that it is almost impossible to disillusion him.

It is also felt that some method of getting an article in the "Southern Courier" along the lines of the above would have a discouraging effect on the Negro community in and around Montgomery, Ala., since the Courier is very widely read. Consideration is being given to the method of accomplishing this.

The Bureau is requested to consider the proposal set forth above and advise.

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DECLASSILLED Wins Gasdy
BY 6076 WA W MAN
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: Assistant Director WILLIAM C. SULILIVAN
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO
3/12/8/2
RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
Sii-C(Security matter - Communist)
Electric messes - communities.
Re Bureau phone call from Assistant Director
SULLIVAN to SAC JOHNSON 2/23/66.
BODDIVAN to SAC Soldison 2/25/00.
JOHN P./CODY, Archbishop of Chicago, at his residence. we
had a most pleasant visit concerning matters in general,
during which time His Excellency expressed his very high
regard for the Director and the work of the FBI. He
indicated that he had had the opportunity during past years
to cooperate with the Bureau representatives and he appeared
most appreciative of my visit. He indicated that during the
past six months, he has tried to become acquainted with
the various problems which face his church in the Chicago
area, but that a big part of the six months he has spent in
traveling and, therefore, is not as well versed in the
entire situation concerning Chicago as he would like to be.
entite situation conceining onlyago as he would like to be.
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This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemi-
your Committee and the content may not be discussed to unualiverized person-
n. without the express opposit of the FBI.
Special Agent in Charge
NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 229

# · SAME AS PA

At this point he commented that he was worried. about the presence of Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING in Chicago and stated that KING had visited him here in Chicago some time ago. This gave me an opportunity to ask him his impression of KING. His Excellency stated that this was the first occasion he had talked with KING and he was "not impressed". Hé stated that during the conversation, KING exhibited a very glib tongue and His Excellency could not help but question his sincerity. Excellency stated that he felt KING was not a truthful man and gave as an example that KING agreed that the conversation between KING and His Excellency would remain in strictest confidence. He pointed out, however, that the press was "conveniently available" outside the Archbishop's residence upon the departure of KING and KING spoke at length to the press concerning his visit with the Archbishop, even though the two men had agreed the conversation was confidential.

I then, in strictest confidence, briefed His Excellency along the lines discussed with Assistant Director SULLIVAN. It was obvious that His Excellency sincerely appreciated receiving this information and indicated to me that he would be most circumspect in his dealings with KING.

His Excellency is a very forceful individual, and from his comments and demeanor, I feel certain that he will do everything possible to neutralize KING's effect in this area.

I feel that this visit was highly productive. He has accepted my invitation to visit the Chicago Office. He gave me his private telephone number and asked that we stay in very close touch on matters of mutual interest.

Bureau.will be kept advised of developments.

THE HALL

HSCA LETTER 11/13/78

FBIHO COPY

T. J.

(material MUST NOT be removed from or added to this file)

## FEDERAL BUREAU

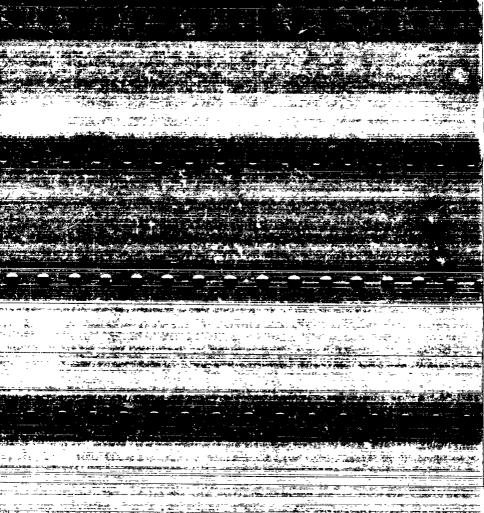
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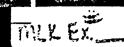
## INVESTIGATION

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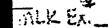
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FILEIN 11/13/18
FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS
HAVE BEEN DELIVERED:
ME 100-4105-19
Bu 100-438794-X1













MUL EX.



- Yo. Relly

SAC, Atlanta

September 20, 1957

Director, FEI

SOUTHERN CHAISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY) 17

Enclosed berewith for your information is a copy of an article concerning captioned organization which appeared in the August 17, 1957, isome of the "Pittsburgh Courter."

In the absence of any indication that the Communist Party has attempted, or is attempting, to infiltrate this organization you should conduct no investigation in this matter. However, in view of the stated purpose of the organization you chould remain elect for public source information concerning it in connection with the racial situation.

Englishing

100-438794-X/

JGK: dlh (CC)

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ALL THE WAY OF THE

Mr. DeLoach Dun

2-7-61

SUBJECT: ARTICLE IN "THE NATION" FOR FEBRUARY 4, 1961, BY MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Beginning on page 91 of the captioned magazine Reverend King has an Laviete article entitled "The President Has The Power--Equality Now." A copy of the magazine is attached. (W)

As would be expected King's article is a plea for faster integration of the races and he particularly makes the point that much can be done by the Kennedy administration through Executive Order and example which has not been done in previous administrations. At the top of page 94 the following statement regarding the Bureau and other law enforcement agencies is made:

"If, for instance, the law-enforcement personnel in the FBI were integrated, many persons who now defy federal law might come under restraints from which they are presently free. If other law-enforcement agencies under the Treasury Department, such as the Internal Revenue Service, the Bureau of Narcotics, the Alcohol Tax Unit, the Secret Service and Customs had an adequate number of field agents, investigators and administrators who were Negro, there would be a greater respect for Negroes as well as the assurance that prejudicial behavior in these agencies toward citizens would cease."

This is the only reference to the Bureau found in the article. Martin Luther King Jr., is well known for his activities in behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the south, and he reportedly planned the bus boycotts in Montgomery, Alabama, and has participated in set-in demonstrations in the south. He has been very active in attempts to integrate the races and Bufiles contain numerous references to his activities in this regard.  $\mu_1$ 

It will also be recalled that just prior to the election King was put in jail and President Kennedy reportedly called him and was successful in obtaining his release. Some political analysts have stated that the President's action in calling King resulted in his receiving a heavy Negro vote in many parts of the country.

Enclosure IOSURE F JK:lln

RECORDED

46 FEB 28 1961

DocId: 32989735 Page

Jones to DeLoach members. Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Reverend King resigned his ministry in the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church of Montgomery, Alabama, early in February, 1960, and became co-pastor with his father in the Ebenezer Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia. (100-106670)

Although King is in error in his comments relating to the FBI, it is believed inadvisable to call his hand on this matter as he obviously would only welcome any controversy or resulting publicity that might ensue.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

HSCA LETTER 11/9/78

FBIHQ COPY







# ADDENDUM RECORDS MANAGEMENT DIVISION PROJECTS UNIT, DOCUMENT CLASSIFICATION AND REVIEW SECTION JRM:plc 11/13/78

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A review has been made of Bureau files as listed below, by Document Classification Assistant Joanne R. Miller, for the purpose of ascertaining classification status of each serial. The following is noted.

100-438794- non-serialized memo dated 1/19/68 retain "Secret" classification.

100-438794-2108 retain "Secret" classification.

- -2065 Department of Justice.
- -2053 downgraded to "Confidential."
- -2052 declassified.
- -2042 not classified.
- -1586 not classified.

100-106670-2820 retain "Secret" classification.

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TECHNICAL COVERAGE OF GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS ENGAGING IN ANTIWAR DEMONSTRATIONS AND RACIAL UNREST



There is set out below a listing of technical coverage which has been turned down by the Attorney General within the past few months.

Frederick Douglas Andrews - Andrews is a militant advocate of Black Power and is a close associate of other individuals active in promoting racial unrest. We requested authority to install technical coverage of Andrews on 8/14/67. It was denied on 9/12/67.

Charles Morris - Morris is the leader of the American Mau Mau. This is a militant group which encourages violence. A request for technical coverage was referred to the Attorney General on 7/25/67. It was denied 9/12/67.

SNCC - SNCC is the most militant of the racial groups. Its activities reflect the policy of Stokely Carmichael, its former leader, and H. Rap Brown, its present leader. Both Carmichael and Brown encourage violence and the tearing down of the United States. On 8/12/66 we requested coverage of SNCC. It was denied 8/22/66. We again requested coverage on 7/25/67, 7/28/67 and 8/2/67. In each instance our request was denied.

Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) - SCLC is led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., who has threatened a series of demonstrations during the coming year. On 1/2/68 we asked for coverage of it. The Attorney General denied this coverage on 1/3/68 ( U )

The National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam - This Committee has been the sponsor of several major demonstrations against the war in Vietnam. The latest large scale demonstration was the assault on the Pentagon on 10/21/67. It includes members of the Communist Party, the Socialist Workers Party, the Progressive Labor Party and Students for a Democratic Society, all of which are vehemently anti-United States. In order to cover its activities and to determine advance planning for the large demonstration at Washington, we requested technical coverage on 9/18/67. The Attorney General did not answer our request. On 12/12/67 we advised him in view of his failure to respond, we were withdrawing the request.

TECHNICAL COVERAGE OF GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS ENGAGING IN ANTIWAR DEMONSTRATIONS AND RACIAL UNREST



The Washington Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam - This is the Washington affiliate of the National Mobilization Committee and coordinated the massive demonstration in Washington on 10/67. On 9/29/67 we requested technical coverage. The Attorney General did not answer our request. On 12/12/67 he was advised that in view of his failure to respond, we were withdrawing the request.

The Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam - This organization was received by Bettina Aptheker a member of the Communist Party National Committee and a leading agitator at the University of kCalifornia at Berkeley. It includes members of various subversive groups and is extremely militant. We requested coverage on 11/21/67. The Attorney General did not answer the request. On 12/12/67 he was advised that in view of his failure to respond, we were withdrawing our request.

#### ACTION:

For information.

**>** ·

Here sant to do

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

MAY 1962 EDITION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach

I - Miss Holmes

Casper —
Callohan

Contrad

Felt —
Gale —
Gale

Rosen

DATE: March 29, 1968

FROM: G. C. Moore From: G. C. Moore From

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore 1 - Mr. Rozamus

1 - Mr. D. M. Wells

28/85/19

Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Contad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sulliver
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Travel
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

PURPOSE:

Attached for your approval is a memorandum to the Attorney General requesting a telephone surveillance of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) head-quarters at Atlanta, Georgia, and Washington, D. C., in an effort to obtain intelligence data concerning massive civil disobedience planned for the nation's Capital the end of April, 1968, by Martin Luther King, Jr.

BACKGROUND:

On January 2, 1968, we requested the Attorney General to authorize the installation of a telephone surveillance on the headquarters of SCLC in Atlanta, Georgia, because of possible riots which might ensue with King's planned Washington march. By letter dated January 3, 1968 the Attorney General denied our request advising, "There has not been an adequate demonstration of a direct threat to the national security."

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS:

Ìġ

REG-15-1130 X 1-2/08

Memphis,

On March 28, 1968, King led a march in Memphis, Tennessee, which resulted in a riot.

this riot. King was considering calling off the Washington march and Levison advised him to continue with his plans.

Enclosure

100-438794

DMW:dsm (7)

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ALL INFOPMATORIAL ONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED FXCIPT WELKE SHOWN (THERWISE.

CONTINUED - OVER

NW 6507 A Po acid 32989755 Page 246

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

100-438794

#### **OBSERVATIONS**:

Since Levison, King to continue the Washington march in spite of the Memphis riot, it is felt we should again request the Attorney General to authorize a telephone surveillance of SCLC since it would appear that a threat to the national security now exists.

#### **RECOMMENDATION:**

The attached communication be directed to the Attorney General for his approval. ph importance to this reque

#### SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Despite this violence in Memphis, Levison and King are continuing their plans for this massive civil disobedience to start the latter part of April, 1968, in Washington, D. C.

In view of the internal security aspect involved, authority is requested to install telephone surveillances of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference at its national headquarters at the above-listed address and also at its local headquarters, 1401 U Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., so that we can keep apprised of the strategy and plans of this group.

Very truly yours,

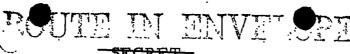
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Approved	
Date	

NOTE: Classified "Secret" since it concerns a technical surveillance, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in serious damage to the Bureau security coverage and to the detriment of national security.

This memorandum recommends the installation of a telephone surveillance on SCLC's headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, and Washington, D. C., for intelligence-type data concerning King's plans for massive civil disobedience in the nation's Capital in the Spring of 1968.

See memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. W. C. Sullivan same caption, dated 3/29/68 prepared by DMW:dsm.





## Office of the Attorney General Washington, A. C.

JUNE

January 3, 1968

Mr. Mohr ... Mr. Bishop\_ Mr. Casper. Mr. Callahan. Mr. Conrad. Mr. Felt. Mr. Gale.. Mr. Rosen. Mr. Sulliva Mr. Tavel Mr. Trotter Tele. Room. Miss Holmes.

Mr. DeLoach

Memorandum to:

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation

From:

Ramsey Clark Attorney General

Miss Gandy.

Re:

Communist Infiltration

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Your memorandum dated January 2, 1968

I am declining authorization of the requested installation of the above telephone surveillance at the present time. There has not been an adequate demonstration of a direct threat to the national security. Should further evidence be secured of such a threat, or re-evaluation desired, please resubmit.

Other investigative activities should be undertaken to provide intelligence necessary to the protection of the national interest.

> REC. 51. 100 - H= 1.194-2065 EX 101 6 JAN 9 1968

> > April at lawn

TI III TITA A TITIOT OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAT 1962 EDITION GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27 UNITED STATES GO - Memorandum 1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Miss Holmes Felt Gale . :Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: December 29, 1967 Rasen \_\_\_ Su livan & 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan Trotter G. C. Moore (Ch. Tele. Room 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore Holmes . 1 - Mr. Rozamus 1 - Mr. D. M. Wells SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION Schen -SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE PURPOSE: Attached for your approval is a memorandum to the Attorney General requesting a telephone surveillance of Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Atlanta, Georgia, in an effort to obtain intelligence of their plans for massive civil disobedience in the Nation's Capitol and 10 to 15 cities throughout the United States in the Spring of 1968. ALL INFO BACKGROUND: HEREIN IS U DATE3-19-86 On December 13, 1967, you approved an airtel which was directed to Atlanta Office requesting them to conduct a survey as to the feasibility of instituting a secure telephone surveillance of SCLC's headquarters, Atlanta, Georgia. By communication dated December 20, 1967, Atlanta recommends installation and advises it can be accomplished with full security [ OBSERVATIONS: Since SCLC's President, Martin Luther King, Jr., has urged massive civil disobedience throughout the country in an effort to spur Congress into action to help the plight of the Negro, it is felt that we need this installation to obtain racial intelligence information Enclosure 1-2-68 REG- 23 100-438794 ALL INFOPMATION CONTAINED HEREJE IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN , DMW:ekw . OVER (7) CONTINUED \_

JAN 5 1968

**1M 55070 Doctd:32989**755 Page 2<u>5</u>0

79 JAN 10 1968

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

100-438794



concerning their plans. King has warned that these massive demonstrations may result in riots. Because of this, we should be in a position to obtain intelligence so that appropriate countermeasures can be taken to protect the internal security of the United States.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

The attached communication be directed to the A. G. will not approve, but believe we should go on record. Attorney General for his approval.

			FBI			ĺ		
		1	Date:	12/20/67	7	   		
<b>Tra</b> nsmit th	ne following in .	<u> </u>						
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Via		,		iority)		 	-	
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	TO:	DIRECTOR,	FBI (100-4387	'94)	"JUNE"			
	FROM:	SAC, ATLA	NTA (100-6670)	<b>5)</b>	•		}	
			ION LEADERSHIP CON airtel dated	, AT L. L.	119/86 Joseph 119/18/25	Marie Spile	S [Sul Y	
	With full security, survey conducted and reflects telephone surveillance feasible of headquarters and would involve coverage on ten trunk lines, all of which terminate in a 756A switchboard at 330 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.  In the event installation authorized, it is suggested monitoring point would be within confines of Atlanta Office in order to provide required security. The same conditions prevail as before relating to final hookup in that it would be necessary for personnel from another office to be utilized in one phase of installation due to its location in proximity of SCLC Headquarters and fact sound man this area known to personnel of that office.							
5662 1000:04 5 to 46 +3/37/67 000:00 10/2/63	with full	security.	installation  REG 23  ///  ///  ///  ///  ///  ///  ///	1	be accomplished	ished	R	
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Appro		al Agent in Cha		All CRIM	SPEC.7	TALL RM.		

Spècial Agent in Charge DocId: 32989755 Page 252 NW 55070

(RI) 100-438794

MEMOR

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Miss Homes

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 = Mr. G. C. Moore

- Mr. Rozamus

JUNE

January 2, 1968

1 - Mr. D.M.Wells

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), has publicly stated that he will create massive civil disobediences in the Nation's Capital and in 10 to 15 major cities throughout the United States in the Spring of 1968 if certain commitments are not forthcoming from Congress in the civil rights field. An aide of King has stated "Jail will be the safest place in Washington, D. C., this spring."

The Atlanta Office of SCLC will be the focal point for planning and instructions concerning the massive civil disobediences and the telephone surveillance is highly desirable so that we can keep apprised of the strategy and plans of this group. Massive demonstrations could trigger riots which might spread across the Nation.

In view of the above, authority is requested to institute a telephone surveillance on the headquarters of the SCLC, 330 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia, or on any office to which it may move.

DMW: ekw SENT FROM D. O. Very truly yours,

(9) TIME 4:007221

Approved BY John Edgar Hoover

Date Date

144 \ | 1 05 44 .Ec JAN 101968 CROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 ON 12/9/77 LED/139

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 253

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

#### NOTE:

Classified "Secret" since it concerns a technical surveillance, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in serious damage to the Bureau's security coverage and to the detriment of national security.

This memorandum recommends the installation of a telephone surveillance on SCLC headquarters, Atlanta, Georgia, for intelligence-type data concerning King's plans for massive civil disobedience in the Nation's Capital and 10 to 15 major cities throughout the Nation in the Spring of 1968.

See memorandum G. C. Moore to W. C. Sullivan, same caption, dated December 29, prepared by DMW:ekw.

SECRET

Airtel

- Mr. C. D. DeLoach

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

- Mr. G. C. Moore ST-117

- Mr. M. J. Rozamus 1 - Mr. D. M. Wells

To:

SAC, Atlanta (100-6670-E)

From:

Director, FBI (100-438794) \_ 2042

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

IS - C

#### June

In view of the fact Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is attempting to lead a massive civil disobedience in an effort to disrupt ten to fifteen major cities including the Nation's capital, you are authorized to conduct a survey for possible telephone surveillance of his headquarters. survey should be conducted only if full security is assured.

Results of the survey should be immediately transmitted to the Bureau. Take no steps relative to installation, limiting your action only to a survey.

DMW:11c (8)

NOTE:

See memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan from G. C. Moore, dated 12/13/67 captioned "Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Internal Security - Communis 1, " prepared by DMW: 11c.

DeLoach Mohr Bushop

Callahan . Contad

MAILED 19 DEC 1 4 1967 COMM - FBL

NW 55070 Docid: 32989755 TELETYPE UNIT 1//3/72

UTE IN ENVELOPE MAY 1942 EDITION -OSA GEN, REP. NO. 27 DeLoach UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Mohr -Bishop 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach  $\it 1emorandum$ Casper 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan Callahan Contad . 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore Felt. - Mr. M. J. Rozamus TE: December 13, 1967 Gale : Mr. W. C. Sullivan Rosen Surivan \_ 1 - Mr. D. M. Wells Trotter G. C. Moore Ha Tele. Room Holmes JUNE SOUTHERN\_CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP\_CONFERENCE SUBJECT: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST Attached for your approval is an airtel to our Atlanta Office instructing them to conduct a survey for possible technical coverage of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) Headquarters where Martin Luther King. Jr., is planning massive civil disobedience to disrupt ten to fifteen major cities in the United States including Washington, D. C. BACKGROUND: Since August, 1967, Martin Luther King, Jr., President SCLC has publicly stated his group will stage a massive civil disobedience to disrupt ten to fifteen major cities throughout the Nation. He has also stated recently that he will call the poor, the sick and the needy to our Nation's capital to disrupt its operation in an effort to spur Congressional action to help the plight of This may even include a camp-in at the White House the Negro. King has stated in part, "To dislocate the function of a city without destroying it can be more effective than a riot. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS: King recently held a one week retreat to plan his campaign in this regard. He is attempting to recruit 2,000 leaders throughout the Nation to effect this Two individuals have been assigned to Washington, D. C., and other cities to start recruiting. The early Spring of 1968 is the target date to start massive civil disobedience if certain demands regarding economic, housing and education legislation does not receive unequivocal commitment for prompt Congressional action. OBSERVATIONS: Because of the effect this plan of King's will have on the racial movement and even possibly the internal

security of the United States itself, we feel it is most necessary to have telephone surveillance coverage on King's headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, where most of the planning concerning this operation will take place.

11/13/18 WAHATT

Enclosure Level

DMW:11c

ST-117 CONTINUED

100-42879

5.8ml

REC 6

DocId:32989755 Page 256

TO

FROM

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

In the past, we have had a telephone surveillance on SCLC, which was extremely productive, but it was discontinued on 6-20-66 upon receipt of instructions from Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach. He was concerned about jeopardizing the possible prosecution of a SCLC employee for an Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicles statute violation. On June 1, 1967, the Department advised the evidence against the SCLC employee was of insufficient strength to warrant prosecution. Since there are no prosecutive matters which this installation will jeopardize, it is felt it should be reinstalled.

RECOMMENDATION: That the attached airtel be sent to Atlanta so that a survey can be conducted to determine the feasibility of installing a secure installation on SCLC Headquarters. Upon receipt of results of survey from Atlanta, appropriate communication will be sent to the Attorney General requesting authority for this installation.

Just approve such on installation, but believe we about try. Jor the recent.

EN. REG. NO. 27 Tolson UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DeLoach Mohr Wick emorandum - DeLoach Callahan Rosen Felt . Gale Rosen Sullivan Tavel - Sullivan Tele. Room - Baumgardner J. Baumgardner Holmes - DM Wells - Rozamus SUBJECT SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE JUNE Reference is made to your inquiry concerning the telephone surveillance on the Southern Christian Leadership Conference which was discontinued on 6/21/66 upon instructions of the Attorney General. A telephone surveillance was instituted on the headquarters of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, 330 Auburn Avenue, Northeast, Atlanta, Georgia, on November 8, 1963. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference is a racial-type organization headed by Martin Luther King, Jr. This telephone surveillance provided considerable valuable intelligence information concerning communist. influence on the Southern Christian Leadership Conference through King, as well as the communist influence evident in the outspoken position which King had taken in opposition to the United States foreign policy concerning Vietnam. . A memorandum from the Director dated 4/28/66 was forwarded to the Attorney General pointing out the valuable coverage being provided by the telephone surveillance on the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Authorization was requested to continue the surveillance for an additional six months. The memorandum was returned by the Attorney General with a notation dated 6/20/66 stating "I think this coverage should be discontinued, particularly, in light of possible charges of a criminal nature against Hosea Williams and possibly others." The Attorney General's notation concerning Hosea Williams referred to an Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicles case under investigation by the Bureau wherein the principle subject, Harold Belton Andrews, alleged he stole four automobiles for subsequent sale to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference headed by Dr. Martin Luther King, 160 - 4. CONTINUED - OVER OCT 10 1966 DocId:32989755 Page 258

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP
CONFÉRENCE
109-142529

Investigation disclosed that one of these stolen vehicles had been in the possession of Hosea Williams, Director of Voter Registration for King's organization. Due to the ramification involving the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the civil rights movement, the Criminal Division of the Department has been directing the prosecution in this case rather than the U. S. Attorney.

On 7/28/66, Harold Belton Andrews and Morris Finley were tried and convicted in U. S. District Court at Atlanta on charges of Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicles. Hosea Williams was not prosecuted nor indicted. Atlanta Office report in this case dated 8/30/66 set forth that Assistant U. S. Attorney Allen L. Chancey advised that U. S. District Judge Sidney O. Smith stated he did not know the exact date that Andrews and Finley would be sentenced. Judge Smith indicated he desired to withhold sentencing until such time as the Department of Justice determined whether or not additional individuals involved in the case were to be tried. The report was disseminated to the Department.

#### ACTION:

For information of the Director.

MR

y, A

DIA A TOTOT D MAY 1962 EDITION GSA L.T. PEG. 110, 27 **₩UNITED STÄTES GOWERNMENT** MemorandumMr. DeLoach Mr. Wick : Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: December 15, 1966 Trotter JUNE Tele. Room D. Brennan Holmes Gandy . 1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 1 - Mr. Rozamus SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST - Mr. D.M. Wells 10.28.91 This is to advise you of the microphone and wire tap coverage that we have afforded Martin Luther King, Jr., President Southern Christian Leadership Conference. As you are aware King has been in close association with individuals having Communist Party backgrounds since his rise to prominence in the civil rights field. T Clarence Jones, another close advisor to King, was a former member and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League, a communist front organization. Rustin, another of King's close advisors, was a member of the Young Communist League in the early 1940's and is an admitted homosexual, On October 10, 1963, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy approved technical surveillances on King's current residence or at any further address to which he may move. He also approved the technical surveillance of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference New York City Office or any other address to which it may be moved. A wire tap was installed on King's residence, 563 Johnson Avenue, Northeast, Atlanta, Georgia, on November 8, 1963, and discontinued on April 30, 1965, when King moved from this address. It was not reinstituted on his new residence. From October 24, 1963, to January 24, 1964, and from July 7, 1964, to July 31, 1964, a wire tap was maintained on the Southern Christian Leadership Conference New York City Office. In addition, on October 21, 1963, Attorney General Kennedy authorized a wire tap on the Southern Christian Leadership Conference Headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia, which was maintained from November 8, 1963, to June 21, 1966, when Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach ordered it discontinued since he thought it might \( \cdot \) be prejudicial to the possible prosecution of Hosea Williams, a Southern Christian Leadership Conference official, under Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicles Statutes. 1 100-106670 REC 18 CONTINUED - OVER DMW:jmw JAN 23 1967/

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 100-106670

In addition to the foregoing we maintained 16 microphones and 4 wire taps of a few days duration at various hotels and one temporary residence. These were installed because of the possibility of a meeting between King and his communist advisors. The 4 wire taps were installed under the original authority given by the Attorney General on 10/10/63 concerning King's residences.

Attorney General Katzenbach was specifically notified of three of these microphone installations. In each of these three instances the Attorney General was advised that a trespass was involved in the installation.

In addition, concerning microphone coverage of King, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy was furnished the pertinent information obtained, perusal of which would indicate that a microphone was the source of this information.

ACTION:

None. For information.

William !

# ADDENDUM RECORDS MANAGEMENT DIVISION PROJECTS UNIT, DOCUMENT CLASSIFICATION AND REVIEW SECTION JRM:plc 11/9/78

A review has been made of 44-775, serials 562 and 243, by Document Classification Assistant Joanne R. Miller, for the purpose of ascertaining classification status of each serial. The following is noted.

44-775-562 and 243 were not classified nor should they be.

3/10/20 Jourdus

FE: SAN. FRAN

9114 PH 4-23-68 UR TRE

TO DIRECTOR (44-38861) ( KAJSAS CITY ( HOS ANGELES, LAS VEGAS,

MEMPHIS (44-1987) AND ST. LOUIS

FROM SAN FRANCISCO (173-65) (2P)

SE IRKIN

RE SF TEL FOUR THENTY TWO LAST.

ON APRIL THO TWO, LAST, MRS. CHARLES F. TERRY, MANAGER, ONE FOUR SIX ZERO SUTTER ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, ADVISED ONE JOHN RAY RESIDED IN APARTMENT FIVE FROM JULY TWO THREE, LAST, TO AUGUST FIFTEEN,

LARRY RAY, BROTHER OF JAMES EARL RAY

LAST, BUT HAD PAID RENT UNTIL AUGUST THREE ONE, LAST, AND DID NOT

REQUEST RENT REPUND. (a)

LOUIS, NOT EMPLOYED WHILE LIVING IN SAN FRANCISCO, SPENT MOST OF THE TIME IN HIS APARTMENT. AT THE TIME HE MOVED HE STATED HE WAS GOING TO LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, TO LOOK FOR A TAVERN TO BUY. IF UNSUCCESSFUL THERE, HE WOULD GO TO RENO, NEVADA, TO LOOK FOR A TAVERN TO BUY. TERRY STAPED RAY HAD NO FRIENDS OF ASSOCIATES, NO VISITORS, RECEIVED NO PHONE CALLS OR LETTERS. TERRY STATED JOHN RAY HAD AUTOHOBILE BUT UNABLE TO DESCRIBE IT. CHARLES F, TERRY, HUSBAND, STATED RAY SEEMED SLIGHTLY EFFEMINATE IN HIS MANNERISM AND WONDERED IF HE MIGHT HAVE HOMOSEXUAL TENDANCIES. TERRY STATED RAY WOULD HAVE MADE

END PAGE ONE

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PAGE TWO

TWENTY DOLLAR DEPOSIT WITH PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC WHICH HE MAY MOT MAVE GOTTEN BACK. HE STATED RAY HAS ABOUT THRITY-FIVE DOLLARS DUE WITH FOR DRUSED RENT. WILL ADVISED FBI IF RAY CONTACTS HIM.

WIMBER THREE SIX EIGHT SEVEN TWO FIVE A, CII WIMBER SEVEN FOUR ONE SEVEN FOUR ZERO AND IS DESCRIBED WHA, DOB FEBRUARY FOURTEEN, ONE WINE THREE ONE. RECORDS OF CII REFLECT NE WAS BOOKD AS SEEEPER BY HOLTVILLE, CALIFORNIA PD DECEMBER THREE, ONE WINE FIVE TWO, THEIR WIMBER ONE THREE FOUR ONE.

LEADS: LAS VEGAS AT RENO AND LOS ANGELES: THROUGH LOGICAL SOURCE ATTEMPT TO LOCATE INFORMATION RE JOHN RAY. (L)

SAN FRANCISCO: WILL CONTACT PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC FOR INFORMATION REGARDING RAY AND WILL PLACE A STOP REGARDING REFUND.  $\mathcal{K}$  Subject armed and Dangerous.

OTHER OFFICES ADVISED

CAB

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE UNIT MALES SELECTION SELECT

MECEINED

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	(Priority)	
<b>3</b> 0:	SAC, ST. LOUIS (88-7447)	Show K
gron:	SAC, CHICAGO (88-11505) (RUC)	1 V
SUBJECT:	JAMES BARL BAY, aka -	
	PUGITIVE UFAC - BOBBERY PIRST (OO: KANSAS CITY)	
	Re Chicago letter to Springfield dated : f SA JOSEPH L. KISSIAH dated 12/29/67, at	
BOSERT F.	The following investigation was conducted. PEVAHOUSE:	ed by SA
	On 1/23/68, Chief MARVIN HORCHER, Wheel:	
resided s not know	On 1/23/68, Chief MARVIN HORCHER, Wheels epartment, advised he had determined a JE at 2897 Techny Road, Northbrook, Illinois if JERRY RAY still resides at that addresser of the subject.	RRY RAY had, but he does
resided s not know the broth  Illinois, since Oct there pri	epartment, advised he had determined a JEI at 2897 Techny Road, Northbrook, Illinois if JERRY RAY still resides at that addressed of the subject. (w)  On 1/23/68, inquiry at 2897 Techny Road, revealed the present residents have live tober, 1967, although there was a JERRY Relior to that time. They had no information	RRY RAY had , but he does ss or if he is , Northbrook, ed there Ay residing
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resided a not know the broth  Illinois, since Oct there pri present I  2 st. I 1 - Sprin 1 - Kansa 1 - Chica	epartment, advised he had determined a JERA 2897 Techny Road, Northbrook, Illinois if JERRY RAY still resides at that addresser of the subject.  On 1/23/68, inquiry at 2897 Techny Road, revealed the present residents have live tober, 1967, although there was a JERRY Resident to that time. They had no information location of JERRY RAY.  Society (88-9449) (Info)	RRY RAY had , but he does ss or if he is  Northbrook, ed there Ay residing has to the  Sasa  Johnney  Johnney

uw 25070 Docto: 32989755 Page 265



On 2/7/68, VERRY RAY was located and interviewed at the Sportman's Country Club, 3535 Dundee Road, Northbrook, Illinois, where he is employed and resides. He advised he is the brother of subject but has seen subject only three times in the last 15 years, that being the three times he visited subject at the Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Missouri. We advised subject left home about the time he was 14 or 15 years of age and has not maintained regular contact with any of the family since that time. Subject has always been a drifter and he has no knowledge of friems or associates of subject with whom he might be in contact. Their father, GEORGE RAY, and their mother, LUCILLE RAY, separated, and LUCILLE was subsequently known as LUCILLE RYAN. Both GEORGE MAY and LUCILLE RYAN are now deceased. He has no aunt by the mame of LUCILLE RYAN and anyone by that name would have had to been their mother. He has another brother, JOHN RAY, who is single and a drifter, travelling and changing jobs frequently. He has no regular address but as of three days ago, was staying at the Mc Arthur Hotel on Broadway Street, St. Louis, Missouri, He had a younger brother, FRANK, who was killed in an automobile accident four year ago. He also has a sister, Mrs. ALBERT (CAROL) PEPPER, who just moved from 712 Shenandoah, St. Louis, Missouri, to Bellview, a suburb of St. Louis, but he does not : have the address or phone number for CAROL. He is sure the phone company will have a new number for CAROL as that would be the way he would try to contact her. These are the only relatives subject has./w/

JERRY RAY advised he has been in contact with CAROL and JOHN as of three days ago, and both stated they have had so contact with subject or any knowledge where subject can be located. He does not believe subject will contact any of the relatives as long as he is in a fugitive status; however, should he receive any information concerning subject, he will immediately advise the FBI.

#### LEADS

#### ST. LOUIS

DocId:32989755

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. 1. Will interview JOHN RAY

11 Still located at Mc Arthur Hotel.

CG 88-11505

NW 55070 DocId 32989755 Page 267

2. Will obtain current address of CAROL PEPPER and thereafter interview her for any knowledge concerning subject.  $\mu$ 

BECAUSE RAY HAS BEEN CONVICTED OF ROBBERY WITH DEADLY WEAPON, AND BECAUSE OF HIS CONFINEMENT IN A STATE HOSPITAL, HE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

Quene documents



-- SECRET

Office of the Attorney General

Washington, D. C.

JUNE January 3, 1968

wigz

Mr. Rosen Mr. Sullivata Mr. Tavel Mr. Trotter

Mr. Deload Mr. Mohr... Mr. Bishop...

Mr. Casper... Mr. Callahan Mr. Conrad...

Mr. Felt

Mr. Gale...

Mr. Trotter\_\_\_\_\_ Tele. Room\_\_\_ Miss Holmes\_\_\_ Miss Gandy\_\_\_

Memorandum to:

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation

From:

Re:

Ramsey Clark

Attorney General

Communist Infiltration

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Your memorandum dated January 2, 1968

I am declining authorization of the requested installation of the above telephone surveillance at the present time. There has not been an adequate demonstration of a direct threat to the national security. Should further evidence be secured of such a threat, or re-evaluation desired, please resubmit.

Other investigative activities should be undertaken to provide intelligence necessary to the protection of the national interest.

REC. 51 101 - H= 1/1/1 - 206 EX 101 6 JAN 9 1968

Declassified By, J. Michael Kelly Counselor to the Attorney General

November 13, 1978

April 10

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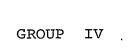
GROUP IV

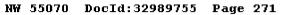
HSCA LETTER 10/30/78

FBIHQ COPY

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5/17/2011





4 AREA 1973

FEI MURRIS COM CONTRACTOR

TO DINCO (44-38001) ATTH: MR. AL ROSEN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

GENEVAL INVESTIGATIVE SIVISION

FROM MEMPHIS (44-1937)

705 PT 17 TMT

MURKIT - ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, IR

AT APPROXIMATELY TWO FORTYFIVE PM, INTERVIEW WAS BEGUN WITH MAMES FARE RAY DY SAC MEMPHIS AT TENNESSEE STATE PRISON. INTERVIEW CONCLUDED AT APPROXIMATELY THREE THIRTYFIVE PM. RAY ON ENTERING ROOM SAID WIND THE CHY WHO TESTIFIED. DI DON'T WANT TO TALK TO YOU OR ANYEODY FROM THE FDI. RAY WAS ASKED TO SIT DOWN AND WAS TOLD IT WAS POSCIBLE WE HAD THINGS WE COULD TALK ABOUT. RAY SAID. TI'M NOT COIND TO TALK ABOUT CASE AS I VE BEEN MISQUOTED ENOUGH - HE WAS UNABLE TO POINT OUT ANY SPECIFICS WHERE FEI HAD EVER MISQUOTED HIM. THE WAS ALSO TOLD FBI HAD NOT INTERVIEWED HIM SO IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE FOR US TO MISQUOTE HIM. RAY INDICATED HE DETTER CO EACH TO CELL AS EAC WAS ONLY TRYING TO TRICK HIM INTO TALKING ABOUT CASE. HE WAS THEN REMINDED OF HIS GUILTY IN OPER COURT AND MICHAGKED IF HE INTERDED TO CHAR TEMAR 17 1959 SAID NO.

HANDS WAS NOT GOOD ATTOONEY AS ME REFUCED TO INVESTIGATE CASE.

SAC INTROJECTED THAT ALD STREAMEN HAS MIRED INVESTIGATED. TO

DATE 2/20/800 HOLLING CONTRACTOR OF THE TOTAL TO HOLD TO THE CIT CICRALL INFORMATION CONTRACTOR OF THE TOTAL THE TOT

PARTY TO SECRET WITH PERCY FOREMEN WAS THAT RAY WOULD SAID HE SECRET OF THAT IS WHY HE

INVESTIGATE VIO CACT TITICAL OF FORENCE, SAYING WE WOULDN'T
WITH A NEUTIVE VITTUES, SAYING YOUR REST DETENDED IS TO PLEAD
GUILTY OF YOU'LL SET THE DEATH SENTENCE). SAYING TO PLEAD
SATISFACTION OF SAYING POST ATTOPHERS. WE SAID HE WAS TRYING TO
ATTORNEY. Conc. of Previous Discussion With Marben Lake
BUSSELL AT TRICK.

HE PAGE TO?

MARCH THE SERVICE OF FORENCE OF TO INSENTIFY THIS

PLEAD TO PAGE TO?

MARCH TO DESCRIPTION OF THE SERVICE OF TO INSENTIFY THIS

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PAGE THIEF

WAS MAKING DEFORMS TO SET J. B. STONER, AN ATTORNEY IN GEORGIA,
TO REPUTCHE HIM. J. E. STONER WELL KNOWN FIGURE IN VARIOUS WHITE
HATE CONUES IN GEORGIA.)

ANYTHING, AT HE FELT HIS ATTORNEY WOULD BE ABLE TO REOPEN HIS EASE. HE ALSO SAID HE HAD LETTER PREPARED TO SEND TO SENATOR EASTLANT AND THEN IN ABOUT TWO OR THREE MONTHS HIS CASE WOULD BE CLEATED UP. WE INDICATED HE MIGHT THEN BE WILLING TO SIT DOWN AND DISCUSS THE CASE FULLY.

SERIES. WE NOW DETERMINE THEY WERE SHOT. HE WAS TOLD THIS IS ONLY CONSIDERED THEY WERE SHOT. HE WAS TOLD THIS IS ONLY CONSIDERED THEY WERE SHOT. HE WAS TOLD THIS IS ONLY CONSIDERED THE FACTS. AS DUP WEAPONS ARE USED ONLY IN SELF DEFENCE. HE CYCRESSED SOME CHapticism. HE THEN ASKED IF FOI THOUGHT HE WAS STUPID ENDUCH TO LEAVE HIS FINGERPRINTS IN THE AREA WHERE A PUBLIC TIQUES WAS KILLED. HE WAS ACKED IF HE WAS TRYING TO THE DACE THAT SOMEONE PLANTED HIS PRINTS, AND IF SO HIS STORY AS CETTING THIN AND DACE WOULD LEAVE. HE THEN RAISED SOME OUTCOLOUS APOUT NOT EVER HAVING THEN IDENTIFIED IN A

PACS STOP

LINTUP AND USE NOT SUPE THAT SUYONE COVER MENTIFY MIM. HE THEN
INDICATED NO HAD DEAD IN A CAMADIAN PAPER THAT ONE SHAPLIE
STEEVING COULD PRODUCTLY THE TOENTIFY HIM AS HE THOUGHT
CHARLIE STEPHENS HAD A TOOK LOOK AT HIM IN GOOMING HOUSE. HE DID
NOT WANT TO DISCUSS THIS FURTHER.

WITH A PHOTOGRAPH UNTIL HE MADE SOME PHOTOGRAPHS AVAILABLE ON THE VEST COAST. THE ABSUNDITY OF THIS STATEMENT WAS POINTED OUT TO HIM AS HE MUST THE STATE HAD SEVERAL WITHESSES WHO COULD IDENTIFY HIM.

SUCH AS HIS THIP FROM LOS ANGELES TO NEW GRLEAUS. HE SAID NO.

THAT HE HAT YOU I VISTAKE SETTING BIXED UP WITH STEIN. HE SAID
STEIN YOU SHELT IN STEIN.

SAID HE NEVET RECEIVED A PROPERTY RECEIPT FROM BUTLER OF SCOTLAND YARD, WHEN ARTESTED TYPE. HE CAID THIS RECEIPT MIGHT BE OF VALUE AT DOME FUTURE DATE. HE REFUSED TO CLARIFY THIS.

TAY NOVED NOT AT ANY TIME DISCUSS CONSPINACY OR ANY ASPECTS
OF IT. AND CONTINUOUSLY SENIMED THIS YOU'LD BE MATTER FOR HIS

METALOG INT IDEET DIGLE FOR FORMET OF CLARE DIG OF HIS STATEMENTS. HE DID, HOWEVER, SAY ADDIT OLD THAT IF HE MAD DOFF ON CRIME AS THE NEWSFAPERS SOMETIME DEPOTED THIS WAS DRAY.

PAIR OF ADDRESSED OF SAC, ACTIVE JOE C. HESTER AND ROCERT F. BOYLE.

BAY SAIT HE DID NOT WANT TO TALK TO FEI DECAUSE ALL THEY WANTED TO

BO WAS TRICK HIM. TAY AT CONCLUSION OF INTERVIEW CAID HE DID

HOT WANT TO TALK TO ABY OTHER ACENTS AT THIS TIME. HE WAS TOLD

THORD WERE TWO OTHER ACENTS WITH SAC. HE DID NEET THESE TWO AGENTS

JUST PRIOR TO DEING RETURNED TO HIS CELL. HIS PARTING COMMENT

WHEN COINC THROUGH CELL DOOR MAS. TAKE A GOOD LOOK AS YOU MAY BE

SEC TOLD BAY THAT ME MOULD DECONTACT HIM AGAIN TOMORROW MORNING AND PERMARS WE COULD AGAIN ENGAGE IN SMALL TALK. BAY SAID TWATE I WILL NOT TALK WITH YOU AGAIN.

ARTANTE VILL TE MADE TO SEEM SECOND INTERVIEW IN

END PAGE FIVE

PIOT TIY

POINTED OUT TO THE OFFICERS ON THEY IN THE MAXIMUM SECURITY

SECTION AND IT WAS DESCRIBED WITH MADE OUT TO WARREN RUSSELL.

IN APPITION, IN DISSUSSIONS WITH MADE OF AUSSELL, SAC REQUESTED

THAT VISIT OF FUI TO TERMESSEE STATE PENITENTIARY SHOULD BE HELD

CONTIDENTIAL. WATERS INDICATED HE VOULD DO SO BUT, OF COURSE,

STORY WOULD STILL OUT ATOUND IN THE PRISON YARD.

P.

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FRI WASH DC.

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1 - Mr. Loach 1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Mosen 1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Malley 1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. McGowan

1 - Mr. McDonough 1 - Mr. Long 1 - Mr. Martindale April 11, 1968

44-3886/2859

MURDER OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

The investigation of the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr., on April 4, 1968, has assumed gigantic proportions.

All Field Divisions of the FBI are participating in an around-the-clock operation designed to identify and apprehend the person or persons responsible for the killing.

Suspects are being developed and processed on a daily basis as additional information is developed. Every aspect of the investigation is being vigorously pursued and the complete facilities of this Bureau will remain fully committed until this matter has been finally resolved.

WLM:rmr (15)

1cc - The White House, the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, and Assistant Attorney General Stephen J. Pollak by routing slip, 4/11/68.

Cludy

## Memorandum

SUBJECT: MURKIN

Mr. DeLoach

DATE: June 12, 1968

A. Rose

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Conrad

1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Malley 1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Mohr

1 - Mr. McGowan 1 - Mr. Bishop

1 - Mr. Long

1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Trotter

Assistant Attorney General Stephen J. Pollak, Civil Rights Division, called stating he had not gotten any teletypes, cablegrams or airtels in connection with the King case other than the one which had been sent concerning the arraignment of the subject.

I advised him that investigation was going forward in Canada

I advised him that information which had been developed by our representative who went to Lisbon will be furnished to him just as soon as we have received a report concerning this matter

MARCOEDED CONTRIBUTED IN It is recalled on Saturday, June 8, as reflected in Mr. DeLoach's memorandum of 6/8/68, the Attorney General turned to Pollak during the conversation in the Attorney General's Office and stated he wanted Pollak to divorce himself from other work for the next several days and that he should supervise this case completely. The Attorney General also wanted Pollak to keep advised of all communications, teletypes or cablegrams that might come in in connection with this case. Mr. DeLoach advised the Attorney General that any facts pertinent would be furnished to the Department, after which the Attorney General indicated the meeting was over. REC-71 // 32 6/

We have received numerous teletypes from various offices, as well as telephonic information from the field offices and Legats. We have not furnished copies of this traffic to Mr. Pollak. This material, of course, contains administrative data and other traffic which is not ordinarily disseminated outside of the Bureau, purely intra-Bureau information

containing leads and instances of evaluations of information being obtained.

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach

Re: MURKIN

The Department has been furnished with the pertinent reports in this case and since the apprehension of Ray we have been currently in touch with representatives of the Department concerning developments which have been brought to the Director's attention. We can, however, screen teletypes and furnish copies to the Department, eliminating administrative material and furnishing that information which may be pertinent.

#### ACTION TO BE TAKEN:

If approved, we will follow this procedure. We will issue appropriate instructions to the field that teletypes submitted in this case in the future must be prepared for appropriate dissemination.

Mo. Only disseminate informations wouldy hisseminated DD: 15%.

### ADDENDUM, ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR DE LOACH CDD:vea 6/8/68

The Attorney General asked me to come to his office at approximately 2:20 p.m. In his office were his wife, Assistant Attorney General Vinson, Assistant Attorney General Pollack, his Executive Assistant Sol Lindenbaum and the Deputy Attorney General, Warren Christopher.

CIFIER KAMEEY. Texas The Attorney General first congratulated the FBI and stated that this was the greatest news he had ever heard. He next went into a long song and dance on the absolute necessity of security and the avoidance of evasion of civil rights of the subject, James Earl Ray. The Attorney General asked me questions concerning the quality of our Agent personnel in London and I told him we had absolute faith and confidence in these men. otherwise we would not have assigned them there. He stated he thought we should send additional men to London to assist in this case. I thought this was both foolish and unnecessary. He asked me about Legal Attache Winnich's background and I provided this information for him. He asked me if the FBI had a representative in the same cell block with the subject. I told him we did not and that furthermore, inasmuch as this man was under British custody, we could not even talk to the prisoner unless he, the prisoner, agreed to interrogation. The Attorney General asked if we had a man next to the cell block. I told him we did not and that he must realize that this man was under British custody and, therefore, not the responsibility of American authorities. The Attorney General stated he would feel better if he knew the exact provisions under which security the prisoner was being maintained. I made no comment.

The Attorney General asked me if I thought it was necessary to send a Departmental representative to London. I told him I thought this was completely unnecessary if the representative would be going for the purpose of attempting to look into FBI activities. The Attorney General stated this representative would be going for the purpose of expediting legal activities in connection with the extradition of the subject. He added that the Departmental representative would also check with the British authorities to make certain there was ample security. Furthermore, to make certain that the prisoner's civil rights were being protected.

The Attorney General asked me whom I thought should be responsible for bringing the prisoner back to the United States. I told him I previously discussed this with the Director and that the Director was agreeable to the FBI escorting the prisoner back to the United States. He asked how many men would do this. I told him we would utilize three very capable men. He stated he thought we needed more. I told him I disagreed and that three men

would be sufficient, particularly if handcuffs and leg irons were used. The Attorney General asked me if I thought military transportation or commercial transportation should be utilized. I told him that military transportation would probably be better and furthermore that the plane should land at a military base, possibly near Memphis, Tennessee, so that maximum security could be afforded. The Attorney General agreed. He then called Governor Buford Ellington in Tennessee and specifically asked him to expedite extradition proceedings by immediately making a request to the President of the United States so that the White House in turn could forward this request to the British Home Secretary. The Attorney General also told Governor Ellington that he would personally feel better if Federal officers (meaning the FBI) would escort the prisoner back to the United States. Governor Ellington agreed to all terms and stated that he would comply with the wishes of the Federal Government in this matter.

The Attorney General next turned to the Deputy Attorney General and asked him if he thought a Departmental representative should be sent to England. The Deputy Attorney General replied, "Without question." The Attorney General next asked the entire group whom they thought should be sent. He ventured the personal opinion that it should either be Vinson or Pollack. There was no comment. The Attorney General then stated that Vinson should go and should leave tonight, June 8, 1968. He asked that Vinson be placed in touch with our Legal Attache. I told the Attorney General that sending Vinson was his own business, however, I would like to make absolutely certain that Vinson did nothing to upset the very excellent relationship between the FBI and Scotland Yard. that Vinson under no circumstances should attempt to push Scotland Yard around by insisting on different types of security. The Attorney General repeated that Vinson would be there primarily for the purpose of expediting legal activities. The Attorney General then told Lindenbaum to have several Bureau of Prisons officials go to Memphis early Monday, June 10. 1968, for the purpose of taking a look at the county jail in Memphis so that proper security could be afforded the prisoner once he was turned over to the state authorities. (This, of course, is none of the Attorney General's business inasmuch as once the prisoner is turned over to the state he is strictly the state's responsibility.)

Upon leaving, the Attorney General told me that he would like to sit down with me within the next several days and completely go over this case. I told him that we had already provided him with reports in the matter and that these reports, plus the press release of today, covered all necessary details. He made no comment other than to commend the FBI once again and to say that hard work paid off.

In the event extradition proceedings are successful and the FBI is called upon to bring the subject back to the United States, it is suggested that Legal Attache Minnich, Special Agent Supervisor Wilbur L. Martindale and Special Agent Supervisor Kenneth L. Bounds be assigned this responsibility. Bounds is approximately 6 feet 4 inches tall, is in excellent physical shape, is a former firearms instructor and is currently assigned to the General Investigative Division here at FBI Headquarters. He has an excellent background. In the event the Director approves this recommendation, we will have Bounds obtain a passport and the necessary medical shots so that he can proceed to London, England, upon instructions.

I am advising Legal Attache Minnich this afternoon, June 8, 1968, that while he should confer with Assistant Attorney General Vinson he should not be "bossed around" by Vinson or allow Vinson to upset any delicate relations that we have with law enforcement authorities in England.

Done, 4/8/68-

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DC

1941 IDIIION • XN, 826, NO, 27 DeLogch Mohr B: shop  $\it Iemorandum$ Callahan : MR. TOLSON DATE: June 8, 1968 TO Sallayon Tavel . Troller 1 - Mr. Mohr 1 - Mr. DeLoach Tele, Poor D. DELOA 1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Bishop 1 - Mr. Malley 1 - Mr. Conrad 1 - Mr. McGowan 1 - Mr. Gale SUBJECT: MURKIN 1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Long 1 - Mr. Trotter I called the Attorney General (AG) at approximately 5:50 p.m., June 8, 1968, and advised him that in connection with the conversation in his office with me, the Director had instructed me to send two men to London instead of one for the purpose of escorting the subject back to the United States,

The AG was told that this would make a total of four FBI representatives escorting the subject back to this country. The AG was additionally told that the Director had instructed that

the two men in question proceed to London as expeditiously as possible so that they would be on the scene in the event extradition or deportation proceedings occurred faster than anticipated. He was told that towards this end, I had called Joe Califano at the White House, who usually handled military transportation in expedite matters of this nature, to tell him that if he knew of a military plane proceeding to London, it would be appreciated if the FBI representatives could hitch a ride on this plane.

44-28861-444 The AG snappishly inquired as to the reasons why this has not been cleared with him personally. I told him I had specifically mentioned in his office the fact that three men would be suitable for escorting subject Ray back to the United States and that he had disagreed stating that he felt additional men should be assigned to this project. He stated he did not recall this exchange of conversation. I told him I recalled it very well. He stated there was no need to get into a "spitting contest" over this particular issue and that he wanted me to definitely realize that he did not recall such matters being discussed. I told him I would not back down on the matter and that the discussion had taken place. He then turned to another topic,

The AG stated that he wanted me to know that he was unhappy about the manner in which this case had been handled. UNI immediately asked him for specifics. He stated that obviously the FBI had possessed a great deal of information and had not cut him in on it. He stated that as an example,

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COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON NW 5 1070 | 1000 Tak 3298 9755 Page 284

the Deputy Attorney General (DAG) of the United States had called me personally and that I had refused to give him "inside facts." I replied that when the DAG first called me this morning, I had indicated that I had no facts to give him but that a short time later I had called the DAG and had read to him the press release prior to the time the release was given to the wire services. I pointed out to the AG that his Deputy had Ifully approved the press release and had indicated that it was completely within guidelines of appropriate legal proceedings. The AG replied that the had been told differently. He stated that he had been advised that I had not given any information whatsoever to the DAG. I stated that as indicated in my conversation with him, the facts previously mentioned were true. The AG replied by stating this was one of the biggest cases the Department of Justice will ever have. He then asked me point blank, "Who the hell do you think you're working for?" He quickly added "I'll tell you who you're working for, you're working for the Department of Justice." He next added that he wanted to insist that in the future that any information whatsoever received in this case, any investigative step whatsoever, and any communications be brought to his personal attention without delay. He stated that obviously he had been kept in the dark thusfar and that he did not intend to put up with this in the future.

I told the AG if he insisted upon making such falsifications that there was no need to continue the conversation. I then hung up the phone on him.

The AG's secretary called me back approximately three minutes later and stated that he wanted to speak to me again. He then came on the phone and told me that our conversation had not been over and that he demanded to know why I had hung up the phone on him. I told him that apparently there was no need to continue the conversation and that I did not wish to discuss it further. He stated that he must insist, as Attorney General, that any arrangements made concerning this case be cleared with him. He stated that in connection with the military flight for our Agents that I should have realized Assistant Attorney General (AAG) Vinson wanted to go on the same flight and would have wanted to make arrangements on a personal basis with the White House or the military personnel. I told the AG that if he wanted Vinson to go on a military flight, this was entirely his prerogative to make his own arrangements. The AG then told me he would discuss this case at greater length later on.

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CONTINUED - OVER

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Within five minutes the AG's secretary called again and asked that I come around to his office right away. I took Mr. Rosen with me as a witness. The AG had with him DAG Christopher and AAG Pollak. The conversation was initiated by the AG and he immediately referred to his previous conversation relating to the Agents who were going to London and the discussion which had taken place in his office earlier during the day when I advised him that three Agents would be available in London for the purpose of handling the subject insofar as his return to the United States was concerned. He reviewed what he had said earlier and I repeated exactly the position I had previously taken. There was a stand-off and when he recognized that I had not changed my position, he turned to Rosen for verification at which time Rosen repeated that it was his understanding that three Agents would be available in London and that this matter had been thoroughly discussed at FBI Headquarters earlier.

I made no further reference to this conversation and he then turned to what he said were the three most important considerations in this matter: (1) Security; (2) insuring that all proper legal procedures acceptable to the United States and Great Britain would be followed; (3) that proper interviews would take place.

In this connection, there was a discussion concerning security and he referred to the availability of Legal Attache Minnich. He insisted that Minnich meet Vinson at the plane Sunday morning, June 9, 1968. I told him that Minnich would not be available to meet Vinson inasmuch as Minnich or one of our people would probably spend all night at the jail. He asked me if this was a true statement. I told him it was a true statement or I would not have made it.

He then referred to the legal proceedings that would take place. He said that Vinson would be in complete charge of this matter, that he would make the arrangements and insure that proper procedures be followed. He said that Minnich would report to Vinson concerning any developments and that the question of deportation was viewed favorably by him. He said if deportation was pursued, it could be criticized from a legal standpoint insofar as he was concerned. He said transporting the subject by any plane, military or owned by the United States Government, is not a free deportation from any country. He said that his attorneys would be reviewing this matter and would be in a position to make appropriate recommendations to him. He said that the legal procedures which would be followed were obviously paramount and would have to receive first consideration over any expedient investigative procedures. I told the AG at this point that we wanted him to know that the FBI had not injected

CONTINUED - OVER

itself into any such so-called legal procedures and that our actions up to this date had been strictly of an investigative nature. I also advised him that I had informed him of the attitude of the British Government with reference to their attitude toward deportation and that this had not been an opinion of FBI representatives in London. I stated that when I mentioned that there was a 60/40 chance that he would be deported, that this was the attitude of the British authorities rather than our representatives.

The AG was advised that we had set in motion the obtaining of the copy of the indictment which had been requested which indictment was returned by the Tennessee authorities naming this subject as the person responsible for the killing of King, that this would be made available immediately upon its receipt and that a properly certified copy was being obtained.

DAG Christopher asked me if the subject was being detained on a "holding action" or as a result of a violation of British law. He was told that the subject was being detained on the basis of entering the country with illegal documents and because he had a loaded gun on his person.

The AG then turned to AAG Pollak. He stated he wanted him to divorce himself from other work for the next several days and that he should supervise this case completely. The AG then turned to me and stated that he wanted Pollak to be kept advised of any communication, airtel, or cablegram that might come in in connection with this case. I told the AG that any facts which were pertinent would be furnished to the Department. The AG then indicated that the meeting was over.

I called Legal Attache Minnich upon my return to the office and informed him that he should proceed as planned; however, under no circumstances should he give the impression to Vinson or the Embassy that the FBI was injecting itself into extradition or deportation proceedings. Minnich properly replied that he had not thusfar injected himself and that as a matter of fact, following my call to him concerning Vinson coming over there, he had immediately informed Embassy officials that all proceedings pertaining to extradition or deportation would be strictly handled between Vinson, the American Embassy and the British Government. I told Minnich that he should be diplomatic but firm with Vinson and that under no circumstances should Vinson be allowed to push our personnel around. I also informed him that the AG had been told that he, Minnich, would be unable to meet Vinson inasmuch as he would be spending almost full time at Scotland Yard and at the jail.

-4 - CONTINUED - OVER

Minnich was advised that Special Agents Bounds and Zeiss would arrive in London by military transportation at approximately 1:30 p.m., London time, Sunday, June 9, 1968. I stated that the Director had wanted these men to report to London on an expeditious basis in the event the British Government allowed proceedings to happen rapidly. Minnich was told that these men would report to him upon their arrival.

Specific instructions have been given to Special Agents Bounds and Zeiss as to how they are to handle themselves. They have been particularly advised concerning Vinson and his background.

ACTION: For record purposes.

R D Vin with

UNITED STATES GOVE NENT

PARTMENT OF YUSTICE

## Memorandum

Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: April 4, 1968

FROM 507

Stephen J. Pollak Assistant Attorney General Civil Rights Division

subject:

Unknown subjects; Dr. Martin (Conspiracy Against Rights, CIVIL RIGHTS)

MURKIN

I have been advised by telephone that Dr. Martin Luther King was this date shot and wounded by an unidentified person or persons in Memphis, Tennessee, where he traveled to lead a demonstration march scheduled for April 8, 1968.

Please conduct a full investigation into a possible violation of 18 U.S.C. 241 and keep me currently advised of all developments.

Roman Franklin

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ordered of Ford place to 11-3 OK for No.5 Report 12-17-12-15

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#101,243

The Attorney General May 13, 1968 JUNE 1 - Mr. DeLoach Director, FBI 1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. McGowan 1 - Mr. Long ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

James Earl Ray has been identified as the subject in the case involving the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Extensive investigation has been conducted, and no information has been developed indicating his present whereabouts. In order to possibly assist in locating and apprehending the subject, it would be of extreme value to know if the subject has made any contact, either personal or by telephone, with his sister. Carol Pepper, as well as his brother. John Larry Ray.

RozPHC

In view of the above, it is requested that you authorize installation of a technical surveillance at the residence of Carol Pepper and at the Grapevine Tavern, owned by Carol Pepper and operated by John Larry Ray. It is also requested that you authorize installation of microphone surveillances on the residences of Carol Pepper, and Larry Ray, as well as the Grapevine Tavern.

These installations could assist in the early apprehension of the subject, which could possibly be instrumental in reducing the stresses and tension placed on our national security subsequent to the death of Martin Luther King, Jr.

2-141-68

TI MAY 17 1868

NOTE: See memorandum A. Rosen to Mr. DeLoach dated 5-9-68, caption MURKIN, RE:erg. EX-115

SENT FROM D.O. TIME 5:20 Paul

DATE 3

5070 · DocId:32989755 Page 290

is i coch UPITED STATES GOVERNMENT Casper  $\it 1emorandum$ Callahan JUNE Contad : Mr. DeLoach TO DATE: May 9, 1968 Tavel Troller 1 - Mr. DeLoach Tele. Room . A. Roser Holmes FROM 1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Malley 1 - Mr. McGowan 1 - Mr. Long 1 - Mr. Conrad 1 - Mr. Gale PURPOSE: To recommend the installation of a technical surveillance. (TESUR) on the telephones of Albert and Carol Pepper, St. Louis, Missouri, and the telephone listed to the Grapevice Tavern in St. Louis, Missouri, owned by Carol Pepper, subject's sister, and operated by John Larry Ray, subject's brother, and the installation of a microphone surveillance at the residences of Carol Pepper, and John Larry Ray, and at the Grapevine Tavern. These installations could assist in the early apprehension of the subject, which could possibly be instrumental in reducing the stresses and tension placed on our national security subsequent to the death of Martin Luther King, Jr. BACKGROUND: We are presently conducting exhaustive and extensive investigation to determine the present whereabouts of the subject James Earl Ray, who is one of the TEN MOST WANTED FUGITIVES. Although many hundreds of interviews have been conducted and leads run out, we have not been able to locate the subject nor have we located any person who can furnish us any information as to the subject's present whereabouts. It has been determined that Carol Pepper, the sister of the subject, and John Larry Ray, the brother of the subject, are the closest relatives to him. Carol is married to Albert Pepper and they reside at 2025 Belleview, ... St. Louis, Missouri, telephone number 645-2948. John Larry Ray resides at 1900 A Cherokee, St. Louis, Missouri, no telephone listed. Cárol presently owns the Grapevine Tavern, 1982 Arsemal, St. Louis, Missouri, telephone number PR 6-9417. This tavern is operated by John Larry Ray. John Larry Ray has expressed a cooperative attitude; however, tit is felt that he is not giving us complete and accurate information. Carol Pepper refuses to submit to interview and is not cooperative. It is felt that if the subject telephones or personally contacts any of the relatives, it will lmost likely be Carol Pepper or brother John Larry Rag: RELierge TI MAY 22 1958 5<del>5078 `````````````````````````</del>

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach

RE: MURKIN

RECOMMENDATION: That a technical surveillance be installed on the telephones of Albert and Carol Pepper and the Grapevine Tavern and a microphone surveillance be installed at the residences of Albert and Carol Pepper and John Larry Ray and at the Grapevine Tavern.

Attached for approval is a memorandum to the Attorney General

requesting authority for this coverage.

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201 245 - Miss Molmas June 11, 1979 The Attorney General - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan Pirector, FDI 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan 1 - Mr. M.J. Rozanus MURKIN Reference is made to my negerandum dated June 4, 1960, captioned as above, pointing out that your decicions! vere urgently aseded concerning requests for electronic surveillances on the individuals and organizations listed in my nemorandum of May 23, 1988. Subsequent to the memorandum of May 23, 1935, a request for electronic surveillance was submitted to you on May 31, 1968, concerning the National Neadquarters of the Students for a Democratic Society, Chicago, Illinois. As you were proviously advised, this Durcau is greatly concerned about the delays involved regarding the requests for electronic survoillances which have been cubmitted to you. While we are making every icasible cifort to obtain essential intelligence data in the internal security field, we cannot hope to fulfill our responsibilities in the intelligence field unless the requested investigative tociniques are made available. It is absolutely essential that in critical cases full coverage be given in areas of foreign intelligence, counterespionage, domestic subversion, and insurrection. The requests which are ponding are in critical cases and in view of the developments during the past several weeks, particularly concerning activition of 3886, subversive organizations, civil rights groups, and 76 Fjanizations affiliated with the New Left, this Bureau must have consideration of the coverage requested of you FOR RECORDS 1 120 53 I again find it necessary to bring to your attention that your delays involving requests for electronic surveillances are causing a loss of invaluable intelligence information. It is again requested that you furnish your decision as soon as possible concerning the requests which have been made. 66-8160 SENT FROM D.O. DATE 1-11-55 telespos 384 [

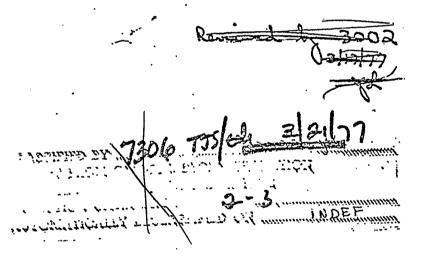
Tie Attorney General

COMMERTAL

For your information, inactuch as James Earl Ray has been apprehended, the request for electronic surveillances mentioned in my memorandum dated May 13, 1998, captioned "Assessination of Martin Luthor King, Jr.," is hereby withdrawn. [/ CUCLASSIFIED]

See memorandum C.D. Brennan to Mr. W.C. Sullivan, / same caption, dated 6/10/68, prepared by MJR:sss.

This memorandum is classified "Top Secret" since unauthorized disclosure could result in exceptionally grave damage to U.S. intelligence interests.



UNITED STATES GÖVERNMENT

lemorandum

Mr. Mohr

May 10, 1968 DATE:

J. J. Casper FROM

TO

MITRKIN

As shown in attached memorandum of May 9, 1968, from Mr.

Trotter Tele: Roos

Rosen to Mr. DeLoach, consideration is given to microphone installations on certain properties of Albert and Carol Pepper. The proposal raises a question concerning the legality of any action taken against the subject of this case on the basis of information obtained from the microphones. -We believe these microphones can be installed and used without

prejuditing the case against the subject. In a very recent decision of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, a listening device was installed on the premises of one Levine. Later, a subject named Granello, an associate of Levine, came up for trial and claimed that the listening device installed on Levir's premises, which was installed by trespass, was illegal as to him, Granello. It was not contended that any information obtained from the Levine microphone was used as evidence against Granello at trial either directly or as a lead. The court held that since Granello had no interest in the Levine premises, the monitor was not illegal as to him and he could not obtain a new trial or dismissal of the indictment. U.S. v. Granello, 280 F. Supp. 482 (1968).

Applied to instant case, this rule of law could work out in different ways. Assuming that the subject of this case is not on the premises to be. surveilled by the means suggested, and has no possessory or other right in those premises, any information disclosed by the surveillance in some way, such as conversation among the Peppers, could be used to learn the whereabouts of the subject for purposes of arrest. The problem becomes somewhat more complicated, however, if the subject of this case made a telephone call to those premises and that telephone call were recorded and used as the basistion his apprehension. He then could claim that the surveillance violated his right of privacy in the telephone commenication he made to that place, citing the Katz decision in the Supreme Court.

Mr. DeLoach

-37-MAY 22 1968

"CONTINTIFID - OVER"

ин бойдд досци, 32282755 Page 296

Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr RE: MARKIN

The worst that could happen in either of the above circumstances, however, - assuming that we follow the precautionary measures listed below - is that we illegally learn where the subject is located and thus are able to arrest him on that knowledge. The rule that comes into play here, established in the last century by the Supreme Court in Ker v. Illinois, 30 U.S. 347 (1886), is that an illegal arrest is no bar to prosecution. Wong Sun v. U.S., 371 U.S. 471 (1963); U.S. v. Hoffman, 385 F2d 501 (1967); Keegan v. U.S., 385 F2d 260 (1967). A person may be arrested unlawfully and actually kidnapped into the court having jurisdiction of the criminal case, yet the court still retains jurisdiction to try the person for the offense. The court would not allow the prosecution to use as evidence any information obtained through the illegal surveillance but the illegal surveillance would not taint the use of any other evidence obtained either before or after and which was gotten in a legal manner. Nor, to repeat, would the illegality of the arrest alone, resulting from whereabouts disclosed by unlawful surveillance, prevent the court from trying the subject for the offense.

If the action being considered is taken, we strongly suggest three precautionary measures, as follows:

- (1) That all recordings be preserved intact. It may be necessary to disclose some of them to the court or even to the defense.
- (2) That no use be made of any information obtained against anyone whatsoever or in any way whatsoever except for the single purpose of locating the subject in this case. As we well know by this time, evidence of the offense obtained in this manner is not admissible. It would not be admissible against the subject and it would not be admissible against the Peppers on a charge of harboring.
- as to the Peppers, they have at least a theoretical cause of action for damages against those who installed the devices by trespass. Here again, however, if nothing learned by this surveillance is used against the Peppers in any way, their cause of action is diminished to the lowest possible degree, becoming that for a technical violation only rather than one of substantial harm to them. Moreover, in any such case the government of the United States should surely be willing to pick up the tab for any judgment had against those who installed the microphones.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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Q LL

CONTROL 658

FBI WASH DC

FBI MEMPHIS
633PM DEFERRED 9-30-68 DGB
TO DIRECTOR (44-38861)
FROM MEMPHIS (44-1987) 2P

MURKID.

RE MEMPHIS AIRTEL TO BUREAU DATED SEPT. EIGHTEEN LAST ENCLOSING XEROX COPIES OF TWO MOTIONS FILED BY ATTORNEY ARTHUR J. HANES IN SHELBY COUNTY CRIMINAL COURT, MEMPHIS, TENN. HEARING ON THESE MOTIONS WAS HELD BY JUDGE W. PRESTON BATTLE IN SHELBY COUNTY CRIMINAL COURT, MEMPHIS, SEPT. THIRTY LAST.

20 Juca Call

BOTH DEFENSE AND PROSECUTION DURING THIS HEARING, JUDGE BATTLE

DISMISSED BOTH MOTIONS FILED BY THE DEFENSE WITH THE

EXCEPTION OF THE PORTION PERTAINING TO RAY'S CORRESPONDING

WITH HIS ATTORNEY. JUDGE BATTLE RULED, THAT WRITTEN HOTES

EXCHANGED BETWEEN RAY AND HIS ATTORNEY ARE PRIVILEGED;

HOWEVER, THE SHELBY COUNTY SHERIFF OR HIS DESIGNATED AGENT COT 2 1858

HAS THE AUTHORITY TO PERUSE THESE NOTES TO DETERMINE IF

THERE IS ANY ATTEMPT TO BREACH SECURITY OF THE JAIL. THESE

HOTES SHOULD NOT BE PERUSED FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASCERTAINING

W/

HE 44-1987

PAGE THO

THE FULL CONTENTS OF THE MESSAGES.

AT THE INCEPTION OF THE HEARING, ARTHUR HANES SR.,
ATTORNEY FOR JAMES EARL RAY, ADVISED JUDGE BATTLE THAT
AFTER CONFERRING WITH HIS CLIENT ON THIS DATE HANES AND HIS
CLIENT HAD DECIDED THAT THE LAW FIRM OF HANES AND HANES WILL
CONTINUE TO REPRESENT RAY IN RAY'S FORTHCOMING TRIAL FOR THE
MURDER OF REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. IT IS HOTED THAT
DURING THE HEARING BEFORE JUDGE BATTLE ON SEPT. TWENTY SEVEN
LAST HANES SR. IMPLIED TO THE COURT THAT AS A RESULT OF A
DIFFERENCE OF OPINION BETWEEN RAY AND HIS ATTORNEY THE LAW FIRM
OF HANES AND HANES MAY NOT REPRESENT RAY AT THE TIME OF

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF ANY CHARGE OR DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS REGARD. P.

ERD.

GRA

FBI WASH DO

7

# Memorandum

TO

Director, FBI

DATE:

10/11/68

FROM AND

SAC, Memphis (44-1987)

SUBJECT:

HURKIN'

Enclosed are two Xerox copies of a letter and envelope addressed by subject JAMES EARL RAY to Mr. ARTHUR MANES, SR., Attorney, 617 Frank Nelson Bldg., Birmingham, Ala. This letter was written by RAY, 10/3/68, while incarcerated in Shelby County Jail, Memphis, Tenn.

Copies of this letter are furnished to the Bureau for information only.

ENCLOSURE

2 Bureau (Enc.-2)
1 - Memphis

RGJ:ME

(3)

FOR REVIEW AT PLUIS ASSAULT SELVENY (SEE EUFILE 62-117251)

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REC 38 - 36-61-5235

空 OCT. 14 1968.

NCT1 8 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan 32989755 Page 300

W 55070

J. RAY COUNTY JAIL MEMPHIS, TENNI To. Mr. arthur Hones In attorny. 617 - Fronk nelson Belg, Berminghon , alabora 32303 Dear Mr. Hour;

Ill just write a shet letter to let you How weighty is allight, on still going weight ont sleeping 8 1/2 hre a day. Lery is coming denum soluty but amgaing To have him unit contil I see you open, since I would to give him them propers also if you have one of their block. power of atterney a went him to source of them. I will close for now. " Sincerely

44-37-16:1-5235

## emorandum

TO Director, FBI

(44-38861)

10/14/68

FROM-

SAC. Memphis (44-1982)

SUBJECT: MURKIN

> Submitted herewith for the Bureau's information are two copies of an Order issued by Judge W. PRESTON BATTLE, Memphis, Tenn., relative to seating accommodations in the courtroom in anticipation of forthcoming trial.

> Also submitted are two copies of an "Order on Scire Facias." issued by Judge BATTLE.

In addition to the above Orders issued by Judge BATTLE there are enclosed two copies each of the following:

> Letter prepared by subject JAMES EARL RAY to his brother JERRY, dated October 14, 1968.

Letter dated October 9, 1968, addressed to subject by his brother, JERRY RAY, St. Louis, Mo.

Letter dated October 14, 1968 from subject to Attorney ARTHUR HANES.

2) - Bureau (Enc. -10)

l - Memphis

RGJ:ME (3)

15 OCT 15 1998

J. NAY
MEMPHIS. TENNA
COUNTY THIL

GO STANDUNG DOOM WILL

To. Mr. arthur Hones.
Att at four.
Burnington; alabora.

act-14-68 Der mr. Hines; I will fast write a short notes awything is about the some, The progene I'm been writing about a articles lacydy about Do come, The last orticle took-ip The whole front pay of the and section I guess thy had a lite brily from the states attorny affine an thy come. up with a couple new theory, also bring me up a set of bude as on suppose to be a keppie occording I The last orticle, The new reserve

J 677 with the letter to the Asy.
W 55070 DgcId: \$2989755 Page 303

oct-14-68 Byon on att. Sen Class from England I reid in the poper a couple of dogs og where: the feducal countrions very this tatie to get convitions well I Suppose State all for min Sinerily Janua E. Rag. menphs country fail.

2-36 (Her. 5-22-61)	Mr. DeLach
	Mr. Mohr.
THE PARTY OF THE P	Mr. Casper
	Mr. Callahan
	Mr. Conrad
The state of the s	Mr. Felt.
Date: 10-24-68	Mr. Posen
ensmit the following in	Mr. Sullivan
	Mr. Tavel
AIRTH AND	Tele, Room
The second secon	Miss Hoimes
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TO: DIRECTOR, PBI (44-38861)	
FROM: 8AC, MEMPHIS (44-1987)	1
C NURX III )	
من الله من المستميخ وما يتي المن الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الل	
Foreign Gov! Agency such in	A
Submitted herewith for the information and ass	rigitance
of the Bureau are three items of correspondence . The f	rst is
Toe second le	ter was
prepared by JAMES MARL HAY and forwarded to Honorable W.	, PRESTON -
1 12 Ballus, Criminal Courts Building, Memohia, Tannaggan 11 9	he third
is from subject RAY to his attorney, ARTHUR HAMES,	
Of significance, RAY in his letter to HAMES re	CARACTE ST.
that Hr. Hills not go to any of the addresses to wants	quests
that Mr. HUIE not go to any of the addresses in Miami un after the trial. In this connection, RAY also states "	
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J. RAY
COUNTY THIC
MENYMIS, TENN
To. Mr. a



To. Mr. arthur Honer, att.

617 - Frank Welson Belg

Bermughom, alabama.

35203

10-18-68

Dere mr. Homes;

I was thinky about the long list of without yesterdy, It seems must of them resulted from mr. Huis going to charge Therefore ask him next to go to ong of the ablusse in mismi entil after the trief state, That way if Clark send a couple during down their it will be to let to put the on the rister list plant of the state for the state of your allow first covers a few close on frow and is not to important, also you did to letter three propries for that all fe them to ferry.

Sundy J. Ry

ALL THE CASTON CONTAINED

NW 55070 DocId:32909755 Page 306

XIRTIL

1 - Mr. Long

To: SLC, Memphis (44-1987)

From: Director, FEI (44-38851)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIVIED
DATE 3/3/80 BE Proceed

THURKIN /

Bureau is in receipt of a cryy of a letter from

James Larl Ray addressed to J. F. Single Savensh, Georgia,
as provided to you by the

Tennosses. This letter is the property will be in touch with

Stoner.

Laituel Jun

In your teletype of 9/30/68, you edvised that in the motion filed by Arthur J. Hance, Rey's attorney, in Shelby County Criminal Court, Merchis, Tennessee, pertaining to Ray's corresponding with his attorney, Judge W. Freston Estilemiled that written notes exchanged between Ray and his attorney are privileged, however, the Shelby County Sheriff or his designated agent has the authority to peruse these notes to determine if there is any attempt to breach security of the jail. These notes should not be perused for the purpose of ascertaining the full contents of the messages.

In view of the above order of W. Preston Eattle, vou should not accept any written communication from the recarding correspondence between Ray and other individuals. If it is not in violetic of the court order you may accept information from the life wolunteers this information and it is on an oral Leading.

RELIGINGS DE SEE NOTE PAGE

JUNE DE SEE NOTE PAGE

SEE NOTE PAGE

# Confidential Source

Bureau is in receipt of a copy of a letter from

James Earl Ray addressed to I D Closer Sevannah, Georgia,
as provided by the least property of a phis, Tennessee,
to our Maphis Office. This letter is thanking Stoner for coming to
Leaphis and states that Ray's brother will be in touch with Stoner.

Memphis by teletype of 8-30-68, advised that in the fotion filed by Arthur J. Hanes, Ray's attorney, in Shelby County Criminal Court, Memphis, Tennessee, pertaining to Ray's corresponding with his attorney, Judge W. Preston Battle, ruled that written notes exchanged between Ray and his attorney are privileged; however, the Shelby County Sheriff or his designated agent has the authority to peruse these notes to determine if there is any attempt to breach security of the jail. These notes should not be perused for the purpose of ascertaining the full contents of the messages.

This communication is educing Lamphis not to accept any written communication from regarding Ray's corresponding from they may accept information on an oral basis from the acceptance of this oral information is not in violation of the court order.

Prior information indicates that Ray has been in contact with J. B. Stoner with a view towards engaging him as coursel, although Eanes continues to be Ray's attorney of record.

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PLAINTEXT

APRIL 7. 1968

TELETYPE

URGENT

1 - Mr. McGowan

TO:

ALL SACS

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI

a Spragnice

MURKIN

MARTIN Luther King JR.

THIS IS THE CAPTION FOR THE CIVIL RIGHTS INVESTIGATION
TO IDENTIFY PERSON OR PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., IN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, ON
APRIL FOUR LAST.

ALL INVESTIGATION MUST BE HANDLED UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF THE SAC. LEADS ARE TO BE AFFORDED IMMEDIATE, THOROUGH IMAGINATIVE ATTENTION. YOU MUST EXHAUST ALL POSSIBILITIES FROM SUCH LEADS AS ANY ONE LEAD COULD RESULT IN THE SOLUTION OF THIS MOST IMPORTANT INVESTIGATION. SAC WILL BE HELD PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY FAILURE TO PROMPTLY AND THOROUGHLY HANDLE INVESTIGATIONS

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-NW 55070

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UNITED STATES GO ZENMENT

### $Memoran\`dum$

то : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: April 17, 1968

FROM : A. Rosenin

SUBJECT:

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Malley 1 - Mr. McGowan

1 - Mr. McDonough

1 - Mr. Long

1 - Mr. Martindale

1 - Mr. Mohr 1 - Mr. Bishop

1 - Mr. Gale 1 - Mr. Conrad

1 - Mr. Sullivan

PROPOSED PROSECUTIVE ACTION

This case concerns the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr.

On 4/16/68 the Attorney General authorized the filing of a complaint charging Galt with violation of Title 18, Section 241, U. S. Code, for conspiring to interfere with the constitutional rights of Martin Luther King, Jr. It was understood that no publicity would be given to the complaint unless some change in the situation indicated the complaint should be made public. A proposed complaint is set out below:

On or about March 29, 1968, at Birmingham,
Alabama, in the Northern District of Alabama, Eric Starvo
Galt and an individual whom he alleged to be his brother,
entered into a conspiracy, which continued until on or
about April 5, 1968, to injure, oppress, threaten, or
intimidate Martin Luther King, Jr., a citizen of the
United States, residing in Atlanta, Georgia, in the free
exercise or enjoyment of a right secured to him by the
Constitution or laws of the United States; namely, the
right to freely travel from state to state. In furtherances
of this conspiracy, Eric Starvo Galt did, on or about
March 30, 1968, purchase a rifle at Birmingham, Alabama,
all in violation of Section 241, Title 18, U. S. Code.

The above proposed complaint is considered to disclose the absolute minimum information that would be acceptable to a U. S. Commissioner or Federal Judge. To satisfy the judicial officer, it may be necessary to add some additional details such as the description of the gun and the fact it was abandoned at the crime scene. If necessary, such detail will be added but only to the extent necessary to obtain a warrant.

CONTINUED - OVER

THIEND

- P. P. Anordonay

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach RE: MURKIN

Under the statute being used the complaint can be filed in any District in which the conspiracy took place or an overt act occurred. On the basis of facts presently available, we are limited to filing the complaint at Memphis or Birmingham.

We understand that we cannot rely on the U. S. Attorney at Memphis. If we tried to file there, we would immediately lose control of the situation and the complaint would become public knowledge.

We have checked with Birmingham and we have no assurance we could keep a complaint filed there a secret. We would have to go through the U. S. Attorney's Office and Macon Weaver, the U. S. Attorney, is presently in Houston. The U. S. Commissioner is a woman who does not have too firm a grasp on her operations.

Investigation at the Canadian address given by Galt, 7/31/67, has not been productive and a Kansas City address as of 3/1/67, that we obtained in Canada is nonexistent. Galt is last known to have been in Atlanta, 4/5/68, and his present whereabouts are unknown. We are faced with the danger that he may leave the country before he is located.

In view of the above circumstances, it now appears charges should be immediately filed and Galt's fugitive status should be given the widest possible publicity.

#### ACTION:

- 1. We should openly file the proposed complaint at Birmingham.
- 2. We should issue a wanted flyer and a fugitive press release.
- 3. We should issue an Identification Order even though no fingerprints are available.
- 4. At the appropriate time, the Attorney General should be advised that circumstances have required the action being taken.

DocId:32989755

Callahan Conrad Felt Tavel Trotter Tele. Room Holmes 111 NR 1-CLARK 4/11 NX WITH MANHUNT WASHINGTON 253A NEW YORK (UPI) -- ATTY. GEN. RAMSEY CLARK SAID THURSDAY NIGHT A PROGRESS REPORT WOULD BE MADE TO THE NATION SOON ON THE MANHUNT FOR THE SLAYER OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. "WE WILL REPORT ON SOME DEVELOPMENTS THAT SHOULD BE MADE PUBLIC SOON, CLARK TOLD NEWSMEN. WHEN PRESSED FOR A SPECIFIC DATE CLARK SAID, WHEN THERE ARE FACTS A REPORT WILL BE MADE. CLARK, HERE TO RECEIVE THE HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD OF THE B'NAI B'RITH ANTI DEFAMATION LEAGUE, SAID ON HIS ARRIVAL AT THE WALDERF -ASTORIA "I REMAIN AS OPTIMISTIC AS I EVER HAVE BEEN ON IT (THE CAPTURE OF THE ASSASSIN) . " CLARK REFUSED TO COMMENT ON REPORTS THAT POLICE RADIO BANDS ON MEMPHIS PATROL CARS HAD RECEIVED FALSE MESSAGES ON THE DAY THE CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER WAS SLAIN.

"YOU UNDERSTAND I CANNOT COMMENT," HE SAID.

CLARK REFUSED TO ELABORATE ON WHETHER HE HAD ANY NEW FACTS DISCLOSE. JL1054PES 14 APR 18 1968 NW 5507 APR 19 1968 Page ASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
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CLARK 4/11 NX

-1ST ADD CLARK NEW YORK 296A X X X TO DISCLOSE.
IN HIS SPEECH TO THE DINNER AUDIENCE, CLARK SAID THE CURRENT "ANXIETIES" OF AMERICA MUST BE VIEWED IN THE PERSPECTIVE THAT OTHER TIMES AND OTHER COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN EVEN MORE TROUBLED.

"WE HAVE HAD RIOTS IN THIS NATION FAR MORE DEADLY THAN THESE

TERRIBLE RIOTS OF THE PAST FIVE YEARS, "HE SAID.

CLARK HAILED THE NEWLY SIGNED CIVIL RIGHTS BILL AS "A NEW BASIC CHARTER FOR FREEDOM" BUT WARNED THE NATION MUST MOVE FORWARD ON ALL FRONTS TO BRING THE "ALIENATED" - "THE YOUNG, THE POOR AND THE MINORITIES" - INTO THE MAINSTREAM OF AMERICAN LIFE.

"THE QUESTION IS WHETHER WE CAN MAINTAIN OUR SOCIAL STABILITY WHILE WE UNDERTAKE THE MIGHTY TASK ESSENTIAL TO RECLAIM OUR CITIES, OUR POVERTY-STRICKEN...SOCIAL STABILITY IS ESSENTIAL FOR PROGRESS," HE SAID.

"THE POLICE MUST KNOW THAT OVER-REACTION OR UNDER-REACTION WILL CAUSE A RIOT THAT CAN ONLY DIVIDE THE COUNTRY, CLARK SAID.

"THE POLICEMAN IN THE U.S. THIS YEAR IS THE MOST IMPORTANT MAN WE HAVE...ON HIS COOLNESS, ON HIS INTELLIGENCE...RESTS THE ONLY OPPORTUNITY WE HAVE FOR AVERTING DISRUPTIVE VIOLENCE WHILE WORKING FOR PROGRESS, HE SAID.

MI 1235AES

Callahan Trotter 🚅 rurkin Tele. Roon KING'S MURDERER FWED AS LONER Gen. Ramsey Clark said yesterday there is no significant evidence that the assassination of Dr. Martin Lather King Jr. "goes beyond the single actor" ho fired the fatal shot. Clark made the statement in reply to a question concerning reports of a possible conspiracy of Southern businessmen who raight have been involved in the King slaying The Washington Post ... Times Herald ... The Washington Daily News The Evening Star (Washington) The Sunday Star (Washington) Allo Daily News (New York) Sunday News (New York) New York Post . The New York Times The Sun (Baltimore) The Worker The New Leader The Wall Street Journal The diational Observer -APR 2.8 1968 MAY 6 7968 79 MAY 6-1968

NW 55070 Doc1d:32989755 Page 3

Dei oach Callahan Conrad Tele. Room Holmes The Washington Post Times Herald \_ The Washington Daily News \_ The Evening Star (Washington) . The Sunday Star (Washington) -Daily News (New York) \_ Sunday News (New York) New York Post\_ The New York Times \_ The Sun (Baltimore) -The Worker \_\_\_ The New Leader \_ The Wall Street Journal . The National Observer .. People's World \_

'Clark Very Optimistic' Ray Will Be Capiared WASHINGTON, May 12 k(UPI) — Attorney Geenral Ramsey Clark said today that James Earl Ray, sought in the slaying of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, was alive. He said he was "very optimistic" that Ray would be captured. SMr. Clark interviewed on the American Broadcasting Company's television program "Issues and Answers," said he had found no evi-

dence to believe that he is not still alive," Mr. Clark said "I believe we will find

him." Clark said.

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## Memorandum

10 :Mr. DeLoach

A. Rosen

King, Jr.

DATE: August 21, 1968

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Malley

1 - Mr. McGowan

Springepore 1 - Mr. Long

SUBJECT: MURKIN

3/12/80

This is the case involving the murder of Martin Luther

With reference to the dissemination to the Department of investigative reports in this case, such reports fall into two categories: a) reports containing information of evidentiary value pertinent to the prosecution of the Federal violation involved; and b) reports containing the results of the extensive fugitive investigation conducted to locate and apprehend the subject, James Earl Ray.

All reports pertinent to the prosecution of the Federal violation involved, and in which the Department has a legitimate interest, have been disseminated promptly to the Department and there has been absolutely no delay in doing so.

The remaining reports contain the results of our extensive fugitive investigation to locate and apprehend Ray. Copies of these reports were not disseminated to the Department since they relate solely to the fugitive aspects of the case, and contain no evidentiary material or information of value to the Department in the discharge of its prosecutive function relative to the Federal charge involved.

There are twenty such reports involving approximately 2,000 pages. They contain background data and results of extensive interviews and/or other investigation conducted to locate Ray. Although they do not relate to the prosecution aspect of the case, they will none the less be furnished to the Department in accordance with Mr. Pollak's specific request.

In this connection, by letter dated July 12, 1968, received at the Bureau July 15, 1968, Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr. of the Criminal Division requested we review the records of the Missouri State Penitentiary pertaining to Ray, and summarize references to Ray's family background; education; physical, medical and psychiatric examinations and disciplinary proceedings. (It confi-

Enclosure 7-22-68

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Memo Rosen to DeLoach

RE: MURKIN

dentially came to our attention before Vinson's memorandum was written that British prison authorities had asked Vinson for information of this type in connection with their responsibility to maintain Ray's custody and the extradition proceedings.)

We had, of course, reviewed such records in the initial phase of the fugitive aspect of the investigation, and the results had been set forth in the fugitive reports dated May 15, 1968, and June 14, 1968, submitted by our Kansas City Office. Copies of these reports, which contained in full the information requested by Vinson in his letter, were furnished to him on July 19, 1968. Since the Attorney General had requested that information relating to the case be furnished to both Vinson and Assistant Attorney General Stephen J. Pollak of the Civil Rights Division, copies of the pertinent reports were also furnished to Pollak.

It should be noted Vinson did not furnish Pollak a copy of his (Vinson's) July 12, 1968, letter to the Bureau and consequently Pollak is apparently completely unaware the pertinent Kansas City reports were furnished to him and Vinson in answer to Vinson's specific request. This is another typical example in the Department of the left hand not knowing what the right hand is doing and explains why Pollak has gone off half cocked in erroneously accusing us of delay in disseminating the reports in question.

As a further example of this lack of coordination between Pollak and Vinson as relates to this case, it is noted that after Ray was turned over to state authorities in Tennessee we inquired of Vinson by letter whether the Federal process against Ray should be dismissed since the extradition order did not cite the Federal Civil Rights charges and it was our understanding that Ray could not, therefore, be prosecuted on Federal charges. A copy of our letter was furnished to Pollak.

Vinson in reply advised us that he felt the Federal process should be dismissed; however, Pollak, apparently unaware of Vinson's position, subsequently advised us that he felt the process should not be dismissed pending disposition of the state murder charges against Ray. It was necessary for us by memorandum to point out the discrepancy in the two views and request clarification in the matter.

Memo Rosen to DeLoach RE: MURKIN

#### ACTION:

Attached for approval is an appropriate letter to Pollak straightening him out in line with the above.

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86,195 morandumApril 30, 1968 Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. DeLoach **FROM** A. Rosen - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Malley 1 - Mr. McGowan MURKIN 1 - Mr. Martinda SUBIECT: 1 - Mr. Long 1 - Mr. Bishop 1 - Mr. McDonough 1 - Mr. Gale This is the case involving the murder of Martin Luther King. A confidential source at the telephone company in Houston has furnished the following information. \ Hugh Ainsworth of "Newsweek" advised the telephone company that Louis Lomax and Charles Stein identified a public telephone at Uvalde, Texas, as one used by Ray to make a call to New Orleans between 6 p. m. and 9 p. m., 12/16/67. Texis - La Telephone company records show that no call was made to New Orleans from this telephone during the entire month of December. Only one interstate call was made between 6 p. m. and 9 p. m., 12/16/67. This call was by a man identifying himself as Ben Gomez and was made to the residence of Guadalupe Mata (phonetic) at a telephone number in California. Mata is being checked out as are eight calls made from this telephone to Texas telephone numbers between 6 p. m. and 9 p. m., 12/16/67 Mrs. Clovina Olonzo, New Orleans, mother of Charles Stein, describes him as "crazy but harmless." She bases this opinion on the fact that he holds conversations with "space people" and on several occasions has asked her to look into the sky to see a flying saucer he allegedly was watching; she could see nothing. She also stated that Stein talks to trees and explains this by saying that trees were placed on earth for a purpose. Anthony Charles/Decarvelho, a friend of Charles Stein in New Orleans, has advised that he held several conversations with Stein when Stein was in New Orleans last December and that these conversations dealt with a "cosmic philosophy" in which Stein believes. Decaryelho said this philosophy deals with flying saucers, space people residing on earth and attempts to get closer to the Creator. Stein said that the Creator had provided for him in making the subject available to drive him to D:EMAY: & 1988 . 3: TION CO 201/100/10E CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach RE: MURKIN

New Orleans. Stein told Decarvelho he felt that he was on the threshold of converting Ray to his "cosmic philosophy" and hoped to complete the conversion on the return trip from New Orleans to Los Angeles.

Lomax and Stein have now returned to Los Angeles. Stein advised the search for the telephone booth used by Ray had been nonproductive. He said a couple of telephone booths in Uvalde. Texas. looked familiar but he could furnish no factual data as to their use by Ray.

In an article for immediate release by Louis Lomax, now writing for the North American Newspaper Alliance, Lomax falsely claimed that there are certain contradictions in the FBI investigation. Lomax in his article states as follows.

1. Lomax claims: The FBI has been forced to admit that the fingerprints circulated as those of Ray are in fact of someone else.

Facts: The FBI has issued only one set of fingerprints and these are the actual fingerprints of Ray. When Ray escaped from prison in April, 1967. Missouri authorities issued a wanted notice that bore the wrong fingerprints; however the warden immediately issued a corrected wanted notice bearing the correct fingerprints. We had nothing to do with these wanted notices issued by Missouri almost a year before King was killed.

Lomax claims: An FBI search of the 1966 white Mustang driven by Ray unearthed Green Stamps that were issued as a result of a purchase at a Birmingham, Alabama, gas station in mid-February, 1968. FBI reports consistently place Ray in Los Angeles as a student at dancing and bartending schools at the time of the gas station transaction.

Facts: The manager of the service station in Birmingham, Alabama, stated that the station purchases S & H Green Stamps every two weeks and upon reviewing the stamps from the 1966 Mustang of Ray the manager stated that the stamps were purchased on 9/8/67 from the S & H Company and the number on the top of the stamps would indicate that they were given to a customer sometime during 9/8-22/67. It is noted that Birmingham investigation indicates that Ray was in Birmingham, Alabama, from 8/26/67 to 10/6/67.

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach RE: MURKIN

3. Lomax claims: FBI reports indicated that cigarette butts and ashes were found on the floor of the white Mustang when it was recovered in Atlanta, Georgia, although Lomax alleges Ray does not smoke.

Facts: The Agents in Atlanta, upon examination of the 1966 Mustang, determined there were no apparent cigar or cigarette ashes on the floor of the white Mustang and the ash tray was clean.

4. Lomax claims: The FBI reports indicate that Ray was in Los Angeles until 3/27/68; he is reported to have bought the fatal weapon in Birmingham, Alabama, on 3/30/68. Ray could not have driven the route in a Mustang in that short period between 3/27/68 and 3/30/68.

Facts: Our investigation discloses that Ray departed Los Angeles, California, on 3/17/68 giving a forwarding address as General Delivery, Atlanta, Georgia.

5. Lomax claims: The most fatal oversight was the FBI's failure to uncover the console television set Ray gave to a Hollywood girl friend in return for her portable television set. The back of this television set contained handwriting believed to be that of Ray.

Facts: We were perfectly aware that Ray traded his console television set for a portable model and the television set has been in the possession of a person whom we have interviewed at length. Our Los Angeles Office advises that there is no handwriting on the back of the television set.

6. Lomax claims: A clear reading makes it all but certain that Ray took three trips to New Orleans between 12/13/67 and the end of March.

Facts: Our investigation thus far discloses that Ray made two trips to New Orleans: once when he left Los Angeles 12/15/67, was registered at a New Orleans motel, 12/17-19/67, and returned to Los Angeles 12/21/67; and again when he left Los Angeles, 3/17/68, and delivered a package in New Orleans to a relative of Charles Stein, apparently on the evening of 3/21/68.

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach RE: MURKIN

7. Lomax claims: The FBI did not retrace Ray's trip to New Orleans with Stein to find the telephone booth Ray used to call New Orleans and did not consider the possibility Ray had called New Orleans from a telephone booth in the St. Francis Hotel in Los Angeles.

Facts: Lomax and Stein spent several days in an unproductive search for the Texas telephone booth allegedly used by Ray. We are checking the records of all calls made from more than 170 telephones along the route driven by Ray and Stein in December, 1967. We have previously checked out calls made from the telephone booth in the St. Francis Hotel indicated by Lomax as having been used by Ray and no pertinent information was developed. We are also checking calls made from all other pay telephones in the St. Francis.

#### ACTION:

Extensive investigation is continuing throughout the field on a top priority basis to locate and apprehend Ray as quickly as possible.

Memphis authorities have indicated that they may seek a murder indictment against Ray from a local grand jury on or about 5/3/68. It is not yet known if the testimony of FBI Agents will be necessary but we will furnish whatever cooperation local authorities may require in presenting the matter to a grand jury.

Ropen 1. Des

MAT 1952 EDITION OSA GIN, 81G, NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

### emorandum

Mr. DeLoach TO

A. Roses

MURKII

1 - Mr. DeLoach

DATE: May 7, 1968 1 - Mr. Mohr

1 - Mr. Bishop

1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Conrad 1 - Mr. Malley

1 - Mr. Gale 1 - Mr. McGowan

1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Long

1 - Mr. Trotter 1 - Mr. McDonough

1 - Mr. Martindale

Trotter

Tele. Room

This is the matter involving the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Louis E. Lomax has now released his final news article. It is a vicious and unwarranted attack against the Bureau and is replete with misstatements of fact and ridiculous conclusions.

> The Director deeply disliked King 1. LOMAX STATES: and once referred to him as a notorious liar; therefore, few black people will believe the Bureau will work overtime to find King's slayer.

The total facilities of the FBI have been FACTS: fully committed to this case from the outset. Investigation has proceeded around-the-clock on a top priority basis throughout the United States and in various foreign countries. Thousands of interviews have been conducted and hundreds of suspects have been processed. A tremendous number of examinations have been conducted by the Laboratory and Identification Division. Every logical investigative approach is being vigorously pursued and there will be no let up until Ray is apprehended.

2. LOMAX STATES: The FBI is inept or its bungling is intentional. REC-20 44-3886

The Bureau's record in this case is one FACTS: of substantial achievement, Starting with an unknown subject, the man known as Eric Galt was identified as a prime suspect within five days. Within another week we had obtained a photograph of the subject and the Attorney General MAY 9 1988 considered sufficient evidence had been developed to

WlM:rmr (14)

CONTINUED

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach RE: MURKIN

warrant Federal process. Three days later, as a result of a project to check latent fingerprints against the fingerprints of more than 53,000 fugitives, Ray was determined to be identical with Galt.

3. LOMAX STATES: Somebody managed to circulate wrong fingerprints for Ray and if he had been arrested when he abandoned his car in Atlanta (4/5/68) he would not have been identified as Ray.

FACTS: The FBI has issued only one set of fingerprints and these are the actual fingerprints of Ray. When Ray escaped from prison in April, 1967, Missouri authorities issued a wanted notice that bore the wrong fingerprints; however, the warden immediately issued a corrected wanted notice bearing the correct fingerprints. We had nothing to do with these wanted notices issued by Missouri almost a year before King was killed.

4. LOMAX STATES: The FBI has pre-empted local police from the case by declaring the King murder a conspiracy.

FACTS: We have closely cooperated with the Memphis Police who obtained a murder warrant immediately after Federal process was obtained. All evidence has been turned over to the police together with the results of Laboratory and fingerprint examinations and we have offered local authorities whatever assistance may be needed in presenting the case to a local grand jury.

5. LOMAX STATES: The FBI has yet to ask the cooperation of the Los Angeles Police.

FACTS: Our relations with the Los Angeles Police in this case have been excellent. We have checked their records on the subject and various other individuals and on 5/3/68 when the police received a letter to the "Los Angeles Times" purportedly written by the subject, it was immediately made available to the Los Angeles Office.

6. LOMAX STATES: Ray made at least three trips from Los Angeles to New Orleans.



Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach RE: MURKIN

FACTS: Ray is only known to have made two trips from Los Angeles to New Orleans, in December, 1967, and in March, 1968.

7. LOMAX STATES: The FBI confiscated telephone company records listing calls made from Los Angeles telephone booths used by Ray and only the FBI knows what these records show.

FACTS: We have not confiscated any records. We have obtained information from the telephone company regarding calls made from all pay telephones in the St. Francis Hotel, Los Angeles. It would appear that Lomax has been unsuccessful in his efforts to obtain similar information from the telephone company.

8. LOMAX STATES: America's blacks never have trusted either the Director or the FBI.

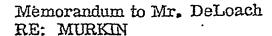
FACTS: We have long enjoyed the confidence of responsible Negro leaders and the responsible Negro press. This confidence has been gained by the Bureau's continuing success in handling Civil Rights cases such as the murder of three civil rights workers in Mississippi, the murder of Lt. Colonel Lemuel Penn in Georgia, the murder of Viola Liuzzo in Alabama, investigations concerning discrimination in voting, education, and many similar investigative accomplishments.

9. LOMAX STATES: The FBI leaked a story to the press suggesting a Negro was behind King's murder.

FACTS: This is absolutely false.

10. LOMAX STATES: The Director should publicly admit his dislike for King and then "share the hunt" with a less prejudiced agency; the cause of justice would be better served if the investigation were under a Warren-type, biracial commission.

FACTS: This is unworthy of comment.



11. LOMAX STATES: It is certain powerful men in American society were part of the deed.

FACTS: We have developed no evidence to indicate this is true nor does Lomax document this statement in any way.

In his prior articles Louis Lomax made reference to a "mysterious blond" named Jerri who he alleged had been involved with Ray at Los Angeles and later went to Milwaukee where Lomax said she had disappeared. Jerri has been identified as Dyrell Dennis, a prostitute and narcotics addict whose relationship with Ray appears to have been limited to a single meeting in a bar followed by a brief visit to his room.

Edgar John Pendleton, Los Angeles, with whom Lomax has also been in contact, has made available a letter he received from Dyrell Dennis, postmarked 4/19/68 at Milwaukee. This letter states in part, "Have you seen Ray? I hope he is OK," Pendleton denies any knowledge of the subject and states the Ray mentioned by Dennis is Ray Selma, a Mexican-American who formerly resided at the St. Francis Hotel. It is noted Dennis has stated she knew the subject only as Eric.

Local authorities are scheduled to present this matter to a grand jury at Memphis, 5/7/68, to seek a murder indictment against Ray. At the present time it does not appear that Bureau personnel will be required to testify, but the Special Agent in Charge will be available if he is needed.

## ACTION:

Vigorous investigation is continuing on a top priority basis.

-4- Or

UNITED STATES G DeLoach !emorandum Callahan ! Mr. DeLoach DATE: May 2, 1968 Mr. DeLoach Tele. Room Mr. Rosen - Mr. Malley - Mr. McGowan SUBJECT MURKIN - Mr. Long (KING MURDER CASE) - Mr. Bishop HOUIS This is a memorandum concerning Louis Emanuel houise Summary Lai (Bonn) 601119 Louis Emanual Lomax, a Negro who was born in Georgia in August, 1922, is a free lance writer and reporter currently writing articles for the North American Newspaper Alliance. He previously conducted a controversial television, program which originated in Los Angeles. Texas. An investigation of Lomax was conducted in 1963 when he traveled to <u>Cuba</u> from <u>Mexico</u>. Bufiles reflect that <u>Lomax</u> is no good and that he has repeatedly proven his antagonism toward the FBI. For example, in November, 1964, he appeared Non David Susskind's "Open End" television program with Edward M. Keating (publisher of "Ramparts," the rotten magazine which has former SA William W. Turner on its staff) and William Kunstler (attorney who is absolutely no friend of ours). On this program Lomax was very critical of the FBI's role in the civil rights movement and stated there would be no solution to the problem in Mississippi as long as Mr. Hoover remains as head of the FBI. On his October 17, 1965, television program, Lomax had as guests Helen Sobell (wife of Morton Sobell, who was convicted in the Rosenberg case) as well as Walter Schneir, author of a book based on the theme that the Rosenberg case subjects werefrailroaded."

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44-Bufiles further reflect that in August, 1967, Agent Norman T. Ollestad, author of the vicious book, "Inside the FBI." appeared on Lomax television program and used this occasion to further spread his lies and distortions. Lomax, as expected, did absolutely nothing to present the Bureau's Barra 2 MAY 14 1968 # 174 Fig. Lomax is now writing for the North American Newspaper Alliance in connection with the recent trip of toman and Charles Stein to possibly determine the location of the telephone stations used by Ray and Stein in their strip to the life of Enclosure for commendations and the CONTINUED -

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach RE: MURKIN

New Orleans in December of 1967. The articles as written by Lomax are grossly distorted and without foundation in fact. The Los Angeles Office feels that Lomax hopes to use his articles regarding the King case as a vehicle to get back in "big time" television.

Our Los Angeles Office advises that Lomax was sentenced to the penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois, on larceny charges from 2/19/50 until 5/9/56.

### ACTION:

Mone. For information. Identification Record on Louax attached.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20537

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The following FBI record, NUMBER 329 480 A , is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY. Information shown on this Identification Record represents data furnished FBI by fingerprint contributors. WHERE FINAL DISPOSITION IS NOT SHOWN OR FURTHER EXPLANATION OF CHARGE IS DESIRED, COMMUNICATE WITH AGENCY CONTRIBUTING THOSE FINGERPRINTS.

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Notations indicated by \* are NOT based on fingerprints in FBI files but are listed only as investigative leads as being possibly identical with subject of this record.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

UNITED STATES GC RNMENT

# Memorandum

MR. TOLSON

C. D. DeLoach

DATE:

DATE: 7/26/68

cc Mr. DeLoach Mr. Mohr

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Bishop Mr. Callahan Trotter ——

SUBJECT:

TO

MURKIN

While having lunch at Hammel's on 7/25/68, Jim McShane, Chief, U. S. Marshal's Office, Department of Justice, asked if he could sit at my table for a few minutes. I told him to sit down.

McShane told me that he wanted to express the deep resentment that he and all US Marshals felt over the fact that the FBI had brought James Earl Ray from London to the US. He stated this was logically a job for the US Marshals and that, while he had always meticulously adhered to the premise that the Marshals should never infringe on FBI jurisdiction, yet the FBI had certainly infringed on the Marshals' responsibilities in this instance. McShane also told me that he had discussed this matter with Fred Vinson and planned to mention it to the Attorney General.

I told McShane that it appeared his complaint was being misplaced, inasmuch as this was something he should discuss with the AG. I told him that, although the AG made the final decision, I wanted McShane to definitely realize that I personally was glad that the FBI had brought the subject back to the US. I stated this was a highly important case, very technical and complex in nature, and if this man had started discussing the aspects of the case with marshals, the marshals would have definitely been completely lost.

McShane replied that he personally had brought a subject back from overseas in a previous important case. I told him I remembered this, inasmuch as this particular subject had gotten away from him and had succeeded in slashing his wrists. McShane laughed and admitted this.

McShane told me that his complaint meant nothing personally between the two of us; however, he definitely wanted the FBI to

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NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 33

CONTINUED----OVER

Mr. Tolson

know of his feelings. He stated he did not care whom I told of his complaint. I stated it made little difference to me whom he complained to; however, once again, if he desired to lodge a complaint regarding the policy involved in the return of the subject, he should discuss this with the AG and not the FBI. He stated he planned to do this. He then left my table.

The Director was advised of this matter on 7/26/68.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

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TELETYPE

APRIL 26, 1968

l - Mr. McGowan

1 - Mr. Long

1 - Mr. McDonough

1 - Mr. Martindale

to All sacs

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)

MURKIN.

THE MAIN FILE ON KING HAS BEEN REVIEWED AT THE BUREAU والمرابع والمناز والمن

And leads are being sent out concerning persons involved in

PRIOR THREATS AGAINST KING. THESE LEADS AS WELL AS LEADS

CONCERNING ANY OTHER SUSPECTS DEVELOPED FROM ANY SOURCE

MUST BE GIVEN IMMEDIATE AND THOROUGH HANDLING ON A TOP PRIORITY

BASIS. PROCESS HAS BEEN OBTAINED AGAINST JAMES EARL RAY AND

EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATION IS CONTINUING TO LOCATE RAY AND TO

establish motive of crime. You have been and will be

FURNISHED INFORMATION RELATING TO OTHER POSSIBLE CONSPIRATORS.

The Marie Control of the Control of THESE MUST ALL BE THOROUGHLY RESOLVED NO MATTER HOW REMOTE.

J. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

16 APR 29 1968

- SAC, WFO (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

J TELETYPE UNIT

WLM:hw

MENT 69 3 315 emorandum Mr. Bishop DATE: April 19, 1968 # Maunt NATIONAL CRIME INFORMAT The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth some of the uses of NCIC in connection with the above-captioned case. The white Mustang used in this crime was identified and placed in the NCIC system on April 10, 1968. An inquiry by the Atlanta Police Department on April 11, 1968, resulted in the car being identified. las abandoned at Atlanta, Georgia. 🦡 We also searched all NCIC transactions from August 15% 1967, through the first two weeks of April, 1968, looking for any inquiries by the police or any records that could be identified with Galt and the vehicle. A number of leads were furnished to the substantive desk for follow-up. This meant that the computer searched approximately 2 1/2 million tape transactions with the NCIC system during that period. As the result of the request that the latent fingerprint obtained in the Murkin case be searched against all fugitives, again the NCIC system was used. Using the computer, the 25,000 fugitive. records in the NCIC were searched looking for only the sixth finger of the fingerprint pattern stored in the NCIC record for ridge counts 9 to 15. The questioned ridge count was reported by the Identification Division to be 11 or 12. In two hours machine time the computer identified 1,740 possible records for the Identification Division to check within the ridge count range of 9 to 15. This information was furnished to the Identification Division and within the first 100 records positive identification was made of the subject in this case. If this had to be done manually it would have possibly taken several weeks or longer as they would have no way to isolate the questioned finger. 1 - Mr. Tolson 1 - Mr. Bishop 1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Mohr 1 - Mr. Rosen

Memorandum to Mr. Bishop Re: Murkin, NCIC

These searches in the uses of the NCIC system were worked out by personnel in the Uniform Crime Reporting Section and the Voucher-Statistical Section, Administrative Division.

ACTION

For information.

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# JAMES EARL RAY INTERESTING IDENTIFICATION

Martin Luther King, Jr., was killed on April 4, 1968, while standing on a balcony of the Lorraine Hotel in Memphis, Tennessee. The unknown killer made good his getaway, but in so doing, left behind evidence that would eventually help lead to his identification, apprehension and imprisonment. Items left behind were a .30-06 Remington rifle with attached Redfield telescopic sight, binoculars, and a blue zipper bag containing clothing and personal articles. These items were found in the vicinity of a rooming house across from the Lorraine Hotel. Investigation determined that subject had rented a room at the rooming house using the name John Willard, and it was from the bathroom in this establishment that the fatal shot was fired. The rifle and other evidence was delivered to the FBI Laboratory and Identification Division by a Special Agent of the Memphis Division.

Several latent prints of value were developed on the items submitted. Two of these latent prints, one on the rifle and one on the binoculars were found to have been made by the same finger and the position of these prints, as well as the shape and slope of the ridges, indicated the prints were probably from the left thumb.

Thorough investigation developed considerable information relative to the murderer. The rifle had been purchased in Birmingham by an individual using the name Harvey Lowmeyer; the white Mustang believed to be the getaway car was registered to an Eric Starvo Galt who had spent the night preceeding the murder at the Rebel Motel in Memphis. Galt was further traced to a rooming house in Atlanta where additional evidence was recovered, including a map of Mexico. A latent fingerprint developed thereon was identified with the latent prints on the rifle and binoculars. This identification enabled the FBI fingerprint experts to say that this print, in addition to probably being from the left thumb, was an ulnar loop of 12 ridge counts.

The latent prints developed on the rifle, binoculars, the map, and other evidence had been compared during the eleven days following the murder with approximately 400 suspects, had been searched through all sections of the FBI's single fingerprint file and compared with all outstanding FBI identification orders.

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NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 336

Based on the premise that the latent fingerprint recovered from the rifle, binoculars and map of Mexico was probably from the left thumb and was an ulnar loop of 12 ridge counts, a review of the fingerprint records of the 53,000 fugitives on file was undertaken and it was found that approximately 1900 of these fugitives had ulnar loops of 10 - 14 ridge counts in the left thumb. Comparisons were started and on April 19, 1968, 15 days after the crime, the latent fingerprints were identified with the fingerprints of James Earl Ray, an escapee from the Missouri State Penitentiary where he had been serving time for robbery.

The fingerprint identifications with James Earl Ray triggered an intensive man hunt involving law enforcement officers and investigative personnel, not only in the United States, but also Mexico, Canada, England, and other countries.

The possibility that Ray himself might have been killed was not overlooked and all unknown deceased fingerprint cards received by the FBI were referred to the Latent Fingerprint Section for comparison. One case of this type concerned a body found buried on the beach at Acapulco, Mexico. Fingerprints taken by local authorities from this body were examined in the Latent Fingerprint Section but, because of the condition of the body, were of no value. An examiner from the FBI's Latent Fingerprint Section flew to Mexico and on examining the flesh of the fingers was able to determine that the body was not that of James Earl Ray.

Another phase of the investigation led to Canada, and there, following an exhaustive search of passport applications, it was determined that Ray had obtained a passport under the name of Ramon George Sneyd and had taken an airplane flight to London.

Copies of the FBI Identification Order prepared following Ray's identification by latent prints were immediately furnished to Scotland Yard and on June 8, 1969, while attempting to board a flight for Brussels, Belgium, Ray was arrested at London Airport.

Ray was subsequently ordered extradited to Memphis, Tennessee, to stand trial for murder and to Missouri as an escaped felon. On March 10, 1369, Pay plead guilty to King's murder and was sentenced to 99 years in the Tennessee State Penitentiary.

UNITED STATES C Memorandum

DATE: April 23, 1968

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Malley

1 - Mr. McGowan 1 - Mr. Martindale

1 - Mr. Long

1 - Wr. McDonough

1 - Mr. Mohr

1 - Mr. Bishop 1 - Mr. Conrad

1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Trotter

Mr. DeLoach

. Rosen

SUBJECT: MURKIN

This is the case involving the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr.

It has previously been reported Sandy Smith advised the Bureau that "Life" magazine had information alleging Curtis Way, Newark, had photographs showing James Earl Ray marching with King two weeks before the murder. It has now been determined that the photographs taken by Way are actually photographs of John Patrick O'Rourke, formerly a Sergeant on the West Orange, New Jersey, Police Department for sixteen years. O'Rourke does not appear to have any connection with this case.

The Laboratory has determined that a piece of brown thread from the room Ray had in a "hippie" rooming house in Atlanta is like the brown thread used to mend undershorts abandoned with the rifle in Memphis at the time of the killing. The undershorts have been traced to Ray by the laundry tag.

Information was received from "Life" magazine that one Earl Smith, Memphis, had allegedly been approached regarding a plot to assassinate King. Smith has been interviewed and related that he served six years in the Air Force as an Explosives Ordnance Disposal Technician. In August, 1966, he was employed at a Western Auto store in Memphis and frequented a bar on Bellevue Street. Smith does not recall the exact location or the name of the bar. While in this tavern Smith states he

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CONTINUED - CYER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach RE: MURKIN

engaged in conversation with another patron and mentioned his military specialty. Two days later he met the same man again in the bar and this man said that since Smith had been in the Air Force he should have contacts for obtaining munitions and explosives. He then requested Smith to get 50 hand grenades and laid \$5,000 in cash on the table saying, "This is yours if you get me the grenades." The man then told Smith that he and four others in Memphis had vowed that one of them would kill Martin Luther King, Jr., in one way or another and this was why they wanted the hand grenades. Smith asked the man if he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan and he replied that he was not. Smith declined to provide hand grenades and was told, "If you can't get them for me, you had better forget it." Smith has had no further contact with this man and does not know his identity. He described him as forty-five years of age, 5' 7" tall, 220 pounds, gray hair, and driving a new Corvette automobile.

After being interviewed Smith alleged that he had been fired from his job because he had furnished information. C. E. Weaver, general manager of the Western Auto store was contacted and said he had not fired Smith but had told him to go home because he was drinking on the job. He also said that Smith had failed to appear at a scheduled meeting of employees at 6:30 a.m., 4/11/68 and he had determined that Smith had been drunk the evening before and had overslept. Weaver considers Smith to be deceitful, unreliable, probably a heavy drinker and Weaver has been considering firing Smith.

Records of the penitentiary at Leavenworth show that Ray was approved for the honor farm in 1957 but was never so assigned as he did not feel he could live in the honor farm dormitory because it was integrated.

John Larry Ray, subject's brother, has been located in St. Louis where he operates a bar. John claims he has seen the subject only twice in twenty years, the last occasion being three years ago at Missouri State Penitentiary. John Ray expressed wonder that Ray is being hunted by the FBI since all he has done is "Kill a nigger" and there would be no interest in Ray if King had been white. John Ray said the subject would have no reason to contact him and would not be able to locate him anyway.

CONTINUED - CVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach RE: MURKIN

Radio station KNEW, San Francisco, has a recording of a "talk show" that occurred between 9 p. m. and 10 p. m., 4/13/68. An unidentified caller alleged Adam Clayton Powell offered \$20,000 to kill King and stated, "I am a Negro myself and I belong to a militant group. Well, if you turn around and check to find out why he offered \$20,000 on Reverend King's death to four men in a UCLA building. I was there, one of twenty-six men at that party. They had a big fight between the two of them. It was never put in the paper. You have the FBI investigate and find out why the man was offered \$20,000 and a hideout in Bimini. That is why I left Los Angeles, to come up here, because I have heard your program and explain everything to you so you can turn it over to the FBI and let them figure it out."

The caller also said the meeting had been in a white house and when the announcer asked for his name so he could be contacted by the FBI, the caller stated, "Well, I don't want them to contact me because my life ain't worth two cents, on account of the man that hit (censored, censored) it might trip away from him. That is all I am going to say. Thank you." Los Angeles is contacting racial sources for any information as to such a meeting and the statements actually made by Powell.

## ACTION:

Every possible means of locating Ray is being vigorously pursued.

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June 20, 198

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

MH. DE LOACH

MR. ROSEM

MR. BISHOP

MR. SULLIVAN

While talking to Attorney General Ramsey Clark on another matter, he asked how the James Earl Ray investigation locked now. I said I thought it was more or less stymied in legal technicalities in Great Britain as it has to go through a long process on extradition. I commented that, of course, the lawyer who has gone over to represent Ray is a former FBI Agent; that he is no good and was the attorney in the Mrs. Viola Linzzo case, but, of course, we got consictions in that, but this lawyer has always been strongly pro-Man. I said he was Mayor of Birmingham, Alabama, at one time and at that time he was a strong supporter of "Bull" Coppor and I thought it significant that Ray should get a fellow who has certainly a strong small of the Klan about him. I said he denies that he is a Klansman or that he ever attended any of their meetings and he claims he does not know how Ray came to ask for him as his lawyer. I said that Ruy claims he read about him in the newspaper when he was in the penilentiary in Missouri. The Attorney General said he does not see how Ray would remember that. I agreed and told the Attorney General that the lawyer and his son, who is a partner, went over to England and we alerted our Lordon Office to alert the British as to his background wo they would know with whom they are dealing.

The Attorney General asked how long ago the fellow was with the Bureau and I stated it must have been before the war. The Attorney General. then asked how long he was with the Bureau and I told him about three years: and that he then went into the practice of law and got into politics in Birmingham and, as I had said, he was a very strong supporter of "Bull" Connor in the use of police dogs, et cetera, in civil rights matters. I said he was the lawyer in the Liuzzo case and won in the local court and then it went into the Federal court on civil rights and he lost. I said he has made many public statements against Martin Luther King when King was living and he has strong animosity against King and against Kennedy. I said it was algnificant that he is the allorney selected by Ray to represent him in the trial in this country. I said

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REC. 6 44-38861 = 466

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, DeLoach, Rosen, Bishop

June 20, 1968

he does not intend to ask for a change of venue if he is to be tried in Memphis. The Attorney General asked if we were getting any evidence that Ray had somebody belping him and supporting him and I told him none whatsoever. I said we were checking various lines as to Ray and Sirhan Sirhan in the Robert F. Kennedy case as to the mysterious woman in the pantry of the Ambassador Rotel and so far they have all fallen through. I said the girl in the Sirhan case has refused to take a lie detector test, but I thought the police were going to give her one although so far she has refused to take one. The Attorney General asked if this were the woman in the polka dot dress and I told him it was the one who claimed she saw the woman in the polka dot dress. The Attorney General said he had read the report on her and got the feeling she was unbalanced. I commented that she was seeking publicity.

I continued that we are also checking as to who was with Sirhan Sirhan at the rifle range when he was practicing with the revolver as well as persons with him when he bought the ammunition. I stated in these instances they were men.

I stated that in Hay's case, we have not found a single angle that would indicate a conspiracy. I said the only significant thing is the money he had and which he spent freely in paying bills and I thought that could have been obtained from a bank robbery. The Attorney General said that if we could show he robbed the bank at Alton, it would be helpful. I said we are working on that because he was paying his bills with \$50 bills up to his arrest. I said on the other hand he stayed at flop houses and never stayed at a first-class botal but at the same time he spent, I thought, \$1200 or more in buying guns and the car, which I thought was \$1500, and then he took dancing lessons, bartender lessons, and lessons in picking locks, and that is why I think security is so exceedingly important not only in England but on the way back to this country and when he gots here.

The Attorney General commented that he hoped my men can bring him back and asked if that were satisfactory. I told him it was and that I would be strongly of the opinion, unless there is a compelling reason to the contrary, that he ought to be brought back by military plane; that I could not see any difference between a military plane, a Cunard liner, or Pan American; and on the Military plane we would have our Agents and have Ray confined with

Memorandum for Mesers. Tolson, DeLoach, Rosen, Bishop

June 20, 1968

leg irons and handcuits. I said he is a dangerous individual and is not a damn fool; that he is desperate and will make any effort to escape that he can. I said I thought he should be landed at the Naval airport in Memphis and not the regular airport. The Attorney General asked if we should have a representative of the Memphis Police Department on board or not, and I said I would not think so. I said I would think we would be responsible for taking him from the British and arrange with Frank Holloman to have the Memphis Police at the airport in Memphis on arrival, but to do it almost on an "eyes only" basis so there will be no leak as to where or when he is coming in because we will be plagued by the press, as they are trying everything they can in England to got a line on when he is being moved. I said I noted the lawyer says he expects to be advised exactly when and where he will depart. The Attorney General commented that he will know when he gets in.

I said there is a military airport in London and I thought that is where the military plane should land if it goes from this country with absolute silence on the part of the Commanding General as to its departure; that the first knowledge in this country would come when he is delivered to the Memphis Police with sufficient time to get him into jail. I said the plane should arrive so as not to allow them to go through the dity in the daytime but to arrive around 2:00 or 5:00 in the morning. The Attorney General said he was sure that was exactly right. I said otherwise there will be efforts to kill him if there is a conspiracy and if there is no conspiracy, the supporters of Dr. King will do everything in their power to kill him. I said the same thing is true in the case of Sirban Sirban in Los Angeles because the feelings on behalf of the Kennedy followers is so strong that they will have to take great precautions to see he is not killed. I said it would be a horrible thing as it would be charged it was done by the Federal Government or something like that and for that reason it must be very carefully handled both as to transportation of Eay from London and incarceration, if he is ever extradited as I think it is going to drag on for five or six weeks. I said what I am afraid of is that there is going to develop in this country criticism on the part of the British in getting this iclicu back here. I said people have asked how soon he will be brought back and I have told them it is up to the British as it is not our responsibility as we have done everything so that he has legal representation.

Memorandum for Mesars, Tolson, Delcach, Rosen, Bishop

June 20, 1988

The Attorney General stated that Assistant Attorney General Fred Vinson, Jr., will be going back over to England Monday night as the Home Secretary and our Ambassador asked that he come back. He said that we have urged in every way that it be speeded up because of the strong feeling in this country about it.

The Altorney General asked then if I thought a military place is better than leasing a commercial place and I said I did because when you lease a commercial plane. You would have a crew, unless you put a military crew on it, but there would be no surpose putting a military crew on a commercial plane. I said I could not see any legal difficulty as the method of geiting him back does not make much difference as to the legality of the thing or the image of it. The Attorney General commented that he had been thinking the other way. I said he is a dangerous man and has proven himself to be very clever as he headed for various parts of the world as I thought he was headed for Brussels to join the mercenaries and he had plans to go to Ricclesia and he was in Lichon where he laid around for acout a week and came back to London. I said the London Police have never been able to pick up what he was doing for the balance of the time. I said he is a slippery. shrewd individual and he is most contemptacus in manner and action with. the prison authorities over there. I said another thing about the British is that they are not tight on security as they do not search a person unless he is convicted and they do not search anybody visiting someone in jail, but that is the old British procedure. The Attorney General commented that it is shouldely wrong. I said I thought any person visiting a prisoner ought to be senached. The Attorney General said he thought my men talked them into doing that. I said they finally did, but they always talk about traditions over there. The Attorney General commented that they were about as strict as anybody on those.

I said I thought we have a very serious problem in moving this fellow and we ought to do it with very carefully laid out plans and take him into the Naval sirport in Memphis and arrange to burn him over to Holloman and then announce he is in the custody of the Memphis Police. The Attorney General said he hoped my men were working on that so we will be ready and I told him we were.

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, DeLoach, Rosen, Bishop June

June 20, 1968

I told the Attorney General that the men who were in London were back here, as one man's father had a serious heart attack. I said one is Special Agent Zeiss, whom he may remember, and the Attorney General said he did, that he was a close friend of his father's and his son knows him, too. I said he will be on the plane and so would John T. Minnich. The Attorney General commented this would be ideal.

The Attorney General asked how we thought Ray got the three names he used. I said this again shows his astuteness as all three are living people residing in Canada who never knew him and never heard of him. I said on the other hand, Ray spent last year, when he was wandering around the country, a great portion of the time in Canada and I thought he was planning this thing and seeking a double identity like Sneyd, Galt, and Bridgeman and checking out those names so if there were any check made on his application for a birth certificate, they could ascertain such a person existed. I said this shows his shrewdness. I said I think we are dealing with a man who is not an ordinary criminal in the usual sense, but a man capable of doing any kind of a sly act. The Attorney General said he was exceptionally clever.

I said Sirhan Sirhan is a different individual as he is a fanatic and killed Robert Kennedy because he spoke in favor of Israel and this fellow being an Arab became intensely bitter against Kennedy and felt he should be killed, which he did, but he is a fanatic and Ray is not a fanatic in that sense. I said I think Ray is a racist and detested Negroes and Martin Luther King and there is indication that prior to the Memphis situation, he had information about King speaking in other towns and then picked out Memphis. I said I think he acted entirely alone, but we are not closing our minds that others might be associated with him and we have to run down every lead.

I said we are getting more crank letters and letters about other people who are going to be killed who are in high office, such as Senator Edward Kennedy, et cetera. I said one does not realize how many nuts are loose in this country until we have a case like this. The Attorney General said it brings them out. I said we have to be careful of all of them; that we take about three away a week who come to my office who complain about persecution and sometimes they are armed and we send them to the hospital and then they are sent to St. Elizabeth's and in two or three months they are back on the streets. The Attorney General said we are going to have to find new ways to deal with that problem as it is not effective now. I said it

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, DeLoach, Rosen, Bishop

June 20, 1968

is a problem for the psychiatrists but they are apparently doing little to cure them, but they are mentally unbalanced. The Attorney General said it is a public safety problem now. I said I do not favor the view that the country is deprayed and all that. I said I think we have a great block of fine people in this country; that there may be some deprayed citizens, but it is not a deprayed society. The Attorney General said he thought there was too much emphasis today in the press that society is sick; that it is the fashionable thing to do.

I said I hoped the new Commission the President has appointed will keep a balanced viewpoint as to that because the other Commission went far astray in regard to white racism. I said there is racism but not as precominantly as the Kerner Commission found it to be. The Attorney General said he had never found it so. I said as an example take the meeting yesterday (Solidarity Day); that more than 50% of those who attended were white and it was not predominantly Negro. The Attorney General said that was surprising to him and he felt better to see it that way. I said this shows that white racism is not as predominant as we have been led to believe. I said I hope the Eisenbower Commission when they get around to their findings view it with an unemetional attitude. The Attorney General said there are some good people on the Commission. I said it seems it should be done without emotionalism or crying fire. I said I get annoyed with the editorials about our sick society as I do not believe there is such a thing in this country although there are come sick citizens. The Attorney General said that if I could make this point in the Law Enforcement Bulletin on the Director's page, he thought it would be helpful. I said I have been working on that just recently; that the idea was given to me by McGill of the Atlanta Constitution. I said he had a fine editorial about the attacks on the FSI because we had not found the King murderer after two months and the cracks that we were not taying to find him and then he quoted several verses of the Bible which portrayed Christ as not interested in the poor, but it showed again that there is always an effort to tear down and destroy. I commented that I thought there was a tendency to debunk our Patriots in history. I said it was that sort of thing that I thought drove President Johnson from running for a second term and the Attorney General agreed.

Memorandum for Mesars. Tolson, DeLoach, Rosen, Bishop

June 20, 1968

I mentioned the Students for a Democratic Society as a minority group dominating and the Attorney General said it was a tiny group. I said it is a bad group and it played a big part yesterday at this meeting as they attended but it was just like the Columbia University thing. I said that was staged by only about thirty individuals who closed the university which has thousands of chadents. The Attorney General said they are a pretty clever and effective group and have to be watched carefully. I said they are more effective than out and out communists. The Attorney General said they are doing more harm. I said they are moving into every area they can and we have been watching them closely and we have some good informants. The Attorney General said he thought that is really vital because they are a dangerous group.

The Attorney General expressed his appreciation and said he would fixep me posted on this registration of guns.

Very truly yours,

J.E.H.

John Edgar Hoover Director

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME //:45AM

DATE 6-3/-68

BY 932

MAY 1942 EDITION UNITED STATES



Memorandum

: Mr. DeLoach

. A. Rosen

SUBJECT: MURKIN

FROM

DATE: March 13, 1969

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Mallev

1 - Mr. McGowan

1 - Mr. Long

Control Sallivan Tavel Trotter. Tele, Room Holmes

HARG

Calichan

This is the case involving the murder of Martin Luther King

Reference is made to previous memoranda concerning Jensen's plan to interview subject Ray in the above-entitled matter at the Tennessee State Penitentiary, Nashville, Tennessee.

I had previously advised that Jensen had entered the maximum security building of the institution at 3:44 p.m. This information was furnished to the Director's Office immediately thereafter.

It is also pointed out that the steps outlined and the Director's comments concerning the need to make no public statement as the press and TV would descend on the penitentiary en masse were brought to the attention of Assistant Attorney General Leonard of the Civil Rights Division after Jensen had started his interview with Ray today. Mr. Leonard indicated he fully agreed that any publicity at this time would be most undesirable.

Mr. Leonard asked to be informed of developments which might have a bearing on this matter as it will be necessary to decide, in the event Ray is not cooperative and there is no possibility of further getting any cooperation from him, as to whether he should be brought before a Federal Grand Jury and be questioned under oath concerning the existence of coconspirators.

In accordance with the Director's instructions, ACTION TO BE TAKEN: the results of the interview of subject Ray by SAC Jensen will be furnished to the Director before any further action is taken to disseminate such information to the Department. It is noted that Leonard indicated he was in close touch with the Attorney General in this matter and is anxious to know of developments. The information will therefore not be furnished to Mr. Leonard until it receives the Director's approval.

AR:ige:mfd

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#99

May 1, 1968

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

- Mr. Long

TO: SACS, CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY
ST. LOUIS
SPRINGFIELD

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI

MURKIN

RESIDING IN YOUR RESPECTIVE TERRITORIES. THIS WILL INCLUDE

A SPOT SURVEILLANCE OF THESE PERSONS AS WELL AS A DETERMINATION

OF THEIR ASSOCIATES AND INDIVIDUALS MAKING FREQUENT CONTACT

WITH THEM. YOU SHOULD ALSO OBTAIN ALL LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE

CALLS PROM THEIR RESIDENCE FOR PERIOD APRIL TWENTYTHREE SIXTY—

BEVEN TO PRESENT TIME. YOU SHOULD MAKE THIS A CONTINUING PROJECT

UNTIL OTHERWISE ADVISED BY THE BUREAU. IF TELEPHONE CALLS LOCATED,

THEY MUST BE THOROUGHLY CHECKED OUT TO DETERMINE ANY CONTACT

BY THE SUBJECT. IF GRAND JURY NOT IN SESSION TO SUBPORNA RECORDS,

YOU SHOULD INSURE THAT REVIEW OF RECORDS CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED WITH

PULL SECURITY AND BUREAU'S INTEREST WILL BE FULLY PROTECTED.

IT WILL BE FULLY INCUMBENT UPON EACH OFFICE TO BE COMPLETELY

AWARE OF ANY SITUATION IN WHICH THE SUBJECT CONTACTS RELATIVES

REL: pb

(6)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COMMUNICATION PAGE TWO

MAY 1 1968 647 P WHIL

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1980

TELETYPE TO SAC, CHICAGO

KANSAS CITY ST. LOUIS SPRINGFIELD

RE: MURKIN

OF THE SUBJECT: YOU SHOULD INSURE THAT EACH RELATIVE IS ADEQUATELY COVERED TO POSSIBLY ASSIST IN THE SUBJECT'S LOCATION AND APPREHENSION.

ARKED AND DANGEROUS

ATRMATL COPY TO MEMPHIS.

NOTE: In view of the fact subject could possibly contact his relatives, the offices covering residence of relatives requested to provide full coverage to provide any information whatsoever that could lead to the subject's apprehension.

DECLASSIFICATION

GROUP V

HSCA LETTER 10/30/78

FBIHQ COPY

PAGE 5/3/204 CLAUSSILATER COM: DATE 5/3/204



#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

	•		<b>)</b> :	
		Data	4/17/68	
<b>=</b>		Date.	1/21/00	

TOMAS LAU, Director, International School of Bartending, 2125 Sunset Boulevard, advised ERIC GALT was not fluent in Spanish and could only say a few words in Spanish. These words, however, were correctly pronounced by him. LAU stated he now recalls that GALT had mentioned to him that he had lived in Puerto Vallarta, Mexico for about three years. The exact dates of this residence are unknown. LAU could not recall GALT ever mentioning the reason he had been living in Mexico.

LAU stated he thought it rather peculiar that someone would spend three years in Mexico and would not take the trouble to learn the language. He never questioned GALT in this regard.

3/14/86 Spracuse

On 4/16/68 at	Los Angeles, Californ	nia File # Los Angeles	44-1574
		•	
SA BILLY DALI	E HUBBARD and	•	
by SA JAMES R. I	PACE JRP/nmb	Date dictated4/	16/68

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#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1		1	4/17/68
	-		Date

SHARON RHOADS, employed at Charter Title, 9033 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, was interviewed by SAs GEORGE E. AIKEN, Jr. and E. RHEAD RICHARDS in the vicinity of her employment on April 16, 1968, at which time she advised as follows:

She stated that she was employed on a part-time basis as an evening dance instructor at the National Dance Studio located at 2026 Pacific Avenue, Long Beach, California.

She stated that she recalled one ERIC S. GALT as a former student whom she instructed. She stated that as she recalled, GALT was her dancing pupil from about the first week in December 1967 through approximately the middle of February 1968.

In recalling GALT, she offered the following information concerning him:

She said that GALT was a very neat person and that he dressed immaculately, often in expensive clothes. He always appeared at the dance studio cleanly shaven, wearing white shirt and tie, and either a sport coat and slacks or a suit. She stated he also owned an expensive looking pair of alligator loafers, which he often wore with a sport suit. She stated that his hands were very well kept, and his nails may have been professionally manicured, but she could not state this with absolute certainty. She stated, however, that she had never seen his hands soiled or his fingernails dirty. His fingernails were well filed and trimmed and were worn short and neat. She stated that he was left handed inasmuch as she had noticed him on two occasions writing, and at the time she observed him writing, she made a mental note that he was a "south paw."

3/4/80 Spinachico

Onat	Los Angeles, California	Los File#	Angeles 44-1574
SAS GEORGE E. WEEL RHEAD RICH	AIKEN, Jr. and ARDS/GEA/eb	—Date dictated	4/17/68

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2 LA 44-1574

GALT was very ill at ease in crowds and gave her the impression that he prefers to be either alone or with no more than one other individual. He was an introvert and was very hard to converse with. She stated that in the approximate two months that she knew him, only towards the last did he feel confident enough with her that he would joke with her. She stated that toward the end he showed somewhat of a humor, which she believed very few people knew he had. He was always ill at ease around others and could not relax while in conversation with any other individual. He always fidgeted, pulled at his ears, played with his hands, and looked in every direction but at the person with whom he was conversing. She stated that he smiled with a one-sided smile and that he smiled very infrequently.

He would never talk about himself, but in general conversations she was led to believe that he came to Los Angeles from Mexico, possibly around Mexico City. He told her that he was unemployed; was a former merchant seaman; that he wished to return to sea, and that he received sufficient proceeds from the sale of a bar that he could "get along without being gainfully employed."

RHOADS stated that she was of the opinion that GALT entertained the thought of asking her for a date on many occasions, but his backwardness prevented him from actually doing so. During the dancing lessons he always centered his conversations around dancing techniques and never talked in general terms about himself. She believes he was a Southerner, and she recalled that possibly the first or second week during January 1968, he did not attend dancing instruction, and upon his return, stated that he had visited a brother in the State of Louisiana. RHOADS stated that during the two month period that she knew GALT, he changed residences twice in Hollywood, California. at no time associated with GALT socially. She was not acquainted with any of his associates, and through conversations, GALT told her that he had no particular "hobby."

3 LA 44-1574

She stated that GALT seemed to compensate for his social inaptness by his attire and placing his schedule on precise projects which he was participating in.

As an example, she stated that GALT took dancing lessons she believed to overcome some of his shyness. He pursued the dancing lessons quite vigorously, doubling up on the number of lessons normally taught per week so as to take the maximum number of lessons in the shortest possible time. He abruptly quit dancing, telling her that he had enrolled in bartending school and was having a conflict in his schedule.

RHOADS was of the opinion that he had toyed with his dancing lessons sufficiently to satisfy himself and was "running off on another tangent." She also stated that GALT was not sufficiently busy she believed to have not pursued both courses, because GALT told her that he slept rather late, had lunch, took a nap in the early afternoon, went to bartending school in the late afternoon, and would then attend dancing lessons in the early evening. This, he explained to her, was his typical day, which was not a busy, productive, or strenuous one in her mind.

She stated that GALT was very slow in his mental processes. He often did not understand jokes and did not react favorably to a friendly gesture extended to him. RHOADS stated that during one conversation with GALT she made mention that it was odd that he did not wear any jewelry, that is ring or watch, since he was so well dressed otherwise. GALT replied that he detested jewelry of any sort, and to her knowledge, she never saw him wear a watch, ring, or cuff links, or any other items of jewelry.

RHOADS could remember nothing else of the mannerisms, background, etc. of GALT. She stated that GALT was a white male, weighing about 165 pounds. She stated that he had brown hair; was in his middle 30s; had a medium complexion, and spoke with a Southern accent. She stated that from his diction she believed him to be high school educated. To her knowledge, he spoke no foreign language.

4 TA 44-1574

His hair was short but not a flattop or Butch haircut. She stated that she could not recall whether or not he had a part in his hair but for some reason doubted that his hair was parted. His eyes were described as pretty and blue in color.

She stated that should she remember any further information pertaining to GALT, she would immediately contact the Los Angeles Division of the FBI.

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	1. 1 100	-
Date 1	4/15/68	

TOMAS LAU, Director, International School of Bartending, 2125 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, was interviewed at this location and furnished the following information:

He stated his records reflect that ERIC S. GALT attended the International School of Bartending from January 19, 1968 through March 2, 1968, graduating from same on the latter date. He attended school Monday through Friday from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

IAUsrecords further reflect that on January 19 1968 GAIR paid \$20 in cash and on January 20, 1968 paid \$105 in cash for this course. GALT's Application for Admission to the School, which is dated January 19, 1968, reflects an address of 1535 North Serrano and telephone number 469-8096, which address and telephone number were scratched out and replaced with an address of 5533 Hollywood Boulevard and with a telephone number of 464-1131. The application further reflects that GALT furnished a prior employment as Mr. WILLER 751 South Figueroa, with a salary of \$50. He listed the following references:

> MARIE DENINNO 5533 Hollywood Boulevard Hollywood, California

RITA STEEN 5666 Franklin Hollywood, California

CHARLEY DENIMO 5666 Franklin Hollywood, California

On this application, GALT listed his age as 36 years with a birth date of July 20, 1931 and that he was a citizen

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On 4/15	<u>/63 at Los Angeles</u>	<u>, Celifornia</u>	_File#Los_Ar	geles 44-1574;	
	ICHARD J. RAYSA am HEODORE J. ALEEARH		—Date dictated –	4/1,5/6	3
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2 IA 44-1574

himself as 175 pounds, 5'10" and as having no physical defects. This application was signed by ERIC S. GALT.

LAU made available the above application, indicating he observed GALT complete and sign this application in his office on January 19, 1968. LAU also made available the Installment Notice dated January 19, 1968 at Los Angeles, California, payable to International School of Bartending in the amount of \$125 for a six week bartending course and signed ERIC S. GALT and TOMAS REYES LAU. LAU stated he also observed GALT sign this document on January 19, 1968.

LAU also made available a color photograph and negative dated March 2, 1968 depicting GALT and LAU together in LAU's office on March 2, 1968, the date of GALT's graduation from the International School of Bartending.

IAU recalls GALT driving a dark, possibly black, late and small model Ford having red interior bearing out of state license plates, possibly black and white in color.

IAU recalls that approximately one week after GALT's graduation on March 2, 1968, GALT telephonically contacted him (LAU) at which time LAU advised him that he had a possible job opportunity for him as a bartender. GALT advised LAU that he was leaving town within two weeks for an undisclosed destination to visit his brother and did not wish to take a job at this time. GALT stated that he would return to Los Angeles and check with LAU regarding employment at that time.

LAU stated he had no information which would indicate that GALT has held a position as a bartender in the Los Angeles area. LAU stated that while GALT was a student at this school, he did not observe him to associate closely with any other student. LAU continued that GALT did not talk about himself, his past experiences or any associates.

LAU furnished the following description was GALT:

### 3 IA 44-1574

Name
Sex
Race
Date of birth
Citizenship
Height
Weight
Eyes
Hair

Build Complexion Education Marital status Characteristics

ERIC S. GALT Male Caucasian July 20, 1931 United States 5'10" 180 to 135 pounds Blue Brown, close cropped, greying at temples Husky Light High school Single ' Neat and clean shaven; well dressed; right handed; speaks with slight southern accent; thin lips; well coordinated;. no visible jewelry

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date	4/16/68	
Date		_

DONALD F. WOOD was contacted at Aeromarine Supply Company, Birmingham, and was shown a group of seven photographs of various white males. These photographs were numbered one through seven in Roman numerials as follows:

- I. BYRON DE LA BECKWITH
- II. CHARLES EDWARD ERVIN
- III. ELI HONTGOMERY VINES
- IV. CLAUDE CHESTER McLAREN, JR.
- V. ERIC S. GALT
- VI. GORDON DALE ERVIN
- VII. RICHARD RAY RATCLIFF

After viewing photographs of the above seven individuals, DONALD F. WOOD furnished the following signed statement:

"Birmingham, Ala April 16, 1968

"I, DONALD F. WOOD, make the following voluntary statement to Special Agents NEIL P. SHANAHAN and PATRICK J. MGYNIHAN, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the F.B.I. I am employed by my father as a salesman at Aeromarine Supply Company in Birmingham, Alabama.

"I have just viewed a group of photographs of seven white men and after careful consideration I have selected #5 as the man to whom Mr.

On 4/16/68 at Birmingham, Alabama File # BH 44-1740  SA PATRICK J. MOYNIHAN &	-3.7	11/180 Jouracions	
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United Transfer of the Control of th	by	DA MEIL P. SHANAHAN/NPS:epg A MA	Date dictated 4/15/68
	•	ALV.	•
This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to	This d	ocument contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the	FRI. It is the property of the FRI and is loaned to

U. L. BAKER sold a rifle and scope sight on 3-29-68 and the man that returned this rifle to me on 3-30-68 and exchanged it for another rifle. This man signed the sales invoice as HARVEY LOWMEYER.

"I can't say exactly at this time but I think that this is the man. To the best of my memory I believe that this is the man that bought the gun.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and one other page and it is true & correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ Donald F. Wood

"Witness:

"/s/ Neil P. Shanahan, Special Agent, FBI 4-16-68

"/s/ Patrick J. Moynihan, Special Agent, FBI, 4/16/68"

### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date	4/11/68
Date	w,

At approximately 10:30 a.m. DONALD F. WOOD was contacted at Aeromarine Supply Company, 5701 Airport Highway, Birmingham, and advised that he is the son of ROBERT E. WOOD, SR., who is the owner of the Aeromarine Supply Company. WCOD was discreetly questioned concerning the sale of a Remington caliber 30.06 rifle, serial number 461476, which Aeromarine had purchased from Wimberley-Thomas in August, 1966. DONALD F. WOOD immediately stated that he had heard the accounts of the assassination of MARTIN LUTHER KING the previous day on the radio and had immediately recalled selling a rifle, as was described in the newspaper as the murder weapon, to an individual about a week before the murder, immediately searched for and found a sales invoice in his records and indicated that on Saturday, March 30, 1968, he had sold this gun to an individual using the name HARVEY LOWNEYER.

After obtaining both copies of this sales invoice, Mr. WCOD was requested to accompany the interviewing Agent to the Birmingham Office of the FBI, which he agreed to do. Mr. WOOD was transported to the Birmingham Office of the FBI, where he furnished the following signed statement:

"Birmingham, Alabama April 5, 1968

"I, DONALD F. WOOD, hereby make this statement to Special Agent NEIL P. SHANAHAN who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I reside at 405 Lance Lane, Birmingham, Alabama and subscribe to telephone number 836-4918. I am employed by my father, ROBERT E. WOOD, SR. at the Aeromarine Supply Company, 5701 Airport Highway, Birmingham, Ala., as a salesman.

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On _	4/5/68	_at	Birmingham, Al	abama	File #	ВН	44-1740	<u> </u>
-	SA NEIL				—Date dicta	ted	4/11/68	
This d	document contains n gency; it and its co	either recor	nmendations nor conclus not to be distributed outs	ions of the F	BI. It is the pro	perty o	of the FBI and is loan	ed to

BH 44-1740

"On Friday, Harch 29, 1968, sometime in the early afternoon I had just returned from lunch when I observed Mr. U. L. BAKER, also a salesman, completing the sale of a rifle to an individual unknown to me. Mr. BAKER had just sold this man a Remington, Model 700, Caliber .243 Winchester with a 2x-7x Redfield Scope mounted thereon. Mr. BAKER had made this sale and had also mounted and bore sighted the scope on our machine. This individual also bought one box of 20 rounds of .243 Norma ammunition. payed cash for this sale. When I first observed this man he was dressed in a dark business suit with a white shirt and tie, as well as I remember. He was approximately 5'8" tall, 150 to 160 pounds and had dark hair. He had a medium complexion and appeared to be a meek individual. This individual had given his name as HARVEY LOWHEYER and stated that he resided at 1907 South 11th Street, Birmingham, Alabama. He also advised that he was 36 years of age.

"This information was not given to me personally by this individual, but I determined it from the bill of sale that was prepared by Mr. BAKER.

"Following the sale this individual left the store carrying the gun in a cardboard box utilized by the Browning Manufacturing Company. This box was used because with the scope mounted the rifle would not fit in the normal Remington box. He also took the empty Remington manufacturer's carton with him when he left.

"It was, as best I recall, either later that afternoon or early the following Saturday morning when this individual called on the telephone and stated that he had had a conversation with his brother and decided that the gun he had purchased was not the gun he wanted and he requested whether he could exchange it for a Remington, Model 760, 30.06 caliber. I advised him that we could make this exchange but that it would cost him an additional \$5.00.

"At approximately 9:00 AM on Saturday. March 30, this same individual returned to the store with the gun he had previously purchased. When he returned the gun he had the gun still in the Browning box. I told him that I would change the scope from the caliber .243 rifle to the Model 760, but that it would take me until approximately 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon and I instructed him to return at 3:00 o'clock and to bring the original Remington box for the caliber .243 weapon with him when he came as I would need a box to store the gun in. I gave him the Model 760 gun and I believe that I left it in the Browning carton. did not receive the \$5.00 because in exchanging the scope I had to use a Weaver base and rings instead of the Redfield base and rings and this made up the cost difference. I also exchanged the box of .243 caliber ammunition for a box of 30.06 ammunition which I believe was Peters Core Lokt, 150 grain, 20 rounds per box. He left the store carrying the gus in the cardboard box.

"During the course of our dealings on Saturday I asked this individual why he didn't want the caliber .243 gun and I told him that it was a big enough gun to bring down any deer in Alabama. He stated in an offhand manner that he wanted the 30.06 caliber gun because he was going to use it to hunt in Wisconsin.

"At the present time this is all that I can remember concerning the transaction with this individual.

#### "4/5/68

"I have read this signed statement and accept where I have initiated one correction. I find it to consist of this and two other pages and it is true and correct.

"/s/ DONALD F. WOOD

"/s/ NEIL P. SHANAHAN, Special Agent, FBI, 4/5/68.

"/s/ MARVIN M. EUBANKS, Special Agent, FBI, Birmingham, 4/5/68."

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#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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RICHARD GONZAIES, 1404 North Manzanita was interviewed at his residence at which time he furnished the following information:

He advised he is a former student of the International School of Bartending, 2125 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California at the same time that ERIC GALT, known to him as ERIC, attended the school. He stated they both graduated from the school on the same date and he has not seen GALT since. During conversations with GALT, while attending school, he learned from GALT that GALT had lived in Mexico for about three years, the exact dates and places unknown. GALT claimed to have gotten along well with Mexicans, liked Mexico very much and planned to return there to live.

On the date that graduation took place, in response to a question from TOMAS LAU, Director of the above school, as to what he, GALT, planned to do, GALT stated he was going to go to Birmingham, Alabama to visit his brother for about two weeks. He did not mention the name of his brother or his exact address. He indicated he would possibly return to Los Angeles after this trip to Alabama. GALT indicated he had been a chef in the merchant marine, sometime in the past, serving on seagoing vessels. GALT never mentioned any other type of employment or members of his family but did imply he had been married once though was not presently married.

At the bartending school, GONZALES found GALT to be very quiet and one who kept to himself. He was also quite slow in mastering the bartending school curriculum and often displayed nervousness. GONZALES stated he thinks that GALT is right handed.

GONZALES stated that GALT never mentioned any women and it was not known whether he drank much. He did not smoke. GONZALES stated that GALT usually wore a business suit to school, however, gave the appearance of one who felt ill at ease in such clothing and it would be more fitting to his personality for him to wear more casual clothing.

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Qn 4/16/68 at Ios Angeles	i, California	File #Los_Ange	les 44-1574
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GONZALES stated he never saw GALT's car and he was led to believe that GALT usually drove his car to school. GONZALES stated however that on at least one occasion did not drive his car to school because he, GALT, had allegedly lost his billfold, which contained his driver's license and it was not known if this billfold was ever recovered.

GALT claimed the reason he was taking this bartending course was because as a chef he had occasion to serve cocktails on board ship. He stated he did not feel qualified to mix these drinks properly and so was taking this course.

Concerning descriptive information on GALT, GONZALES furnished the following information:

He stated GALT never used profanity and talked like a fairly educated person. GALT was not observed wearing any rings although did wear a watch which had no distinguishing characteristics. He usually wore a short sleeve: with his business suit and no tattoos or scars were observed. GALT's hair was brown with some graying on the sides GONZALES stated that GALT wore dark brown wing tipped shoes and had a slight southern accent. He stated GALT had a medium frame although somewhat of a large stomach. He never mentioned being in the military and did appear to know a few words in Spanish and what words he did say in Spanish were correctly pronounced.

GONZALES stated that within the next two weeks he is going to move to Oakland, California and will be taking up permanent residence at 1640 Sixth Avenue, Oakland, California. He stated that his mother, Mrs. NINA GONZALES, who lives at 1625 Sixth Avenue, Oakland, California, telephone 832-3723, will always know his whereabouts.

LA 44-1574.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT RECEIVED BY
JAMES E. RAY IN LOS ANGELES DURING THE
PERIOD NOVEMBER 27, 1967 TO DEVEMBER 14, 1967

On April 19, 1968, Dr. MARK O. FREEMAN telephonically contacted the Los Angeles Office of the FBI stating he believed he had information regarding JAMES E. RAY and desired to be interviewed.

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 19, 1968

Dr. MARK O. FREEMAN, Ph.D., Clinical Psychologist, was interviewed at his residence, 227 South Bedford Drive, Beverly Hills, California, April 19, 1968, at which time he furnished the following information:

On November 27, 1967, he received a telephone call from a JAMES E. RAY, who said he wanted to overcome his shyness, gain social confidence, and learn self-hypnosis in order that he could relax, sleep and learn to remember things better. As there was an open appointment that afternoon, an appointment was made for RAY to come to the doctor's office, 9952 Santa Monica Boulevard, Beverly Hills, at 5:00 p.m.

RAY did report for the scheduled appointment on November 27th, at 5:00 p.m. Dr. FREEMAN exhibited a leaf from his consultation notebook (approximately 3"x5" in size), on which he said he had made some notes regarding RAY on the occasion of their first appointment. This notebook page contained the name JAMES E. RAY; address, 1535 North Serrano; telephone 469-8096; and notations indicating the patient was single; had said he was from East St. Louis, and had worked on boats on the Mississippi River. Born March 10, 1928.

In this first appointment and in subsequent appointments, RAY had very little to contribute about his personal family background. He said that he was unemployed. That he had worked as a cook on a Mississippi river steamer, but did not like the work, so had quit.

The doctor said he got the impression that RAY was an early riser, as he wanted early appointments, where ever possible. He also usually arrived at the office early, considerably ahead of his scheduled appointment time. He was not "shaky," when he arrived for the early morning appointments. No indications that he was suffering from hang-overs, on those occasions.

RAY had no physical distresses. No headaches. Was in excellent health, trim and handsome. He gave no indications of being psychotic or of heing plagued with neuroses. Impressed the doctor as having an average intelligence quotient. No evidence of any deep animosity.

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On 1/19/68 at Beverly Hills, California File # 111 - 1571

by SA GILBERT G. BENJAMIN: GGB 100 0 7

Date dictated <u>1/18/67</u>

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Although he gave his birthdate as March 10, 1928, on the occasion of their first appointment, RAY impressed the doctor as being "young and immature."

In consultations subsequent to their first meeting, the doctor stated he felt that he and RAY developed a good rapport. RAY repeated his request that he wanted to overcome his shyness, and gain social confidence so that he would be able to talk to people. He was usually placid, cooperative, easily led in conversations, and did not fight against the doctor as some of his clients do. During either the second or third visit, the doctor asked RAY if he had any "deep dark secrets that he wanted to get off his chest." The doctor said he usually asks this question to determine if his clients have any criminal background or any sexual problems or aberations. He said that RAY answered in the negative, and gave him no reason to doubt his answer.

RAY indicated he had read a lot of books on hypnosis. According to Dr. FREMAN, "RAY had the old power idea of hypotism. That is that you can go around looking people in the eye and can hypnotise them and make them do what you want them to." In subsequent appointments, Dr. FREMAN placed RAY in a hypnotic state. He said he would have RAY lie down on a couch in his office, and stare at a little spiral on the ceiling. Then the doctor would talk to him. He was a very apt subject for hypnosis. Very eager, and very cooperative. He was an excellent hypnotic subject. He was likeable, and polite. He was making progress in overcoming his shyness. At the conclusion of each session, he thanked the doctor for his assistance; and indicated that he was satisfied with the progress he was making. He was learning to calm his body down, and overcome nervousness, and shyness. He usually did what the doctor wanted.

The doctor had no recollection of any particular habits or hobbies that RAY might have had. He did not recall any scars or peculiar physical characteristics that made any special impression on him with regard to RAY. He had no recollection of any discussions regarding sports, although their visits were during the height of the football season and the start of the basketball season. He was neat, and to the best of the doctor's recollection, usually wore a suit coat, without a tie. Two photographs of ERIC GALT (with eyes open and eyes closed) were exhibited to the doctor, who said they were excellent likenesses of his patient, JAMES E. RAY.

The doctor pointed out in his professional appointment book, entries for JAMES E. RAY covering six appointments and a seventh entry which was

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crossed through. These appointment dates and times, as noted in the professional appointment book, were:

November 27, 1967	5:00 p.m.
November 30, 1967	10:00 a.m.
December 4, 1967	9:00 a.m.
December 6, 1967	10:00 a.m.
December 11, 1967	3:00 p.m.
December 14, 1967	10:00 a.m.
December 18, 1967	3:00 p.m.

This latter appointment (12/18/67) was the one with the line through it. The doctor recalled that RAY had telephone him at the office, after making the appointment for December 18th, and told him that he would be unable to come to the office for the appointment as he had received information from his brother, that the latter had "found a job for him in the Merchant Marine in New Orleans, Louisiana." The doctor is not sure of the date or time that RAY telephone to cancel this last appointment; but feels sure that it was sometime after their 10:00 a.m. appointment on December 14; 1968.

Dr. FREEMAN saidthat RAY paid in cash, \$25.00 per visit. Except he has the recollection that RAY sent him a money order (he believes it was a postal money order) for the final \$25.00 payment.

Concerning his own personal history background and professional training, Dr. FREEMAN advised he had his college training at the University of Illinois (where he had a minor in Zoology), the University of Zurich, and graduate study at the University of Scuthern California. He said he was an agent in the Army's counter-intelligence corps in Europe during World War II. He is married, and has two children (a son and daughter) living with him. In addition to his travels and studies in Europe; he has travelled in Japan. His office is located at 9952 Santa Monica Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California, and his office telephone number is CRestview 6-2h12. The doctor said that many of his patients come to him a referral from Mr. MELVIN POWERS of the Wilshire Book Company on the Sunset Strip in Hollywood, California; which he discribed as a publishing house that publishes numerous titles in the field of self-hypnosis. It was his recollection that RAY had indicated he had read some of these books and that he had been referred to the doctor from that source.

LA 44-1574

The doctor concluded by stating that JAMES E. RAY came to him seeking psychological help in the nature of self-hypnosis to gain confidence, overcome shyness, learn to sleep better, and to be able to talk to people. Following each session, he was instructed to go home and practice the methods of relaxation they had gone over in the office. He was shy, introverted, and withdrawn, but not psychotic or plagued with any deep seated neuroses. Although he indicated he was unemployed, he never seemed to lack money to pay in cash for his consultations during the period of their appointments. When he called to cancel their last appointment, he indicated he was going to New Orleans to accept a position his brother had obtained for him; but he told the doctor he hoped they would meet again sometime.

From ST. Louis 302

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Date May 21, 1968

JOHN LARRY RAY was interviewed in a Bureau automobile on Illinois Avenue, south of Arsenal Street.

JOHN LARRY RAY stated that as pointed out previously he was released from Menard Penitentiary in Illinois in February, 1960, and visited his brother, JAMES EARL RAY, who was incarcerated at that time at the City Jail, St. Louis. This incarceration was in connection with a holdup of the Kroger Store in October or November, 1966, by his brother and a man named OWENS.

After JAMES EARL RAY's trial about April, 1960, he was moved to the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Missouri From that time and until prior to his escape he visited his brother on occasion, exact number of occasions not recalled. He does recall that on at least one occasion on attempting to visit his brother. he determined that his brother was in some type of solitary confinement and could not have visitors. Therefore, although he had signed in to visit his brother he actually did not see his brother. JOHN LARRY RAY pointed out that this may be the reason for the numerous visits shown to the Penitentiary by him, all of which he does not recall.

JOHN LARRY RAY stated that he has not seen nor heard of his brother or from his brother since his escape from the Penitentiary outside of what he has learned from newspaper articles and news commentaries.

He very emphatically denied having any knowledge, either direct or indirect, of his brother ever being in Omaha, Nebraska. He stated that his knowledge of his brother being in California is limited to what was reported in the newspaper.

When questioned regarding conversation between him and his brother on visits. JOHN LARRY RAY stated that he rarely visited his brother over a half hour because they had very little to say to one another. He indicated that his brother is "close mouthed" and the conversation consisted primarily of the welfare of JAMES EARL RAY.

On one or more occasions he does recall, however, that JAMES EARL RAY mentioned that as soon as he got out of the Penitentiary (not clarified as to whether he intended to escape or whether he meant after his sentence was served) he intended to leave the country.

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	On5/9/S8 of St. Louis	, Missouri	_File # _SL:	44-775	
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On at least one of these occasions when he was talking about leaving the country, he indicated that he thought very highly of the way former German Army officer, I. N. SMITH, was running the Rhodesian Government. JOHN RAY stated that this was merely a passing comment and he did not attach any significance to it but is mentioning it now because he is of the opinion that if JAMES EARL RAY is alive, he is out of the country.

Again, JOHN LARRY RAY reiterated that he has no direct or indirect knowledge of his brother, JAMES EARL RAY's present whereabouts nor has he had any knowledge regarding this since his escape from the Penitentiary.

He said again that his brother was not reported as an escapee but rather on the first news report that he recalls hearing was reported as missing. He denied that he ever spoke to anyone of knowing that JAMES EARL RAY was in Omaha or Los Angeles, California, other than the reported California visit in the newspaper.

JOHN LARRY RAY advised that his brother, JERRY RAY, left St. Louis today to return to Chicago. JOHN LARRY RAY stated that he is of the opinion from conversations with JERRY RAY that JERRY RAY has no knowledge of JAMES EARL RAY's whereabouts. He noted that JERRY RAY arrived in St. Louis last Friday night from Chicago as previously advised and while in St. Louis since last Friday visited with him and with CAROL PEPPER, their sister.

JOHN RAY stated that they visited JERRY RAYNES at his farm in Center, Missouri, together using JERRY's automobile. They remained all night on the occasion of the visit to Center, Missouri. During conversations with "the old man" at Center, Missouri, he gained the impression that he has no knowledge of JAMES EARL RAY's whereabouts since his escape from the Missouri State Penitentiary.

Date	May	23,	1968	
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JOHN LARRY RAY was interviewed in the vicinity of the Grapevine Tavern in a Bureau automobile.

JOHN RAY stated that, if his brother had been in St. Louis or had visited St. Louis following his escape from the Missouri State Penitentiary, he would definitely have contacted him (JOHN RAY), particularly if he needed help in the way of money or place to stay. He emphatically denied that this took place. He stated he would still help his brother if his brother asked him to or contacted him in any way, however, he feels he would tell the interviewing Agent about it after it happened.

With regard to JOHN GAWRON, he stated that his brother is acquainted with JOHN CAWRON, however, is positive that he would never contact him if in St. Louis and a fugitive because he does not trust him. JOHN RAY described CAWRON as an old crazy man, who talks about "jobs" and "cases jobs" but never pulls any. He talks all the time about the past and jobs he pulled in the past, however, tells various versions of the jobs at various times, therefore, believed to be by JOHN RAY a complete liar and "idiot."

He stated that if his brother was dealing in amphetamines in prison thathe would probably have had plenty of money on him at time of escape, because dealers of amphetamines in prison are usually the top money holders.

JOHN RAY stated that he is of the opinion that his brother immediately left the country after his escape and basis this opinion on the fact that during his visits with JIM, JIM indicated thathe intended to leave the country when he got out, inasmuch as he was sick of the law enforcement harassment in this country.

With regard to JAMES L. OWENS, fall partner of JIM in 1959 hold-up of the Kroger Store, he stated that he does not believe that his brother would be in contact with OWENS because he is of the opinion he would kill OWENS if he saw him again. He stated he believes this because he feels OWENS was responsible

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for the arrest and conviction of JIM, however, did not gain this impression from conversations with JIM, merely surmised it because OWENS pleaded guilty and got a lighter sentence than JIM.

On viewing the Identification Order photographs, JOHN RAY stated that the photograph with the crew cut looks more like his brother, JIM, to him, however, he noted this is possibly because he does not recall ever seeing JIM with long hair, noting that he always were a crew cut.

When questioned regarding his smiling reaction to each question, he stated that his facial reaction is a nervous reaction, which in the past on questioning by the police has caused him trouble. He stated that it is merely a nervous reaction and he is not eluding to any knowledge that he might be withholding.

JOHN RAY stated that the name JAMES DAVID DAILEY is unknown to him but, when questioned regarding a man known as "J. D.," he does recall a man who owned a bar at Twelfth and Morrison Street a number of years ago who was known as "J. D." This individual later owned the Half-Way House Restaurant on Jefferson Avenue. He stated that he does not believe that "J. D." knows him by name. He stated the reason he recalls "J. D." was that on one occasion, while in the bar at Twelfth and Morrison, "J. D." "sicked" seven men on him and later he caught "J. D." alone and beat him up because of this. He stated insofar as he knows his brother, JIM, is unknown to "J. D.", however, he has no way of knowing whether or not they are acquainted.

With regard to the money sent to the penitentiary in 1963 in the amounts of \$35.00, \$65.00 and \$50.00, he does not recall sending those amounts and again reiterated that he transferred no money from anybody to or for JIM RAY while he was in the penitentiary. He stated that he never sent

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JIM more than \$15.00 or \$20.00 at any given time, and he is of the opinion that he may have sent some money to JIM under JERRY's name, however, it would be amounts of \$15.00 or \$20.00 or less. He pointed cut that he has never given anyone permission to send money to his brother under his name and no one has ever approached him in that legard.

He stated that about 1963 and possibly part of 1962, for about four to six months, he resided at his grandmother's rooming house on Hickory Street and the street which would be directly behind this was commonly called "Gallie," however, it is no longer in existence due to the routing of Interstate Highway 55.

He stated that in 1964 and 1965 he went to Florida, where he worked for a very short period of time at Flamingo City, which is about ninety miles from Miami, believed to be in the Everglades National Park. Thereafter, believed during the same period of time, he went to New York City, remained a short time and then went to work for a short period of time at the Concord Hotel in the Catskill Mountains, just outside of New York City. Thereafter, he returned to New York City for a short period of time and drew unemployment.

Sometime thereafter, he returned to the Chicago area where he worked in various country clubs and in about October, 1966, he came to St. Louis. For a short period of time he resided with his sister at 712 Shenandcah and then for a couple of months resided at JOHN GAWRON's residence on South Eleventh Street. Following this he resided for about three months at 1822 North Twenty-first Street. He then obtained a room at 2001 or 2100 Russell for a short period of time and in about October of 1967 rented an apartment at 1912 California Street. He kept that apartment for about three or four months.

He stated to the best of his recollection for a short period of time, about November or December, 1967, he resided at 2010 Shenandoah and he also recollects from about August, 1967, or September, 1967, he resided at 2012 Lafayette

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and for a short period of time in the early part of 1967 he also resided at 1806 or 1808 Lafayette.

He stated that in between all of the above-mentioned residences he would stay sometimes a week or two at a time with either his sister on Shenandoah or with JOHN CAWRON on South Eleventh Street and occasionally stayed a few ways at 1819 Park, where his father, JERRY RAYNES, lived at the time.

Date May	22,	1968
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JOHN LARRY RAY was interviewed at the Grapevine Tavern, 1982 Arsenal Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

He stated that with regard to his belief that his brother, JAMES EARL RAY, had plenty of money on him at the time of his escape from prison was based on the fact that he had been questioned regarding his knowledge of his brother's dealing in amphetamines while in prison. He stated that it was pure guess work on his part and he merely felt this way because he recalls that from his experience in prisons that usually the people who deal in narcotics in prisons are among the wealther inmates. He stated he has no idea how JAMES EARL RAY would have spent any money he earned in prison, either while in prison or subsequent to leaving prison. He reiterated that he has not seen or heard from JAMES EARL RAY since his escape and has never heard anyone say that he was in Chicago, particulary in the summer of 1967. He recalls that in the summer of 1967 he was in Chicago himself at which time he traded cars with his brother JERRY.

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Date	5-24-68	
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JOHN LARRY RAY, 1902a Cherokee, was interviewed at that location at which time he supplied the following information:

RAY identified a photograph of JAMES DAVID DAILEY as a person known to him only as "J.D." who at one time operated a tavern on Morrison Street in St. Louis and with whom RAY got involved in a fist fight with sometime in 1960. RAY is of the opinion that although he knows "J.D." by sight he does not believe that DAILEY knows him. RAY was unable to provide any information whether his brother, JAMES EARL RAY, and DAILEY have ever known each other.

RAY was questioned regarding his stay at the Mac Arthur Hotel in St. Louis at which time he readily stated that approximately two or three months ago he spent a night at the MacArthur Hotel with the night barmaid of the Grape-vine Inn, NAOMI REGAZZI (phonetic). According to RAY he registered as Mr. and Mrs. JOHN RAY and provided a fictitious address. He was questioned regarding the address 1886 Wyoming at which time he stated it is entirely possible that he used that address when registering, however, it does not have any particular significance to him.

RAY stated that in the early fall of 1967, his father, JERRY RAYNES, had sold a house on Park Avenue in St. Louis and gave to RAY \$1000 to hold for him. RAY indicated that he had saved approximately \$3000 from various employments and indicated that on many occasions carried this cash on his person and stated that even to this date it is not unusual for him to carry \$500 or \$600 on him. RAY denied any of the money saved by him had been obtained in an unlawful manner. RAY supported this statement by saying that in the operation of the Grapevine Tavern it is necessary to have an abundance of cash for various bills and he also pays the employees at the tavern in cash.

RAY stated that in early August of 1967, he had decided to drive to San Francisco, California, in an attempt to invest the money he had at that time in a bar or other profitable business. He indicated that he drove alone to California, and while in San Francisco, stayed several days

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at various cheap hotels in the downtown area, exact names unrecalled. He did say that he failed to find a suitable business opened and while on the return trip to St. Louis he decided to travel to Tijuana, Mexico. He related that he had heard of the numerous dishonest people and thieves in Mexico so while traveling through an unnamed town in Wyoming he purchased \$750 worth of travelers' checks. RAY stated that he then drove to Tijuana and after his arrival there stated it was extremely difficult for him to understand the language, that he did not like the place, and within two hours after his arrival departed en route to St. Louis, Missouri.

RAY stated the entire trip required approximately two weeks and he emphatically denied any knowledge of or contact with his brother, JAMES EARL RAY, during the trip or at any time following JAMES' escape from the Missouri State Penitentiary. He stated he never knew that JAMES RAY was in California, until the current publicity regarding him.

RAY added that upon his arrival in St. Louis during the last week of August, 1967, he opened bank accounts at the Manufacturers Bank and also the Jefferson-Gravois Bank. He indicated that both accounts were opened as the combined business hours of both banks were suitable to his own hours. RAY stated that deposits to open these accounts were made with the remaining cash he had on hand and the travelers' checks which he purchased in Wyoming.

RAY was questioned regarding the financial status of his brother, JAMES RAY, while he was in the Missouri State Pénitentiary and RAY stated that he had no idea as to how much money JAMES had, however, he reiterated the previous recollection of statements made by JAMES during visits to the Missouri State Penitentiary that if he got out of the penitentiary he would leave the country. JOHN RAY stated that he assumed that his brother would have had sufficient money to do just that. He denied any knowledge of sources of income for his brother but he again assumed that if his brother was involved in the sale of amphetamine or in the. loan business while in the penitentiary he would then presumably have made some money. RAY denied any knowledge or information that anyone outside the penitentiary owed money to his brother or was hdding money for him.

Date	May	23,	1968	
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JOHN LARRY RAY was interviewed in the vicinity of Wisconsin and Illinois Avenue, after a prior telephone contact with him at the Grapevine Tavern.

RAY advised that the basis for the front page article in the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" this date was an interview with him by a newspaper reporter from the "Globe-Democrat. He stated that he has been regularly refusing to talk to reporters, however, this particular reporter showed him a story allegedly to be put on AP by the Los Angeles "Times" reporter, whom he had refused to talk to. According to RAY, this article indicated thathe hated his brother, had no close family ties, and was hiding out, all of which he indicated was untruthful. After reading this article, the reporter indicated to him that, if he agreed to an interview, the reporter would put it in a more favorable light and the result would be a refuting of these lies.

He advised this newspaper reporter that his sister, CAROL, whose last name he did not furnish the newspaper, owned the tavern known as the Grapevine, which he was operating. He also indicated to the reporter that he did not hate his brother, as alleged in the supposed AP story and to impress reporter with the closeness of his family, he told him he could go to his father in Hannibal, Missouri, who is alive, or to his sister and borrow \$500.00 any time he wanted to. He stated that the purpose of this statement was to impress reporter with the closeness of his family and it had no other meaning.

With regard to the statement in the newspaper article about him running a trucking business, he pointed out this is not true. However, he noted that he had talked to CLARENCE HAYNES, who resides at 1822 North Twenty-first Street, about going into the trucking business together. He noted that HAYNES has one truck and they tentatively agreed that RAY would more or less obtain customers for this trucking business. He noted that HAYNES was supposed to have cards printed up reflecting both their names, however, to date he has not seen these cards, however, they may have been printed and the reporter may have gotten this information either from HAYNES or from the printing company. He pointed out that he is definitely not in the trucking business, yet, however, may enter

On	5/2	2/68 ot	St.	Louis,	Missou	ri	File#_	SL:	44-775	
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this with HAYNES.

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He pointed out that since this paper has hit the street he has been dodging newspaper reporters and television coverage all day. He noted that he was contacted by JIM BRADY of Channel 2, St. Louis, and tentatively agreed to meet him at 1:00 p.m. this date for pictures of his place of business and of him for television purposes, however, said he set up this meeting date as only a way of getting rid of BRADY. Thereafter, he did not keep this appointment and thereafter left his place of business so he could not be located.

With regard to mailing postcards to his sister, SUSAN, in Chicago, he noted thathe had sent her one from Windsor, Ontario, Canada, and related the following as incidental to this:

He stated that shortly after his release from prison, he was living and working in the Chicago area and decided to visit Detroit, Michigan, and New York, New York. He drove from Chicago to Detroit and, while in Detroit, drove across the bridge to Canada. En route across the bridge, he was stopped by what he believed to be a United States Immigration Officer who told him that he could not remain in Canada more than twenty-four hours. Thereafter, he proceeded to Windsor, Ontario, and remained that night, during which time he mailed this postcard to his sister, SUSAN. He returned the next morning to Detroit. Then, instead of going to New York City, he returned to the Chicago area.

With regard to the postcard of July 29, 1962, at Washington, D. C., he does not specifically recall mailing this card, however, has been in Washington, D. C., dates not specifically recalled, on more than one occasion. He indicated that he did travel extensively, noting that after he worked for a while and got a few dollars ahead he would take trips to various places in the United States without giving any particular thought as to where he was going. He noted he has visited Florida and all along the east coast up to and including New York City.

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With regard to the money that he deposited in his bank accounts last August, he related the following that immediately preceded those deposits:

He stated that his father, JERRY, sold the place at 1819 Park Avenue and received some \$2,000.00 or more in cash from this sale. Thereafter, JERRY gave this money to CAROL to deposit in her bank account, however, a portion, believed to be \$1,000.00, was to be held by JOHN. He noted this was no specific agreement, merely that they were together and he intended to go to California and try to locate a small business purchase. He noted that JERRY could have the impression that CAROL got all the money to hold, however, recalls that JERRY was present when he got the \$1,000.00.

After the above, he proceeded to take a leisurely trip en route to San Francisco and, while in some town in Wyoming he decided that he would change a portion of this cash into Travelers Checks, which he did. He then proceeded to San Francisco, where he stayed approximately two weeks. While in San Francisco, he discovered that in order to get a liquor license you had to buy an existing license and these business licenses were from \$6,000.00 to \$30,000.00 each, which he could not afford.

Thereafter, he drove south to San Diego and remained approximately one week. On departure from San Diego, he visited Tijuana, Mexico, for approximately two hours and thereafter drove back to St. Louis.

He specifically stated that he does not know anyone in the area traveled above and he does not know whether or not his brother knows anyone in those areas. He again specifically denied that he made any direct or indirect contact with his brother or anybody acquainted with his brother during the above-mentioned trip. He denied remaining in Los Angeles, stating that he drove straight through Los Angeles, not remaining for any period of time. He denied contacting anyone in Los Angeles.

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He stated he cannot furnish the specific dates that he was in San Francisco, San Diego or Tijuana, however, would place it as the month or five weeks that immediately preceded the date he opened two bank accounts with the \$1,300.00 and \$1,350.00 deposits. He stated he opened these accounts either the day or the day after he returned to St. Louis.

He noted that both he, his brother JERRY and his father have at various times given CAROL money to deposit in her account to hold for them. He stated that whenever he needed money he would go to CAROL and get it and has no idea who owes who what or whether the money is a loan or the return of money previously given to CAROL. He stated he assumes CAROL keeps some kind of accounting of this, however, cannot be positive of this because it is never mentioned.

It is noted that JOHN LARRY RAY, in order to avoid newspaper reporters, had left his personal car parked adjacent to the Grapevine Tavern and proceeded to the place of the above interview in a black 1965 or 1966 Mustang, bearing Missouri License CB1-627.

Missouri License CB1-627 is issued to MARGARET ECKER, 5660 Morganford, for a 1965 Ford Mustang.

Date <u>June 5, 1968</u>

JOHN LARRY RAY was located and interviewed while he was tending bar at the Grapevine Tavern at the intersection of Arsenal and Illinois.

RAY stated that he has not had any contact with his brother, JAMES EARL RAY, since last interviewed nor has he received any information regarding the whereabouts of his brother since he escaped from the Missouri State Penitentiary (MSP). JOHN RAY did make the comment that he did believe his brother was probably out of the country or either he was deceased as he feels he would have been apprehended by this time.

RAY denied any contact with his brother, JERRY RAY, since JERRY was in St. Louis, either telephonically or by mail.

JOHN RAY was questioned regarding the whereabouts of CLARENCE HAYNES, at which time RAY stated that HAYNES employed with a local drayage firm and is extremely difficult to locate during the daylight hours. He stated that HAYNES does reside at 1822 North 21st Street, however, it is unlikely that he normally spends much time at that location. RAY explained this by saying that HAYNES' wife RUBY is currently in the hospital for treatment of a heart ailment.

RAY stated that NAOMI REGAZZI has returned to work at the Grapevine Tavern since she worked the previous Saturday and several nights during the past week. RAY could not explain if she would be employed on a permanent or temporary basis since he had not discussed work arrangements with her.

An extended interview with RAY was not possible due to the entrance of several patrons into the tavern and, therefore, the interview was terminated.

On <u>5/28/68</u> of St. Louis, Missouri	File # SL: 44-775
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#### . LDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIC.

Date June 10, 1968

JOHN LARRY RAY was interviewed at his place of business, the Grape Vine Tavern, 1982 Arsenal Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

He was questioned regarding his employment that could be verified or his whereabouts that could be verified during the month of April, 1967. After some thought, he stated that to the best of his recollection, he worked for a short time as a painter and maintenance man at a hotel believed to be 902 North Kingshighway, which is managed by a woman.

He stated that he felt this was after April, however he could not recall specifically but did recall that he sometime prior to that, put an ad in the paper believed to be the St. Louis Post Dispatch, indicating that he was attempting to get work a painter. As a result of this ad he was contacted by an interior decorator or painting contractor, whose name he could not recall, but whose name he would attempt to locate through records who he went to work for on a day to day basis on a number of occasions. He stated this individual operated from his residence which at that time was believed to be in the 5700 block of Westminster about the middle of the block on the north side of the street where there was usually a painting truck parked. He stated this individual he recalls on one or two occasions, mentioned that he had just returned from the Colorado area and usually did small house. painting jobs. After delivering JOHN RAY to a given job on a given day, he would then leave supposedly to make other estimates on other jobs, therefore, JOHN LARRY RAY had little personal contact with him. JOHN LARRY RAY stated that he would attempt to locate any records that would show his employment during the year of 1967.

After considerable thought he advised that he was of the opinion that during April or May, 1967, he was probably residing on the second floor at 1822 North 21st Street, which building is owned by CLARENCE HAYNES.

On	6/3/68 gt _	St. Louis,	Missouri	File # SL 44-775	
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by	SA PATRICK W	. BRADLEY	PWB/leh	Date dictated 6/7/68	
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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

#### F\_JERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date	6-11-68
Date	

JOHN LARRY RAY was interviewed at his place of business, the Grapevine Tavern, 1982 Arsenal Street, St. Louis, Missouri. RAY was asked if he had obtained the name of the painter for whom he was an employee during part of 1967. RAY advised that he could not recall the painter's name but that he had furnished the painter's address to SA PATRICK W. BRADLEY, FBI, St. Louis.

On _	6-4-68	St. Louis,	Missouri	File # SL 44-775
by _	SA F. JACK	VILLIAMS: amb	165	Date dictated6-5-68

# . ¿DERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIC.

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Date	6/25/68	

JOHN LARRY RAY was interviewed outside the Grapevine Tavern, Illinois and Arsenal Avenue, at which time he stated he had been closed the entire previous week for the safety of the patrons of the tavern, since on one occasion earlier in the week three car loads of Negros were reported to be observing the tavern. He indicated that he had also been hiding from reporters but would not reveal the location where he had taken refuge.

RAY indicated he had opened this bar this date for business as usual and NAOMI REGAZZI is currently working as barmaid for him. JOHN RAY stated there was no truth in regards to newspaper accounts of him having received a telephone call from Canada and stated that he does not know anyone in Canada. He indicated that he believed the telephone at the Grapevine Tavern is tapped and that the FBI and other law enforcement agencies would probably be aware of all of his phone calls. He did not specifically state that he believed the FBI was responsible for tapping his phone.

RAY also stated that he has had no contact from his brother, JAMES EARL RAY, and he further has no intentions of going to London, England, to see him. He commented that he doubted if he could get a passport for such a trip. He further denied that he has at this time retained any lawyer for his brother. RAY did state that he has written to his brother in London and told him to get in touch with his sister, CAROL PEPPER, if he needs anything as CAROL is the one who is most accessible. He provided his brother with CAROL's current address and telephone number.

RAY was again questioned regarding source of income for his brother at which time he stated that his brother never had any real needs for money as he was always able to pick it up by ways of burglaries or robberies during his travels. He indicated this was, of course, the reason why he was sentenced to the Missouri State Penitentiary.

RAY indicated that he had recently sold his Thunderbird automobile and had purchased a 1963, four-door, white colored Chrysler for \$500 from a private individual.

RAY stated that his brother JERRY RAY had arrived in St. Louis on the previous day from Chicago, Illinois, and stayed last night with his sister, CAROL PEPPER. RAY stated that JERRY was at the time of interview inside the tavern and stated he wanted to talk to the interviewing agent.

On	6/17/68	at	St.	Louis,	Missouri	_ File #	SL	44-775	
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JAMES EARL RAY HOTEL CLERK

## AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent ALBERT J. RUSHING and Special Agent RICHARD T. HRADSKY on April 19, 1968, at the MacArthur Hotel, 100 North Broadway, St. Louis, Missouri:

Mr. IRVIN SHATZMAN, Manager, MacArthur Hotel, made available records pertaining to the registration of guests at the hotel which were reviewed for the period January 26, 1968, to April 19, 1968. From this review the following registration cards were located:

Registration card number 8709, reflecting that JERRY W. RAY, 3535 Dundee Road, Northbrook, Illinois, registered at 10:00 p.m., February 2, 1968, in room 501, at a rate of \$4.00 per day. He was registered for only that one date.

Registration card number 8791, reflecting that JOHN RAY, 1912 Hickory, St. Louis, Missouri, registered into room 614 at 2:10 a.m., February 6, 1968, at a rate of \$4.00 per day. He was registered only that one date at that time.

Registration card number 8976, reflecting that Mr. and Mrs. JOHN RAY, 1886 Wyoming, St. Louis, Missouri, were registered into room 1203, at 2:10 a.m., February 17, 1968, at a rate of \$6.00 per day. They were registered for only that one date.

Each of the foregoing three registration cards had initials which were identified by Mr. SHATZMAN as the initials of CHARLES BREITWEISER, Clerk at the MacArthur Hotel, signifying that BREITWEISER was the clerk on duty at the time of each registration.

The following personnel of the MacArthur Hotel were contacted on April 19, 1968, at which time the original registration cards referred to above were exhibited to them and also photographs of subject JAMES EARL RAY were exhibited to them:

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> ROMEO WARD Extra Bellboy

> RAYMOND RILEY Bellboy

LOUIS ZIRKEL Clerk

BLOOMER A. HALL. Clerk.

Each of the foregoing persons advised he was unable to recall any circumstances relating to the persons who were registered at the hotel as indicated by the three registration cards and each advised he could not recall having encountered or seen any person similar in appearance to the photographs of subject RAY.

Mr. SHATZMAN, the manager of the MacArthur Hotel, advised that other hotel personnel, not them on duty and not available at that time for interview, included the following bellboys and clerks:

ENOCH KIGER Bellboy

WILLIAM TYSON Bellboy

CHARLES BREITWEISER Clerk.

<u>l</u> El 44-775 DTI/Fcl

Re: Day Relatives - leadrthur Hotel Chock

# AT ST. LOUIS, HISSOURI

On April 20, 1968, SA RICHARD T. HRADENY interviewed the following persons at the Hacirthur Hotel:

Land CHITES EXERTIMENTS Clerk, whose initials appeared on the registration cards;

WILLIAM TYSON, Bell-hop;

LOUIS ZIRKEL, Clerk;

MUCH KIGHT, Bell-hop, was located and interviewed at his home, 4177 Delmar, St. Louis, Missouri.

H. A. HALGER, Desk Clerk.

Hone of the above recognized the photograph of JALIES BARL RAY as ever being a great at the hotel nor did they know JOHN or JAINY RAY or associate any incident at the hotel with either the names or the registration cards.

SL 44-775 GMP:paw RE: JAMES EARL RAY

RELATIVES - NEIGHBORHOOD

AT STE LOUIS, MISSOURI

The following investigation was conducted by SAs GEORGE M. PEET and ALBERT J. RUSHING, April 19, 1968.

JOHN RAY, brother of subject, when registering at the MacArthur Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, February, 1968, showed one address at 1886 Wyoming, and on a second registration during February, 1968, he gave his address as 1912 Hickory.

From observation it was determined that the address 1886 Wyoming is non-existent; that the area where this address would normally be located is the north edge of Cherokee Part, a city park in St. Louis.

TONY CREAMER, 1915 Hickory, advised that the FBI had previously talked with his mother, HELEN CREAMER, attempting to locate JAMES RAY. He indicated that while he did not know them, he understood that the RAY family previously lived at 1913 Hickory Street and that the only people in the neighborhood who have been in the area long enough to remember the RAYS were the TURNBOUGHS at 1902 Hickory and Mrs. MARTIN at 1917a Hickory.

JUNE TURNBOUGH, 1902 Hickory, and Mrs. SOPHIE MARTIN, 1917a Hickory, were both contacted at the TURNBOUGH residence, at which time Mrs. TURNBOUGH indicated she had resided in the area for 21 years, while the MARTINS had resided there for 14 years. They recalled that about 1959 or so a woman named LUCILLE, her mother, and LUCILLE's son resided in and operated a rooming house at 1913 Hickory. Mrs. TURNBOUGH recalled that LUCILLE's son, who may have been the subject, was with her son when he was walking across the roofs of the houses on Hickory Street and fell through a skylight. Mrs. TURNBOUGH and Mrs. MARTIN advised there has been a high turnover of residents in the area during past years, that there is no one else in the neighborhood that was residing there during 1959, and that neither of them have heard or seen anything of or concerning the family occupying 1913 Hickory during 1959.

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1 SL 44-775 JEL/ral

Re: Ray Relatives - JOHN RAY

## AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

The following investigation was conducted by SA JAMES E. LINDSAY and SA WALTER C. JOHNSON:

On April 20, 1968, Mr. GOERGE SVOSODA, JR., 1926
Allen Street, which is the property in the area where 2012
Mississippi Avenue would be located, was contacted. Mr. SVOSODA
related that the address 2012 Mississippi does not exist. He
advised that it would be the rear of his property if it did
exist. He stated that his property is the Moydell Funeral Home
and has been in existence for over thirty years. He advised
that he has never had any person by the name of RAY employed
by the company. He viewed a photograph of the subject JAMES
EARL RAY and advised that this person was not familiar to him.

On April 20, 1968, Mr. and Mrs. WALTER SCHUESSLER, 2011A Mississippi Avenue, advised that he could not recall a JOHN LARRY RAY havings resided at the diress of 2011 or 2013 Mississippi in the last few years. He advised that he has resided at this address for the last 28 years and that he cannot recall any person by that name residing at the address.

On April 20, 1968, GEORGE CARDWELL, former owner, National Market, Russell and Mississippi Avenues, advised that he could not recall any person who resided in the vicinity of 2000 block of Mississippi Avenue who used the name of RAY. He advised that he had operated the above store for a period of 20 years and was familiar with most of the people in the neighborhood, and could not recall anyone answering the description of the subject JAMES EARL RAY either.

SL 44-775 HCJ/leh

## RE: RAY RELATIVES

# AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent HARRY C. JUNG on April 23, 1968:

Through the Missouri State Highway Patrol, Kirkwood, Missouri, it was ascertained that 1968 Missouri license AE2-558, was issued on a 1960 Ford coach, Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) 0Y71Y122630, to JOHN RAY, 1912 California Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

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April 23, 1968

JOHN LARRY RAY, also known as JACK, was located at the Grapevine Bar, 1982 Arsenal Street, St. Louis, Missouri, telephone Prospect 6-9417. RAY readily admitted his identity and also admitted that he is the brother of JAMES EARL RAY. He said that he had not spoken with anyone concerning the charges against his brother, and this includes other members... of his family. 

RAY stated that he last saw JAMES two to four years ago, when he visited his brother at the Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Missouri. Prior to this visit, he had not seen his brother for approximately fifteen years. On that occasion, JAMES EARL RAY had just been discharged from the United States Army and visited members of the family in Quincy, Illinois. RAY said that he has had no other contacts with his brother over these many years and has no knowledge of his whereabouts. He insisted that he has not been contacted by his brother since the latter's escape from the Missouri State Penitentiary in 1967 and, as a matter of fact, did not know of the escape.

JOHN RAY stated that he is commonly known as JACK. He said that his sister, CAROL ANN PEPPER, owns the Grapevine Bar and has operated the establishment since the fall of 1967. He claimed that he did not have any interest in the business other than to assist his sister. He said that she had had some trouble with patrons fighting and since that time he has tried to assist her in the operation of the bar.

JOHN RAY stated that the last time he was outside the City of St. Louis was three, four or possibly five months ago, when he went to Quincy, Illinois, to visit his sister.

During the interview, the following descriptive and background information was obtained:

Name

Sex Date of Birth Place of Birth Place of Birth

JOHN LARRY RAY, also known as JACK RAY White

White Male February 14, 1933 Alton, Illinois

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On	4/22/68 of St. Louis, Missouri File # SL: 44-775	
•	SA HARRY C. JUNG and SA ROBERT A. HESS HCJ:klr 4/23/68	

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Height
Weight
Build
Hair
Eyes
Complexion
Peculiarities
Residence

Marital Status Military Service Criminal Record Automobile

Relatives

Mother

Father Sisters

Brothers

5'10" to 5'11" 160 to 170 pounds Medium. Brown Brown Medium Slight speech impediment 1900a Cherokee Street, St. Louis, Missouri (rents two rooms above Cherokee Buffet) Single None None admitted 1960 Ford Thunderbird, two-door, hardtop, white over blue, bearing Missouri license AE2-558 LUCILLE RAY, nee MAHER Deceased -Refused to identify MELBA RAY, Quincy, Illinois; Mrs. CAROL ANN PEPPER 2025 Bellevue Maplewood, Missouri; SUSAN RAY Current address unknown JERRY RAY Chicago, Illinois; FRANK RAY. Deceased (killed in automobile accident in 1964); MAX RAY, Address unknown (MAX was born in 1952 and was

last known by JOHN to be in orphan's home, Quincy, Illing

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Uncle

WILLIAM MAHER
1118 East Seventh Street
Alton, Illinois.

It is noted that RAY was initially uncooperative and said, "What's all the excitement about? He only killed a nigger. if he had killed a white man you wouldn't be here. King should have been killed ten years ago."

Special Agent JUNG informed JOHN RAY of the provisions of the Harboring Statute and cautioned him concerning withholding information concerning a Federal fugitive.

April 29, 1968

1.

JOHN LARRY RAY was contacted at the Grape Vine Tavern, 1982 Arsenal Street, St. Louis, Missouri, where he was attending bar. RAY was asked to re-iterate when he last saw his brother JAMES EARL RAY, and he said that it was several years ago at the Missouri State Penitentiary. He was asked how many times he had visited his brother in the penitertiary and on this occasion said two or three times.

RAY was reminded that the records of the penitentiary reflected that he was a visitor on at least nine occasions the last of which was on April 22, 1967, the day before the brother escaped. RAY stated that he was confident that he had only been to visit his brother in jail on three or four occasions. did not recall the date of his last visit. He stated that he formerly had a visitor's permit issued to JOHN or JERRY RAY. He and his brother JERRY possibly used the same permit. He said that the exact number of visits he made to the penitentiary could be determined through handwriting examination of the prison records.

RAY said that he himself was released from the Menard Penitentiary, Chester, Illinois, in February, 1960, Following release he came to St. Louis where the subject was incarcerated in the City Jail. RAY visited his brother at the jail prior to his being sent to the State penitentiary. RAY pointed out that he was in the Menard Penitentiary for seven years or a larceny conviction and thus he could have had no personal contact with his brother from 1953 until 1967, other than on prison RAY insisted that he knew nothing of subjects plans to escape and that he has had no contact with his brother since the escape. He added that he did not know of his brother's escape from the penitentiary until several weeks or perhaps a month after the actual escape when he heard of same on the radio. noted that no law enforcement officers have contacted him concerning his brother other than during instant investigation. 

RAY stated that after coming to St. Louis in February, 1960, he remained her for two or three months and then went to Chicago, Illinois, where he worked as a bartender. His most

April 26, 1968 St. Louis; Missouri File # SL 44-775

SA CLETIS B. BIDEWELL

SA HARRY C.

Date dictated April

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SL 44-775

steady job was at the White Fine Colf Course, Bensonville, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago where he worked for approximately four years. He also worked briefly at the Greyhound Bus Depot, Chicago. He said that he returned to St. Louis approximately one year ago and has had various part-time jobs one of which was as a bartender at the Arenz Bowl for several weeks, and another as a bartender at 901 N. Kingshighway Boulevard.

He has been working at the Grape Vine Tavern since it opened in December, 1967. He claimed that his sister, CAROL PEPPER was the owner of the tavern, but admitted that he himself had \$1,800 invested in the business.

The interview was terminated whem other patrons entered the establishment and RAY had to attend bar. He indicated that the barmaid he usually has working during the day became ill and went to a hospital for treatment.

The provisions of the harboring statute were re-iterated to RAY but he insisted that he did not know the whereabouts of his brother JAMES EARL RAY.

29.2

Date May 9, 1968

1.

JOHN LARRY RAY interviewed in the vicinity of the Grapevine Tavern, 1982 Arsenal Street, St. Louis, Missouri, at which time he advised that his brother, JERRY RAY, arrived herefrom Chicago about 9:30 AM on April 30, 1968, at which time he woke him up at his residence. He stated during the time JERRY remained in St. Louis they spent most of their time around the tavern, however, did visit their sister, CAROL PEPPER in Maplewood, Missouri.

He stated that the majority of the conversation concerned harassment of sister CAROL and brother JERRY by newspaper reporters. JOHN RAY related that JERRY indicated if the harassment in Chicago continued he would quit his job.

JOHN RAY stated that his brother JERRY left to return to Chicago driving his own automobile, a light green DeSoto, about 11:00 AM, May 1, 1968

JOHN RAY specifically stated that during the conversation there was no indication that either JERRY or CAROL had any knowledge of JAMES EARL RAY's location or contact with him directly or indirectly since his escape from the Missouri State Penitentiary.

JOHN RAY pointed out that the only one member of the family whose location would be known to JAMES EARL RAY would probably be JERRY because the rest of the family have all moved at one time or another since the escape, and JERRY RAY's address would be the only stable address known to JAMES EARL RAY.

When questioned regarding amounts of money sent to the Missouri State Penitentiary for JAMES EARL RAY, JOHN RAY stated that he would on occasion send his brother money while a prisoner at Jefferson City, however, could not specifically recall the amounts or the number of times he sent money. He stated that he did this because of the realization by himself having been a prisoner how hard it is to come by the necessities while a prisoner and also due to the fact that his brother JAMES EARL RAY had sent him money while he (JOHN RAY) was a prisoner at the Menard Penitentiary.

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Оп	5/2/68 St. Louis, Missouri File # SL 44-775	_
<b></b>	SA F. JACK WILLIAMS	
Ьу.	SA PATRICK W. BRADLEY PWB: bam Date dictated 5/7/68	

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With regard to his brother, JOHN RAY stated that JAMES EARL RAY appeared to be a normal person as far as he recalls until he returned from the Army in Germany when on contact subsequent to this return he gathered the opinion that JAMES EARL RAY became a narcotics user while in the Army or else had some other cause to act crazy on occasion.

JOHN RAY further pointed out that it was his belief that if his brother, JAMES EARL RAY, killed Dr. KING he was either crazy at the time or was paid for this act of violence. He conjectured that if it was a crazy act or an act while he was mentally unstable he felt that JAMES EARL RAY would never then contact any member of the family. Further, if this killing were for money he would not contact any of the family because he would not need any help financially. He indicated that it was his opinion that if he were paid by any person or group for this assassination that they in turn would kill his brother to seal his lips forever and prevent any connection between the individuals responsible for the contract and the assassination of KING.

JOHN RAY stated that he knew of no close friends of his brother, that his brother was a loner, and any friends he would make would be short term acquaintances.

JOHN RAY again emphatically demied any knowledge of, direct or indirect contact with his brother, JAMES EARL RAY, since his escape from the Missouri State Penitentiary. He reiterated that in the event he should garner any knowledge concerning his brother's whereabouts he would immediately contact the Federal Bureau of Investigation inasmuch as he was well aware of the provisions of the harboring statute and does not want (himself) to return to prison over something that he could avoid.

JOHN RAY stated that he has not been contacted by anybody regarding momey in connection with paying or collecting any amounts owed by or to his brother while his brother was an inmate in the Missouri State Penitentiary. Further, that he

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SL 44-775

never furnished any money to an attorney, in fact did not even know the name of any attorney that might have been in previous contact with his brother, JAMES EARL RAY. He noted, however, that he vaguely recalls his brother mentioning during one visit to the pemitentiary that he had an attorney either in Columbia, Missouri, or Jefferson City, Missouri, however, he was very unspecific regarding this and it may have been that he just wrote to one of those from the prison in an effort to get some brief set forth, and there would be a record of this communication in the Missouri State Pemitentiary correspondence records.

With regard to correspondence JOHN RAY stated that he does not recall receiving many letters but may have received one or two letters from JAMES while one or the other of them was a prisoner, but believes that JERRY RAY may have corresponded more frequently with him.

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### EDERAL BUREAÙ OF INVESTIGAT

			Date	May	10, 1968
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JOHN LARRY RAY was contacted at his residence, 1902A Cherokee Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

He advised that his brother, JERRY RAY, arrived in St. Louis last night from Chicago driving his own car and getting to the Grapevine Tavern about 9:30 p.m.

After remaining at the tavern for a short period of time he left indicating he was tired and was going to go to a hotel (name not mentioned) and would meet tomorrow about noon at the Grapevine Tavern with JOHN.

JOHN RAY stated that JERRY indicated he wanted to get away from Chicago for awhile because of harassment from newspaper reporters and did not know how long he intended to stay in St. Louis. JOHN RAY pointed out that there was no statement made by JERRY that would lead him to believe that JERRY had any knowledge of the whereabouts of JAMES EARL RAY.

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On :	5/4	/68	st. L	ouis, Missouri File# SL: 44-775	
	SA	PATRICK	W. BRADLEY		
by .	SA	F. JACK	WILLIAMS	PWB: pdp Date dictated 5/8/68	

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CG 44-1114 RJD:jap

1.

RE: POSSIBILITY SUBJECT AT BROTHER
JERRY'S HOUSE, NORTHBROOK, ILLINOIS
APRIL, 1967

On the evening of May 3, 1968,

JFK Act 6 (4)

JFK Act 6 (4

advised SA RENE J. DUMAINE that JERRY RAY was formerly married to a friend of his wife's. He said that according to his wife, approximately one year ago in April, 1967, the subject was with JERRY RAY and his wife in Northbrook, Illinois.

Mrs. LINDA ALLEN also telephonically advised that she had attended school with Mrs. GJERDIS RAY, who is presently residing at 314 Wisconsin Avenue, Lake Forest, Illinois.

Mrs. ALLEN related that Mrs. RAY had told her that sometime in April, 1967, a brother had stayed with JERRY RAY when she and JERRY were residing at 2897 Techny Road, Northbrook, Illinois (from March to September, 1967). The brother stayed there for approximately one week and that although she, LINDA, rented a house in Northbrook, Illinois, next to RAY, she never physically observed the brother. She did remember that GJERDIS had told her that JERRY and the brother would go to Chicago on numerous occasions but would not take her with them. Mrs. ALLEN advised that one neighbor who was residing there at the time still lives there in the house to the west of where the RAYs used to live. She did not know whether or not the landlord was still in the area but that information could be obtained from the ex-landlord.

The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT K. MC QUEEN and SA O. ARTHUR GRAN:

# AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

ROY WILSON, Caretaker, rooming house at 314 Wisconsin, advised on May 6, 1968, that GJERDIS D. OLSEN, also known as GJERDIS RAY. occupied Apartment 72 from about November, 1967, to 3:00 p.m., Saturday, May 4, 1968, when she "sneaked off" without notice and without paying \$180 that she was

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CG 44-1114 RJD: jap her mother, which WILSON had noted parked that morning a block away. She had a red car of her own, and had worked a short while last fall at Scottie's Restaurant, Lake Forest. Her father, a retired Navy man, supposedly worked at Great Lakes. WILSON said he never noted any menfolk visiting GJERDIS. At the time she left, she had just had a phone, number 234-9047, installed the week before.

A check of Civil Service and Navy Exchange, personnel records and of registered station wagons at Great Lakes Naval Training Center failed to identify parents of GJERDIS RAY, nee OLSEN. NICOL LAMBERT, Owner, Scottie's Restuarant, Lake Forest, was located May 7, 1968. He said GJERDIS RAY had been employed only a few days as a waitress in late 1967, at which time she was rooming at 314 Wisconsin, phone 234-9894; however, other waitresses had since reported seeing her around town occasionally, most recently keeping company with a dark-skinned Negro whom she identified as her boyfriend, name not given. LAMBERT located 1967 withholding certificate for GJERDIS RAY, Social Security Number 348-40-1527, on which was listed address of 1344 Hazel Avenue, Deerfield, Illinois, telephone 945-0356.

# AT DEERFIELD, ILLINOIS.

Located at 1344 Hazel. as he came home for lunch from his two-day-a-week "manpower"job as maintenance manager at Recreation Department, United States Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, PAUL ALFRED OLSEN, Age 69, advised as follows:

GJERDIS RAY is the daughter of his brother who was killed in Whitehall, Montana, in 1949. He and his wife adopted GJERDIS at age 11 months. They also adopted GJERDIS' brother, NORMAN DALE OLSEN, now age 22, and living in Houston, Texas, and working as an auto painter. Both of the children were slow to learn, left school early, and have been constant sources of trouble for their stepparents.

GJERDIS got married three years or so ago to a DAVID STREET, had a baby by him, then got a divorce for non-support. Then she married JERRY RAY whom she met at Sportsmans golf course two years ago. Last year she put her baby up for adoption through a Methodist home in Lake Forest.

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She and JERRY separated six months ago, and she later got a divorce. She has since lived by herself and not at her "parental" home because Mr. and Mrs. OLSEN are "fed up" and did not approve of her chasing around, staying out late, etc.

Mr. and Mrs. OLSEN had become attached to the baby, and visited GJERDIS and the baby a few times at Northbrook, at the place on Techny Road. OLSEN saw JERRY RAY a few of those times but did not like him because once OLSEN got stuck in the snow right outside the Techny address, and JERRY would not "even bother to help push" him out. OLSEN never met any relatives of JERRY RAY and first knew that JERRY had a brother, JAMES RAY, when he read it in the newspapers a few weeks ago. GJERDIS never mentioned having met JAMES, and OLSEN was unaware of a visit by one of the RAY brothers to the Techny Road address. He recalled that shortly after they were married, JERRY RAY and GJERDIS went to Missouri to see JERRY's relatives with the intention of living there but he heard no more about this.

OLSEN concluded that he feels there is something wrong mentally with GJERDIS, who just moved from Lake Forest to a motel in Des Plaines and who is working as a waitress at the Kopper Kettle, Highland Park. Mrs. OLSEN works as a babysitter at the J. D. SIMMONS residence, B2724 Birchwood Lane, Highland Park, phone 945-5029.

Interviewed separately May 7, 1968, at B2724 Birchwood Lane, Mrs. PAUL OLSEN verified generally what her husband had said and added that GJERDIS is highly nervous and emotional, takes pills and is under doctor's care, principally because of the strain of having placed her baby out for adoption last summer in an attempt to preserve her marriage with JERRY RAY. She said GJERDIS, who was born April 12, 1948, married JERRY RAY in Chicago in about January, 1967, and they first lived at Arlington Heights before moving to 2897 Techny Road, Northbrook. Before GJERDIS and JERRY were separated in the fall of 1967, Mrs. OLSEN visited them about three times, but at no time saw any of JERRY's relatives. When the papers related, much to her surprise, a few weeks ago that JAMES RAY and JERRY RAY were brothers, she recalled the following

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two incidents, the dates of which she could not precisely place:

The first was GJERDIS' relating to her about the trip she and JERRY took to St. Louis where JERRY visited a brother and his father who lived near there. GJERDIS told of "waiting in a theater" for JERRY while he went with his brother on some sort of mission. This trip was shortly after the marriage, probably in the early spring of 1967, which Mrs. OLSEN related to a time when GJERDIS had just quit working for Culligan's in Arlington or Northbrook.

The other incident concerned a phone call GJERDIS made to Mrs. OLSEN from Northbrook, in which she said that "something funny" was going on because she, GJERDIS, had discovered some strange clothes left in the garage by JERRY's brother from St. Louis; further, that this brother had taken JERRY's car and left. GJERDIS told Mrs. OLSEN that she "just don't understand" and that she had not really seen the brother.

When the publicity about JAMES EARL RAY came out, Mrs. OLSEN and GJERDIS tried to set the time of the foregoing car incident and figured that it must have been April, 1967, because "he (JAMES RAY) didn't escape until late in April" and they chose to assume that it was brother JAMES who was there at the time.

Mrs. OLSEN concluded that she is certain that GJERDIS has never in her life seen JAMES EARL RAY from what she has told and indicated to her (Mrs. OLSEN). She cautioned that GJERDIS' mind would "wander" when agents talked with her and she would not be able to recall specific dates and places.

It is noted that Mrs. OLSEN as well as her husband pledged complete cooperation and said they would immediately contact the FBI should they hear or learn any information re subject.

CG 44-1114 RJD: jap GJERDIS DOROTHEA ANNA OLSEN (she has again assumed her maiden name), date of birth April 12, 1948, at St. Paul, Minnesota, who would frequently go off on unexplained tangents in response to questions, was interviewed outside her place of employment, Kopper Kettle, Routes 41 and 22, Highland Park. She said she had been "expecting" agents, that she really had no "good" information, but that she would cooperate in any way. She advised as follows:

Since May 4, 1968, she has been residing at Randel's Motel, Apartment 12, Des Plaines, but intends to move in the near future to Waukegan. She drives a 1962 Plymouth with 1968 Illinois license HK 6917. She married WILLIAM STREET, Mundelein, Illinois, August 31, 1966, and gave birth to his baby October 13, 1966. She divorced him in Chicago in about January, 1967, after having met JERRY RAY who was working at Sportsmans. In about Christmas, 1966, she and JERRY went to St. Louis and visited his father and his sister, MELBA, and her husband. There was another man there, probably a brother, but she never heard his name. She first knew of a brother, JOHN, when in early 1967, at the Techny Road address, she happened to see a clipping in which it was mentioned that JOHN RAY was in some kind of trouble. never talked to JERRY about this, however, and she never knew there was a JAMES RAY until after it "came out in the papers." She has seen numerous pictures of JAMES RAY since and"is quite sure" she has never seen him before. her waiting in a theater in St. Louis, she responded only that she did go to a movie one time rather than go with JERRY on some sort of errand.

After the publicity about JAMES, she and her mother recalled the incident wherein a brother from St. Louis, name unknown to her, came and left some clothes and his car. This brother was about 45, had dark hair like JERRY, but was not JAMES. She and her mother figured it was about April, 1967, when this occurred. The brother came driving a 1961 red Plymouth tudor, with white top, and he traded cars with JERRY, taking JERRY's 1963 or 1964 Rambler, which JERRY had bought from the second chef at Sportsmans. This was a cream-colored four door. The brother left in this car, saying he

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was going to Los Angeles. She did not see him again. JERRY was to have been sent the title for the 1961 Plymouth but later he took this car back to St. Louis and left it and got the car which he is now driving.

GJERDIS, who had to return to work at her boss' request, concluded that she would be available at any time for further interview, but she was very certain "I have never seen JAMES." She said JERRY has been ruined by the publicity and she would like to "find him" to talk to him and "settle him down."

Date 5/13/68

JERRY WILLIAM RAY was shown the new photograph of his brother, JAMES EARL RAY, in a business suit taken sometime in January or February, 1968. After viewing the photograph, JERRY stated that the photograph is a good likeness of his brother except that he remembers him being thinner in the face. In fact, this particular photograph depicts JAMES fuller in the face than JERRY has ever seen him.

JERRY advised that his father, JERRY RAYNES, Center, Missouri, left his mother in 1951 to live with RUBY CARPENTER. RUBY has a son, JEROME, who is presently in prison, Jefferson, City, Missouri, and is acquainted with the subject. JERRY also knows JEROME since he was in the reformatory at St. Charles, Illinois, with him. JERRY classified JEROME as being "off mentally" and a person who very seldom talks to anyone. JERRY believes that JEROME may have been in the hospital for the criminally insane at Fulton, Missouri, when the subject escaped from prison. JEROME is presently doing time for the murder of a Negro. JERRY also related that when his father left, JERRY was in the Boys' Reformatory at Sheridan, Illinois.

JERRY said that he does not know NEAL EDGAR AEBY. JAMES DAVID DAILEY, nor is he acquainted with the Half Way Restaurant at 1549 South Jefferson, St. Louis, Missouri. He said that he never heard his brother mention DAILEY nor does he have any information that DAILEY had ever hidden his brother from the law. JERRY also advised that he never heard of an organization named the "Coolies" nor did he ever hear his brother mention that organization. JERRY said that when he was in prison, he was involved in a fist fight with (First Name Unknown) MENARD, who worked with him in the shoe shop. He said that he could not recall this individual's first name and that there would be no record of the fight at the prison since it was not reported nor were they observed fighting. He said that on one of the occasions when he visited with his brother in prison, he told · him about it and JAMES was joking with him because JAMES

On 5/12/68 Wheeling, Illinois File# Chicago 44-1114-/7

SA RENE J. L DUMAINE &
SA ROBERT P DEVAHOUSE /P TO 12-

SA ROBERT F. PEVAHOUSE/RJD: jap Date dictated 5/13/68

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said that he was close friends with the MENARD brothers who were then in Jefferson City, Hissouri, prison with JAMES.

JERRY said he visited his brother about three or four times while he was in prison in Jefferson City, Hissouri, the last time being around 1964. JAMES came to Menard prison to visit JERRY on one occasion. JERRY again stated that the last time he saw his brother JAMES outside of prison was in 1951 in Quincy, Illinois, and JERRY was fifteen years old at that time. The father was still living with his mother then.

He said that he believes that WALTER TERRY RIFE and JAMES went to Leavenworth together but that LONNIE RIFE never did time with JAMES. He said that if he had given the impression that LONNIE did do time with JAMES in the previous interviews, this was in error. JERRY again stated that he himself has done time in Menard, Illinois, with both RIFE brothers.

He stated that he has no idea as to the present. whereabouts of "BLACKIE" AUSTIN and doubts if his brother has maintained contact with AUSTIN nor would be in contact with him since his escape. He said that of all of the persons that he knows of, JAMES was the friendliest and closest with AUSTIN. JERRY pointed out, however, that his knowledge of this is limited since JERRY was in prison when both AUSTIN and his brother were on the street. He does know that "BLACKIE" liked his brother and has always talked about him.

In clarification, JERRY advised that his brother
JOHN first came to Chicago sometime around July, 1960, and
he, JERRY, came to this area around September, 1960. JOHN
first worked at Murphy's Steak House, He also worked at
the White Pines Country Club and JOHN's last employment in
the Chicago area was the Indian Hills Country Club, Bloomingdale
Illinois. JERRY advised that he was employed with his
brothers JOHN and FRANK at the Rolling Green Country Club
beginning in September, 1960 and JERRY stayed there for
about sixteen months and JOHN for eight or nine months.
He was uncertain to be length of time that his brother
FRANK worked there believed he had left a good length

of time prior to his death in September, 1963.

JERRY advised that sometime during June or July, 1967, when he was living at 2897 Techny Road, Northbrook, Illinois, JOHN drove here in a 1961 Plymouth which he had bought from the father, JERRY RAYNES. At this time, JERRY owned a 1962 air-conditioned Rambler. JOHN was having trouble with the transmission in the Plymouth and they switched cars. He does recall that JOHN transferred some clothes and other items from the Plymouth to the Rambler. Also, that JOHN left some old shirts and pants and some other papers in the garage at Techny Road and JERRY hid these items above the rafters in the garage. He said that JOHN stayed a couple of days and was in either an apartment or a hotel in Chicago and did not reside at JERRY's residence While here. JOHN left with the Rambler and both cars are presently at his father's farm in Center, Missouri. said that his wife did not meet JOHN on this occasion but did meet him at Christmas time, 1967, when JERRY and his wife went to St. Louis where they had dinner at CAROL PEPPER's house and JOHN was present. JERRY advised that JOHN did not know how to find his residence in Northbrook, Illinois, and that he, JERRY, met him in the town of Northbrook and then JOHN followed him to the residence. JERRY also advised that his brother JAMES did not ever know that JERRY resided at this address in Northbrook.

In previous interviews, JERRY advised that he borrowed somewhere between \$40 and \$50 from his brother JAMES while JAMES was in prison. He reiterated that statement in this interview at which time the financial transactions from his brother's account at the Inmates Bank, Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Missouri, were discussed with JERRY. It was pointed out to him that this list shows that his brother had sent him \$266.25. JERRY advised that this must be an error since the only amount he recognized was \$55.25 which was sent to him on June 22, 1964. He stated that at this time, he, JERRY, was in St. Louis, Missouri, and needed more y to return to Chicago to obtain employment. He wrote to his brother requesting this loan and was in the process of paying JAMES back when

JERRY suggested that the money listed to JAMES escaped. him was instead paid to his brother's attorney, name unknown; in Jefferson City. Missouri. JERRY advised that he himself did not receive money from his brother to be sent to the attorney or anyone else. JERRY advised that this attorney had been hired by his brother to handle his appeal and that he believed the attorney did visit with JAMES while JAMES was in prison. JERRY said that his brother never mentioned anything concerning Benzedrine inhalers or any type of "bennies" or dope. JAMES never mentioned being involved in any illegal drug selling while in prison nor did he ... ever mention that he was involved in any type of racket with a guard. He also never mentioned any guard that he was particularly friendly with and in fact, made no comment whatsoever concerning the prison officials that JERRY can remember.

JERRY also advised that his brother never mentioned reading any of the James Bond novels and in fact, JERRY did not believe his brother was much of a "reader." The only location that he can recall his brother making a comment as to how much he liked it was Tijuana, Mexico, and he believes his brother was there sometime in 1951. The brother made no mention to him at anytime as to the identity of any persons with whom he was acquainted in Mexico.

JERRY advised that when he left Chicago on this latter occasion, he stayed with his brother JOHN for two nights, with his father one night, with his sister CAROL one night, at the St. Regis Hotel one night and at the Mac Arthur Hotel one night. In conversations with his brother JOHN and sister CAROL, they both stated that they believe, from newspaper stories, that the subject is the victim of a frame-up or being used as the "fall guy." He also stated that CAROL is concerned over the newspaper articles speculating that the subject is dead and she has that opinion. He said that JOHN told him that some people came to the tavern at the time of the KING funeral requesting him to close down for that day which he did not do.

JOHN also said that if he himself receives any publicity. he will close down the tavern and leave because he feels that people will throw firebombs in his place. related that one of the newspaper reporters located and interviewed a woman named RUBY who works for his brother since JOHN had used that woman's address about three or four years ago. RUBY told the newspaper people that she did not know the whereabouts of JOHN. JERRY also said that in conversations with JOHN. JOHN told him that the subject would be "crazy" to give himself up because even if he is not guilty of the KING murder, he still would have . eighteen years to do in the penitentiary at Jefferson City. JERRY explained this by stating that his brother has thirteen years left on his previous sentence and that he would get at least an extra five years for the escape.

JERRY again speculated that if his brother was KING's murderer, he would have had to have been paid because he could not see how his brother would have obtained enough money to purchase the 1966 Mustang, take the trips he was supposed to have taken and to pay \$150 for the telescope used in the murder. He said that there was just too much money coming in and in response to a direct question, he said that he did not think his brother would have been able to steal this much money because he would have had "slipped up and been caught." He explained that in his opinion, his brother was not an accomplished thief and that most of his previous scores were "small time."

JERRY advised that he is presently residing in Apartment 14, 314 Wisconsin Avenue, Lake Forest, Illinois, which rooming house was recommended to the Sportsman's Country Club by WAYNE CLANDENEN (phonetic). JERRY noted that his ex-wife DJERDIS also used to reside at this rooming house. He said that he is not listed as a tenant and that the rent of \$60 per month is being paid by the country club. He advised that there is no phone at the building with the nearest one four blocks away. He said that he plans to continue his employment at the Sportsman's Country Club and will contact SA RENE J. DUMAINE on a daily basis.

### PG 44-1114

He advised that his ex-wife presently works at a restaurant near the expressway and is living in a motel in Wheeling, Illinois. He went on to say that yesterday there was a knock on the door of his apartment and when he opened it, his ex-wife was there. She said that she had found him by inquiring of the rooming house manager, the room numbers of the last two tenants and then came to talk with him. He said that they talked of personal matters with nothing of interest in this case. JERRY advised that he may have to move from this address since his ex-wife might inadvertently give out his whereabouts. He said that he was not concerned with the problem of people making threats against his safety because of what his brother did but that he was most concerned of the people who would attempt to harm him without making threats. In explanation, he made the comment. "Like that guy who shot King, he did not make any threats."

JERRY advised that he will continue to cooperate with the Bureau in furnishing information.

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JERRY WILLIAM RAY stated that he and JOHN RAY were in St. Louis, Missouri, on February 2, 1968, and were at sister CAROL's residence to visit with her as he has previously stated. He stated that he is of the opinion that his brother JOHN was registered at the McArthur Hotel, but he did not register with him and he was not in his room. He said, to his knowledge, JOHN has never married and has no information concerning a Mrs. JOHN RAY. He did note that his brother JOHN was in the habit of using the McArthur Hotel for occasional dates with women. He assumes that the Mr. and Mrs. JOHN RAY registering at the McArthur Hotel on February 17, 1968, could be JOHN and a woman.

He again stated that the only individuals at his sister CAROL's residence were JOHN, JERRY, CAROL, her husband and their children. JERRY emphatically denied that the subject was present at this occasion or, in fact, any other occasion when he was in CAROL's residence. JERRY insisted that he has no information as to the present whereabouts of either JOHN or JAMES RAY.

JERRY stated that JERRY RAYNES is the step-father of the subject and definitely not the subject's father. He restated that the subject's father died in 1951.

JERRY advised that the last contact that he knew of between WALTER RIFE and the subject was in 1954 at Leavenworth.

	4/20/68 Chica	go, Il	linois		CG	44-1114 -	2
On .	at			File	#	•	
by _	SA RENE J / DUMAINE/	laj		Date	dictated -	4/23/68.	
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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

n .	4/26/68
Date	

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JERRY WILLIAM RAY, who was present in the Chicago FBI Office, was requested to furnish his fingerprints, including sides and tips and palm prints. He was also requested to pose for photographs. He complied with both requests and also furnished handwriting samples.

Based on information furnished by the St. Louis Division, JERRY was requestioned concerning the discrepancy as to the identity of his father and present whereabouts. He advised that JERRY RAYNES, Center, Missouri, was not his father and reiterated that his father was JAMES GERALD RAY, who died in 1951 at Hannibal, Missouri. He said that the information concerning his relatives and parents is correct to the best of his knowledge because it was told to him by his mother. He said that he is unaware of where CAROL PEPPER might have obtained her information since she left the mother's home in about 1956 when she was 15 years old. He then stated that prior to his father's death in 1951, he was employed by the railroad (identity unknown), and worked on a farm in the vicinity of Hannibal, Missouri.

He further related that all of the children left home upon reaching the age of 15 or 16 and there was very little family contact thereafter. When the parents separated in 1949, all of the younger children who were then at home went with the mother.

In response to a question as to the reason for his brother's commission of the murder of KING, JERRY advised that he was unable to furnish any reason. He went on to say that during the three or four time that he has talked with his brother in the last 15 or 16 years, JAMES never expressed any particular outward dislike for members of the Negro race. But JERRY did have the feeling that the subject was not particularly fond of Negroes.

	4/19/68	Chicago, Illinois		CG 44-1114	•
 On	at		File#_		
,-	SAs RENE J. DUM and ROBERT F. P	AINE EVAHOUSE/laj	Data diat	ated 4/23/68	

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JERRY said that he is not aware of JAMES' present whereabouts and has no idea where JAMES has been since his escape from prison. He said that he has not been contacted by JAMES in any manner. He classifies JAMES as a "loner" and does not know of any member of the family that JAMES would likely contact. The only occupation for JAMES that he is aware of is that of a baker, which JAMES learned in prison.

JERRY informed that he has only seen his brother once outside of prison and that was sometime in 1951. All of his other contacts with his brother have been when either he, JERRY, has visited his brother in prison, or JAMES has visited him while he was in prison. JERRY said that he has no knowledge of his associates other than WALTER TERRY RIFE, who was arrested with his brother and served in prison with him. WALTER RIFE is also known personally to JERRY since they both served time together in the Illinois State Penitentiary, Menard, Illinois. JERRY has no information as to the present whereabouts of RIFE and has not seen him since JERRY's release from prison in 1960. He is of the opinion that RIFE could have returned to Quincy, Illinois. JERRY also knows LONNIE RIFE since he did time in Menard with him, also. He said that the name of ROBERT JOHNS was not known to him.

JERRY advised that to the best of his recollection, he never informed JAMES of his residence address; however, he has received mail from JAMES from prison addressed to Post Office Box 22, Wheeling, Illinois. JERRY said that he obtained this box so that his brother could write to him and that mail from the Penitentiary would not be going to JERRY's employment. said that he has no reason to believe that JAMES would contact JERRY said that he feels that he would cooperate with the FBI in this matter but that it would take considerable thought on his part to turn his brother in. He said that he thought that if he was telephonically contacted by his brother, he would not talk to him but would hang up. JERRY was asked how his brother would know his phone number if he was not aware of his residence and employment. JERRY said that he has no reason to believe that his brother is aware of his phone number, that he never gave it to him and made the foregoing statement about a phone call merely as a matter of conjecture.

He said that he has no idea of the present whereabouts of his brother JOHN, stating that the last time he saw him was in February, 1968, at the McArthur Hotel, St.Louis, Missouri. He said that on this occasion, he and his brother went to their sister Carol's house and stayed until three or four in the morning. They both returned to the hotel where they had several drinks in the bar and then JOHN left. JERRY assumed that JOHN was staying in the McArthur Hotel but could not furnish a room number nor was he ever in JOHN's room.

He said that he did not know his brother JOHN's present occupation but that he has worked in the past as a bartender, painter and laborer. JERRY noted that JOHN had attended bartender's school in Chicago, Illinois. He said that JOHN, to his knowledge, has never been married. JERRY further related that his brother JAMES also has never married and that he knows of no girl friends with whom his brother JAMES had associated. He said that JAMES would usually pick up a girl in the hotel, or go to a hotel and obtain a girl through the bellboy or patronize houses.

He said that he was not aware of his brother visiting any private doctors but did recall that one time when his brother was in prison, he was sent for psychiatric treatment to Fulton, Missouri. As JERRY recalls, this was for a nervous condition and his brother JAMES was there about a month.

JERRY said that the reason that he went to Kansas City in February, 1968, was to visit with his sister since "she is all the family I have." He denied that he had seen his brother JAMES while in St. Louis. He also advised that he makes the trip from Chicago, Illinois, to St. Louis, Missouri, about once every six or seven weeks.

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LERRY WILLIAM RAY was interviewed at the Chicago FBI Office and furnised the following information:

He was shown a photograph of an individual identified as ERIC STARVO GALT and taken in Los Angeles. California, about March 1, 1968, and in which photograph GALT had his eyes closed. RAY stated that the photograph was above his brother JAMES EARL RAY. He was questioned as to whether he was certain that the photograph depicted his brother and he said "I'll put it this way. If I was a citizen and knew that you were looking for JAMES EARL RAY and saw the individual depicted in the photograph, I would immediately call the proper authorities and notify them that I had seen the individual that was wanted."

He was shown the same photograph in which eyes had been drawn by an FBI artist. He said that he did not like the eyes in the picture as they were drawn because they did not truly represent his brother's eyes.

RAY stated that he is employed as a maintenance man and handyman at the Sportsman Country Club located at Northbrook, Illinois, on Dundee Road. He said that he was steadily employed at the country club from late March, 1968, to the date of interview.

RAY stated that he has served prison sentences in the Illinois State Penitentiary at Menard, Illinois, and believed his inmate number was 2497J. He said that he had served time in Illinois State Penitentiary at Pontiac. Illinois, and believed that his inmate number was 20229. He said that he had also been confined in the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Missouri; however, he was unable to recall his inmate number. He gave his Social Security Number as 329-30-0132.

He said that his brother, JAMES EARL RAY, has been in prison on several occasions serving sentences for burglary but that these burglaries were for things like

On	4/19	9/68at_	Chicago,	Illinois	File#_	CG	44-1114	
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stealing gas from a gasolime station and that his brother was really not much of a "real burglar". He said that he last seen his brother in about 1964.

RAY related that the family has never been real close and that mostly the children had been born in the Ouincy. Illinois area. He said that the only family member that he has really been close to is his sister, CAROL ANN PEPPER, who resides in Maplewood, Missouri. He advised that he frequently visits with CAROL because she is the only real family that he has.

He said that he knew of no reason why his brother would have killed MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., because he had never known his brother to have any particular hate for members of the Negro race or of KING himself.

JERRY WILLIAM RAY was requested to furnish his family tree and furnished the following information:

He said that his father was JAMES GERALD RAY who died in 1951 at Hannibal, Missouri, just across the line from Quincy, Illinois.

He advised that his mother was LUCILLE MARY RAY, nee MAHER, who at one time changed her name to LUCILLE RYAN after separation from his father in 1948 or 1949, and he claimed that his mother had died in January, 1961, at St. Louis, Missouri.

There were seven children born of this marriage and he identified them as follows:

- 1. JAMES EARL RAY, age 39 or 40, who has never been married, whereabouts unknown.
- 2. JOHN LARRY RAY, age about 35, who has never married, address unknown, but whom JERRY last seen at the MacArthur Hotel in St. Louis, Missouri, about February 2, 1968.
- 3. JERRY WILLIAM RAY, born July 16, 1935, at Ouincy, Illinois, residing at the Sportsman Country Club, Northbrook, Illinois, divorced from wife GJERETS, nee OLSON.

- 4. CAROL ANN PEPPER, age about 27, married to ALBERT PEPPER, and residing in Maplewood in suburb of St. Louis, Missouri.
- 5. FRANK DELANO RAY, age 22, who drowned in an accident in 1963 on the Missouri side of the river at Quiccy, Illinois, at West Quincy, Missouri.
- 6. SUSAN (LNU), age about 21, who was adopted by some family in the Quincy, Illinois area in about the fall of 1952. He believed that CAROL would know SUSAN's full name and address.
- 7. MAX (LNU), age about 18, who was adopted out at Quincy, Illinois, in about 1952.

He said that the only maternal relatives he has is his mother's brother, WILLARD MAHER, age about 60, whom he believes resides in San Francisco, California, and the only employment he could recall for WILLARD was in Guam after World War II in about 1946-1947.

He said that the only paternal relatives he has is his father's brother, EARL RAY, age about 70, who was released from the Illinois State Penitentiary in Menard, Illinois, in about May, 1958, and died possibly in the fall of 1958 at Syracuse, New York.

RAY said that he was unable to recall any other relatives on either his father or mother's side such as aunts uncles, cousins, etc.

RAY advised that he normally receives his mail at Box 22, Wheeling, Illinois, but sometimes receives mail at the Sportsman Country Club, Northbrook, Illinois.

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JERRY WILLIAM RAY stated that he and JOHN RAY were in St. Louis, Missouri, on February 2, 1968, and were at sister CAROL's residence to visit with her as he has previously stated. He stated that he is of the opinion that his brother JOHN was registered at the McArthur Hotel, but he did not register with him and he was not in his room. He said, to his knowledge, JOHN has never married and has no information concerning a Mrs. JOHN RAY. He did note that his brother JCHN was in the habit of using the McArthur Hotel for occasional dates with women. He assumes that the Mr. and Mrs. JOHN RAY registering at the McArthur Hotel on February 17, 1968, could be JOHN and a woman.

He again stated that the only individuals at his sister CAROL's residence were JOHN, JERRY, CAROL, her husband and their children. JERRY emphatically denied that the subject was present at this occasion or, in fact, any other occasion when he was in CAROL's residence. JERRY insisted that he has no information as to the present whereabouts of either JOHN or JAMES RAY.

JERRY stated that JERRY RAYNES is the step-father of the subject and definitely not the subject's father. He restated that the subject's father died in 1951.

JERRY advised that the last contact that he knew of between WALTER RIFE and the subject was in 1954 at Leavenworth.

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JERRY WILLIAM RAY was interviewed at the Sportsman's Country Club, Northbrook, Illinois. RAY advised he also uses the name of JERRY WILLIAM RYAN and that due to the fact he could never locate a birth certificate in the name of RAY and his mother had used the name RYAN, he registered for the draft under the name of RYAN and has used the name RYAN on all legal documents.

RAY advised since he last was interviewed by the FBI, he talked with his sister, CAROL, on the phone. He stated his conversation with CAROL did not produce any information as to the current whereabouts of his brother, JAMES EARL RAY.

JERRY RAY advised he did not think his brother, JAMES RAY, would contact any of the immediate members of his family, as he felt JAMES would not want to get any of his close relatives in trouble. JERRY RAY stated there was a possibility that if JAMES RAY contacted any relative, he would contact his uncle, WILLIAM MAHER. 118 East 7th Street, Alton, Illinois. MAHER is a painting contractor. JERRY advised both he and JAMES RAY have stayed with MAHER in the past. He stated the reason he thinks JAMES would contact MAHER is that he has stayed with him in the past, however, he is not particularly close to or fond of this uncle, and therefore, he would not be afraid of getting MAHER in trouble from such a contact.

JERRY RAY advised his father's sister, MELBA FULLER, who was married to FRANK FULLER, resides in Quincy, Illinois, and would be able to identify members of the family on his father's side that he, JERRY RAY, was not familiar with. He stated MELBA FULLER is not close to himself or any of his brothers and sisters.

In recalling his brother's habits, RAY stated he is not very familiar with his brother's habits as he has not seen his brother, JAMES RAY, outside of some prison visits since he, JERRY RAY, was age 13. He did recall of past

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SAS ROBERT F. PEVAHOUSE JOSEPH M. BURKE: pas

Date dictated <u>4/24/68</u>

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conversations with JAMES RAY where he talked of the cheap living in Tijuana, Mexico. JERRY RAY advised as far as he knew, JAMES used to like to frequent "rough house" bars.

JERRY RAY was asked if his brother contacted him would he notify the FBI. RAY advised he did not know if he would call the FBI if he heard from JAMES. He stated he did not feel that he would have this problem because he did not think JAMES would contact him, however, if he did contact him, he felt he would probably immediately hang up the phone so as not to get involved.

JERRY RAY was advised by interviewing Agents of the Provisions of the Harboring Statute. He was told any assistance he gives his brother could possibly be a violation of that statute and interviewing Agents solicited the full cooperation of JERRY RAY in locating his brother to include the immediate contact of the FBI in the event he were contacted by his brother, JAMES RAY.

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At the outset of the interview, JERRY WILLIAM RAY was advised of the provisions of Section 1001, Title 18, United States Code. He was advised that he did not have to talk to the interviewing Agents but that they wished to stress to him the importance of his cooperation and truthfulness in the matter of the murder of MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.

It was pointed out to JERRY that he had lied to the Agents in the previous interviews in that the FBI had located his brother, JOHN, and that it would have been impossible for JERRY not to have known his whereabouts. He then stated that he had lied but only in an effort to protect his brother JOHN's, investment in a bar in St. JCHN had put up \$2500 to purchase the bar and JERRY was of the opinion that if FBI Agents harassed JOHN, he would lock up the bar, take a loss and leave. The bar, known as "The Grapevine", is located in St. Louis, Missouri, and is licensed in the name of CAROL PEPPER, their sister. He said that he has no information nor does he believe that JAMES RAY has been in contact with JOHN since his escape from prison in April, 1967. JERRY went on to say that he doubted very much that JAMES RAY was aware of the present whereabouts of JOHN since JOHN was classified as a "drifter". It was pointed out to JERRY that JOHN had been a visitor to the Missouri Prison on the day before JAMES RAY's escape. In answer to a direct question, JERRY then admitted that it would be possible for JAMES RAY to know the location of his brother's tavern. He said that he doubted if JAMES RAY knew his, JERRY's, present employment at the Sportsman's Club, Northbrook, Illinois, but that he might be aware of it since he had written a letter to the Parole Board in which he might have mentioned his present employment saying that he possibly could obtain employment for his brother, JAMES. RAY, either at the country club or in the immediate neighborhood. He denied that he had ever furnished JAMES RAY with his present employment. He said that to his positive knowledge, the only way that JAMES could get in touch with

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<b>бу</b>	RENE J	DUMAINE: pas	5	Date dictated_	4/26/68	•

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him was through P. O. Box 22, Wheeling, Illinois, since he, JERRY, had obtained this box for the specific use of his brother since he did not want mail from the penitentiary coming to the country club.

JERRY related that JOHN came to this area sometime around 1964 and stayed for about 2½ years. To the best of JERRY's recollection, JOHN first worked at Murphy's Steakhouse, then went to the Rolling Green Country Club and from there to the White Pines Country Club where he was employed as a pot washer. JOHN then went to bartending school in Chicago and went to work for the Indian Hills Country Club in Itasca, Illinois. JERRY is of the opinion that his brother, JOHN, uses the name RYAN.

JERRY said that on April 20 or 21, 1968, he telephonically contacted his sister, CAROL PEPPER and explained that the uncooperative attitude of both CAROL and JOHN arose from the harassment of the newspaper reporters in the neighborhood and that both were afraid of unfavorable publicity which would adversely effect the tavern business causing them to sell out and move. He said that his sister, CAROL, has told him that she feels that she now has to move from the particular neighborhood where she resides in St. Louis, Missouri. CAROL has commented to him that the picture in the newspaper of JAMES RAY does look something like him. JERRY said that he agrees with this but that felt: it could not be his brother because he read in the newspapers that the person sought by the FBI for the KING murder had attended dancing school in New Orleans, Louisiana; in 1964 and 1965, but since his brother was imprisoned during these years, he knew it could not be him.

Concerning his trip to St. Louis, Missouri, in February, 1968, JERRY advised that he stayed at the MacArthur Hotel for one night; he believes the date to be February 2, 1968, and that his brother, JOHN, either stayed in an apartment over the tavern or nearby, but not at the hotel as he previously implied. He said that about every six or seven weeks he drives to St. Louis, Missouri, to visit with

CAROL and sometimes JOHN since they are the only family he has. He denied that his brother, JAMES RAY, had been at this family reunion at this last or any other time.

JERRY advised that he owns two automobiles, one a 1960 light green four-door De Soto which presently is parked in front of the cottage at the Sportsman's Country Club. The other, a 1961 two door white over red Plymouth. Both of these cars were purchased from a stepfather, JERRY RAYNES, who resides on a farm in Center, Missouri. He exhibited a receipt from the Dunhurst Currency Exchange showing that Missouri driver's license R250-6227-822-98-473MO, plus title and registration for 1960 De Soto had been turned in. The receipt was in the name of JERRY WILLIAM RYAN, 2897 Techny Road. JERRY said that he had turned over these items April 24, 1968, and expected to obtain his Illinois driver's license and license tags within the next several days.

JERRY further related that he paid \$200 for the. 1961 Plymouth and has owned it for about six months. The car is presently at his stepfather's farm and is not registered. The reason it is not registered is that the title to this car was filed by his stepfather in St. Louis, Missouri, but was not returned. Both he and his stepfather made inquiry concerning the title, but it was evidently lost. JERRY said that he has driven the car to Chicago and in this area on one occasion utilizing license plates from a junk car. CAROL PEPPER has also driven the car on several occasions with the same plates. However, the plates have since been removed from the car and destroyed.

In response to questions concerning Post Office Box 22, Wheeling, Illinois, JERRY reiterated that the only person who has ever written to him was his brother JAMES RAY with the rare exception that he might receive some advertising literature of no consequence. He persisted in stating that that he had received no communications at this Post Office box within recent weeks. After further questioning, JERRY admitted that on April 23, 1968, he received a telegram addressed to him at P. O. Box 22. He then made available a copy of this telegram which read as follows:

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"JERRY RAY

"PO BOX 22 WHEELING ILL

"(RTE WATS CHGO)

"PLEASE CONTACT ME AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, COLLECT AT 217-224-1710 ROOM 230, OR MYSELF OR GERALD MOORE 312-467-9700. I HAVE A METTER OF IMPORTANCE TO DISCUSS AND SOME MONEY FOR YOU "DICK WOODBURY LIFE MAGAZINE"

He then related that on April 23, 1968, he went to "Life" magazine offices where he was interviewed concerning his brother, other family members and family residences and background. He stated that it appeared to him that what "Life" magazine was interested in was the family history. He also advised that his picture was taken and that for his services he was paid \$150. According to JERRY, his sister, CAROL PEPPER, refused to talk with the "Time" and "Life" reporters but that his uncle, WILLIAM MAHER, cooperated freely. MAHER also told the reporters that SUE (SUSAN DONIAN) had a family album in which there were pictures of JAMES RAY, including a picture in uniform. Concerning SUE, JERRY related that he does not know SUE's present whereabouts and is certain that JAMES also is not aware of her present address. He requested to be informed of her whereabouts which was denied.

He related that his usual day off is Tuesday. and that on occasion, he will go to Northbrook, Illinois, where he gets a train to the Union Station and spends some time in Chicago, Illinois. The evening of April 23, 1968, he spent at the Victoria Hotel, Clark and Van Buren Streets.

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JERRY advised that sometime around September, 1960, shortly after his release from prison, he was unemployed in St. Louis and he was contacted by his brother, JOHN, who told him to come to the Chicago area which JERRY did. He commenced employment at the Rolling Greens Country Club, Arlington Heights, Illinois, from September, 1960, until January, 1962. He then returned to St. Louis, Missouri, and returned sometime in April, 1962, where he obtained employment at the North Shore Country Club, Glenview, Illinois He also worked for the Olympia Fields Country Club for 13 days and then went to work for the Medinah Country Club until sometime in December, 1963, when he was hit by a car as he was walking along a highway. JERRY spent some time in the hospital as a result of these injuries and then went back to St. Louis, Missouri, with JOHN. He again returned to this. area and was employed at the Flossmoor Country Club, from April until September, 1964. At that time, he commenced his present employment at Spotsman Country Club.

JERRY said that he had resided at the Sportsman Country Club except for a short period of time from March to September, 1967, when he resided at 2897 Techny Road, Northbrook, Illinois, with his wife GJERDIS STREET who presently resides on Wisconsin Avenue, Lake Forest, Illinois. He said that while they were married, she had a child, however, this child was by her previous husband. He went on to say that he and his wife separated in August of 1967 and the divorce was finalized on January 25, 1967. Later in the interview, JERRY advised that he was married in August, 1966, and that the divorce was final January 25, 1968.

When questioned as to whether or not he had been married previously, JERRY replied that he hadn't, but that he had lived common-law with CAROL SARTAIN who is presently residing in Morristown, Tennessee. He did know that CAROL is presently married but he did not know CAROL's married name. CAROL and JERRY had one child; MICHAEL, age 6, who is presently living with CAROL's parents, Mr. and Mrs. WILLARD SARTAIN, Route #2, Whitesburg, Tennessee.

This town is located 24 miles outside of Knoxville, but JERRY does not know exactly where the SARTAINS live. He said that he doubted that the subject would be aware of the SARTAINS identity since JAMES was in prison before JERRY met his ex-wife.

JERRY related that his take-nome pay is approximately \$113 per week and that he also receives room and board. He said that he has no money to speak of, at the present time, since all of his savings had been expended in his ill-fated marriage. He said that he sends money to his sister, CAROL, which she deposits in her account to keep for him. He estimated that he has approximately \$200 in that account. He denied that any of his money had been utilized by his brother JOHN in the purcause of the tayern in St. Louis.

JERRY sends money to the SARTAINs spasmodically, about \$50 at a time and estimates that since December; 1967, he has sent them approximately \$150. He also sends clothing and other items for MICHAEL's use. He also advised that he expends a great deal of money on automobiles and since he has been in this area has had at least 12 cars but never seems to beable to purchase a newer model than a 1962. He informed that his marriage "cost him a fortune" indicating that in the first two months he was married, his wife ran up \$300 in phone bills. He also paid \$135 to send her to driving school after which she had three automobile accidents and in one completely demolished one car so that he had to buy another. His ex-wife was also extravagant and spent money freely through charge accounts.

JERRY related that he has never heard of anyone named JAMES DAVID DAILEY, THOMAS BEECHUM CREWS or JUNIOR RAY CONWAY.

JERRY advised that he was not aware that JOHN registered at the Mac Arthur Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, during the time that he, JERRY, was there. He said that he did know that JOHN used the Mac Arthur Hotel whenever he was able to "pick up a woman". He said that JOHN has never married and has no knowledge that JOHN is presently going with or residing with any particular woman.

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He related that he has no idea as to the present whereabouts of his brother, JAMES, and believes that he is either dead or out of the country. He could offer no reason for JAMES alleged murder of MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., but did say that JAMES would have to have been paid for this murder in view of the purchase of the car and the dance school payments which JAMES made which information he obtained from reading the newspapers. JERRY did speculate that if anyone did pay JAMES for this murder, it would have to be someone he met after his escape because he doubted that anyone in prison or anyone that he knew In JAMES' life prior to being in prison would have the money or the desire to kill KING. JERRY said that all of the other crimes committed by JAMES were small scores and that he knew he never realized much money from them.

JERRY further related that it is his opinion that JAMES would never get in touch with anyone in the family no matter how bad he needed help.

JERRY RAY was then interviewed by SAC MARLIN W.
JOHNSON and ASAC KYLE G. CLARK in an effort to obtain his
complete cooperation in this matter. After discussion, JERRY
gave his word that he would not lie in the future and that if
his brother did contact him, he would contact the FBI. He
reiterated that he had no reason to believe that JAMES
would contact him.

JERRY advised that he sends his money to his sister, CAROL, because he would spend it if it was available to him. He sometimes sends her his whole paycheck to put in the account. He wants the money to save to put as a downpayment on opening a bar.

Concerning his automobile accident, JERRY advised that he was walking along the highway when he was struck by a car and that he was taken to the hospital at Elmhurst, Illinois, where he was semi-conscious for three days: He

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stayed in the hospital for 13 or 17 days and his pelvis bone had been broken. He entered into a lawsuit in an effort to recover damages, however, he was only paid \$1,00 and believes he owes the hospital around \$400.

He again stated that he had absolutely no idea as to his brother's whereabouts and then advised that if there was anyone else involved in the crime with JAMES, it was JERRY's opinion that JAMES would never divulge this person's identity. He said that at the time his brother received the 20 years' sentence, from which he escaped, he had been offered eight years to turn state's evidence but did not do so. The other person involved with JAMES did turn state's evidence and received a six year sentence. JERRY opined that even if JAMES was offered a sentence, of five years against death in the electric chair, he would not implicate a partner if in fact he had one.

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The following description of JERRY WILLIAM RAY was obtained through interview and observation:

> Race Sex Date of Birth Place of Birth

Height Weight Build -Hair Eves Scars and Marks

Tattoos

Other employments

Marital Status

White Male July 16, 1935

Quincy, Illinois (No birth certificate, doctor died two days after

birth) 5°9" tall 178 pounds

Medium, stocky Brown, receding

Divorced

Brown Circle scar 4" diameter above left eyebrow;

"J.R." left forearm outer;

"J.R." in scroll right forearm outer

Knodel Bakery Company St. Louis, Missouri, oven worker, one day, 1963-64; Sunset Sanitarium, St. Louis, Missouri 12 days, 1963-64:

Keeshen's, cannot recall working there

JERRY then advised that he used the Bell Employment. Service, Chicago, since his brother JOHN had used it because the fee was only \$15 or \$30 to locate a job. He then related that he came to Sportsman's Country Club from Flossmoor Country Club where he had been a bar waiter. He said he started out at Sportsman's as a dishwasher and then went to work for the Marx Maintenance Company as a maintenance man in the country club. Sometime thereafter, the country club dropped the maintenance service and hired JERRY. He also advised that his brother JOHN was employed at the Indian Hills Country Club. Elmhurst, Illinois, not at Indian Lake. He then recalled that his brother was also employed at Green Acres Country Club, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Sportsman's in Northbrook, Illinois.

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JERRY WILLIAM RAY advised that he had never discussed photography with his brother JAMES and had no knowledge that JAMES was in any way interested in or proficient in photography. He never knew of him to make any comments concerning the taking of pictures of nude women and in fact, never knew JAMES to be particularly interested in women. In this regard, he advised that JAMES never had any lasting attachment with a woman and that he would usually either pick them up in a bar or go to a hotel and contact the bellhop. He knew of no associate of his brother in Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, or los Angeles. He could offer no suggestions as to the person allegedly contacted by his brother via long-distance telephone calls while on a trip to New Orleans in December, 1967.

JERRY then advised that he had lied previously when he said that his father died in 1961 at Hannibal, Missouri. The true father for all of the children born to JERRY and LUCILLE RAY, RYAN, or RAYNES is JERRY RAYNES. Center, Missouri. He said that his father and other members of the family variously used the names set forth previously but that his father's birth certificate is in the name of RAY. He also advised that his sister, MELBA, now uses the surname of FULLER. JERRY also advised that his paternal grandfather's name is GEORGE RAY.

JERRY advised that he had never heard his brother JAMES mention the name ALFRED GEORCE SCHNEIDER or NEAL AEBY. He said that the only individuals with whom he knew JAMES was friendly with in prison were RALPH "RAT" DAVIS (deceased), WALTER TERRY and IONNIE RIFE. He said that he did not know if JOSEPH "BLACKIE" AUSTIN had done time with his brother but that he was arrested with the subject in Quincy, Illinois, on an armed robbery charge. JERRY said that he was acquainted with AUSTIN while they both were in the Illinois State Penitentiary, Menard, Illinois. He said he thought that AUSTIN is presently on parole but he does not know whether he is in St. Louis or Chicago. JERRY doubts that there is any close contact between AUSTIN and JAMES RAY now.

On 4/25/68 of Chicago, Illinois File # Chicago 44-1114

SA RENE J. DUMAINE/jap

Date dictated 5/1/6

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Concerning his father, JERRY did not furnish a reason for the various names but said that for the last fourteen years his father has been using the name JERRY RAYNES. JERRY made the statement that "I was about 20 years old before I knew my name."

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JERRY WILLIAM RAY advised that he has no information as to any available photographs of his brother and that the only one he can recall ever seeing was a photograph of his brother in Army uniform. JERRY thinks that the last time he saw that photograph was in 1953 but that he cannot recall who had it.

JERRY said that he considered the \$150 he received from "Life" Magazine as payment for the information for the article, as his brother's and when his brother is found he will give him this money to use for his defense.

He also advised that he gave the phone number of the cottage where he resides to the "Life" Magazine reporter and that the reporter has called him at that number.

He said that he has no information indicating that his sister SUSAN has any type of a family album and in fact, doubts that she does.

On 4/26/68 of Chicago, Illinois File # Chicago 44-1114

by SA RENE J. DUMAINE/jap Date dictated 4/29/68

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Captain THCHAS S. BUCKLIN, Director, Glenbrook l'atrol Service, Incorporated, 1132 Waukegan Road, Glenview, Illinoïs, telephone PArk 4-3434, advised SA HARRY A. WALKER on April 26, 1968, that his company is the patrol service for the Sportsman's Country Club, Dundee Road; Northbrook, Illinois.

BUCKLIN stated that under an agreement with Ir. RICHARD CHANDERLAIN, owner of the Sportsman's Country Club, his men have to personally contact JERRY RAY nightly at the club at 12:00 Hidnight, 2:00 Ali, and 4:30 Ali, with the exception of Tuesday, RAY's day off, and if RAY is not working at the time of any of the contacts they are to immediately contact Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and advise him of this fact. BUCKLIN advised that these instructions were given to him by CHAMBERLAIN at the time his company took over the patrol service for the Sportsman's Country Club.

It was related by BUCKLIN that Lieutenant GLETT. TIBBS and Sergeant THOLAS PODUCH are the patrolmen from his agency that personally contact JERRY RAY, each on alternate nights, and RAY almost immediately after the publicity broke concerning JAMES EARL RAY confided in both men that he was the brother of JAMES EARL RAY.

BUCKLIN stated that he will immediately advise both of his above patrolmen to also immediately contact the Chicago Office of the FBI if JERRY RAY disappears at any time during the midnight, 2:00 AN, and 4:30 AN contacts with RAY at Sportsman's Country Club.

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JERRY WILLIAM RAY advised that he had accidentally met with his ex-wife, DJERDIS, in Wheeling, Illinois, at which time she told him that she had moved to that area.

During conversation with her about his brother JAMES, DJERDIS asked him if she had ever met him. JERRY told her that she had not and then in further conversation, she pointed out that one of the brothers had been to Northbrook, Illinois, to visit with them when they were married. JERRY told her that this was his brother JOHN. JERRY advised that he thinks that JOHN came to the Northbrook residence sometime in March, 1967, and that he sold JOHN an older model Rambler and that JOHN took the Rambler back to Missouri with him. JERRY is of the opinion that this car is now at his father's farm in Missouri.

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	SA RENE J. I	DUMAINE/laj		Date dictated -	4/30/68	·

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JERRY WILLIAM RAY advised that from 1948 to 1952 or 1953, he was residing in Quincy, Illinois, and that during 1950, he was sent to the reformatory at St. Charles, Illinois. He said that all of the addresses in Chicago where his brother JAMES resided meant nothing to him and he knew of no acquaintances or relatives of his brother JAMES in Chicago, Illinois. He said that the last time he saw his brother JAMES outside of prison was in 1951. The last time he saw him in prison was in 1964. He said that on several occasions, he had sent money to his brother JAMES while he was in prison and that JAMES had sent him out about \$40 or \$50. He said that this was a total accumulation of three or four amounts sent to him while JAMES was in prison. He did remember that JAMES came to the Illinois State Penitentiary, Menard, Illinois, to visit JERRY while he was in prison.

He said that the names of VERONICA WOODHOUSE and PHILLIP BAKER meant nothing to him.

He furnished CAROL PEPPER's phone number as 311-645-2948. He stated he did not have his brother JOHN's phone number either at his residence or tavern.

Concerning JAMES, he did not know of any country club employment for him in this area. The only schools that he recalls his brother attending were in Ewing, Missouri.

JERRY advised that he had received the 1968 Illinois license tags for his automobile and they are numbered KX 5820. He also stated that he had seen his wife yesterday afternoon which was the first time he had seen her since her divorce. She has never met JAMES but did meet JOHN.

JERRY related that he was leaving for St. Louis, Missouri, about 1:00 p.m. this date and would probably stay with either his brother JOHN or his sister, CAROL. His plans at the present time were to drive to St. Louis and return about 4:00 or 5:00 p.m. on May 1, 1968.

1/29/68 at Chicago, Illinois File Chicago 44-1114

A RENE J. DUMAINE/jap

Date dictated 5/2/68

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JERRY WILLIAM RAY advised that he left Chicago, Illinois, at about 1:00 PM, April 29, 1968, driving his 1960 light green Desoto. He became sleepy while driving and stopped at a motel in Braidwood, Illinois, where he slept and stayed until about 4:00 AM, April 30, 1968. He arrived in St. Louis at 9:00 AM that day and went immediately to his brother JOHN's apartment on Lemp Street, where he stayed until noon.

Then JOHN and he went to his sister CAROL PEPPER'S residence, where they stayed for approximately two hours. JERRY and JOHN then returned to JOHN's tavern and JERRY said he drank too much beer, became sleepy and feel asleep that evening. He said that he could not recall very much about the evening after he returned to the tavern and that he stayed with JOHN at the apartment until leaving St. Louis, Missouri, about 11:00 AM, May 1, 1968.

JERRY advised that he, his brother JOHN, and CAROL have read almost every article in the newspapers concerning their brother. He commented that while he was in St. Louis this last time, most of the conversation centered around the article in "Life" magazine and that there was no indication in the conversation with JOHN or CAROL that they were aware of the subject's whereabouts or his whereabouts since his escape until September 1, 1967. JERRY was advised that the FBI was very much interested in attempting to determine his brother's whereabouts from the period of time from his escape until he first appeared in Birmingham, Alabama, about September 1, 1967. JERRY advised that he had no information as to his brother's whereabouts either during the above time or his present whereabouts. JERRY explained that JOHN, CAROL's and his own information concerning the whereabouts of the subject came from their aforementioned following of the KING murder in the newspapers. and that he noted in one article that his brother obviously, using the name ERIC STARVO GALT, first appeared in a rooming house in Birmingham, Alabama, around September 1, 1967.

File#\_CG 44-1114 .5/1/68 Northbrook, Illinois SAS JOSEPH M. BURKE and RENE J. DUMAINE/laj

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JERRY denied having any information which would in the slightest way indicate that his brother or his sister aided the subject in his escape and have had any idea of the subject's whereabouts since his escape.

JERRY then stated that his brother JOHN had told him that the FBI had combed a two-block area looking for a JACK GAWRON, since it had been developed that GAWRON had been acquainted with JAMES. JERRY said that JOHN knows that GAWRON has been interviewed by the FBI but JOHN did not indicate to JERRY that GAWRON had ever stated what he had told the FBI.

JERRY said that in the past, he had driven GAWRON around looking at possible burglary scores at which time GAWRON would pay the expenses. To JERRY's knowledge, GAWRON never committed any burglary in any of the places in which they had "cased" and in JERRY's opinion, GAWRON is "living on past glories." JERRY then stated that GAWRON was a name that he probably should have given to the Agents before since he, JERRY, was aware that GAWRON had served time with his brother JAMES. JERRY expressed the opinion that JAMES would not contact GAWRON but believes that JAMES does know GAWRON well, considering him to be slightly "stir crazy." JERRY did not mention whether or not GAWRON and JAMES participated in burglaries together and made no comment as to the closeness of association between them.

JERRY advised that WALTER RIFE was JAME's rap partner in Leavenworth and that he, JERRY, has served time with both LONNIE and WALTER RIFE in Menard.

JERRY advised that he has given the matter of what he would do if his brother contacted him considerable thought. He is now of the very strong opinion that he would assist the FBI if it could be handled in such a manner so as not to compromise him and also if he could be assured that every effort would be made to apprehend his brother without hurting him.

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JERRY WILLIAM RAY advised that of all of the individuals that his brother JAMES committed crimes with, he was probably closer to "BLACKIE" AUSTIN than any other. JERRY said that he has no information as to any association between AUSTIN and his brother since AUSTIN was released from prison and in fact. did not know AUSTIN's present whereabouts. He said that JAMES was also close with WALTER RIFE but did not think JAMES would contact him because WALTER continually brags about everything he does. He said that for the same reason he would doubt that his brother would contact JACK GAWRON although he felt that GAWRON and his brother were also fairly close. again stated that he did not know whether GAWRON and his brother committed jobs together and expressed the opinion that they did not. JERRY indicated that any information in his possession about the associations of his brother would be mostly speculation because of the lack of contact he has had with his brother outside of prison.

JERRY said that his closest associates at the Sportsman's Country Club were AL WRIGHT, who is married and lives in Mount Prospect, Illinois, and HUEY MALONE, who is single and resides in the same cottage with JERRY.

JERRY advised that he was calling from the pay phone in the cottage and that this is the phone he usually uses for his personal calls.

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Chicago, Illinois

File# Chicago 44-1114

SA RENE J. DUMAINE/jap

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On April 22, 1968, SAS JOSEPH M. BURKE and ROBERT F. PEVAHOUSE observed a 1960 De Soto, white over green, bearing Missouri license plates CC7-363, parked in front of the employee's cottage at the Sportsman's Country Club, Northbrook, Illinois. This car is known to be operated by JERRY WILLIAM RAY.

On April 25, 1968, the Latent Fingerprint Section, Identification Division, FBI Laboratory, advised that the remaining unidentified latent prints in this case are not identical with finger or palm prints of JERRY WILLIAM RAY, FBI Number 862 651 A.

On May 1, 1968, JERRY RAY was advised by SA DUMAINE that information had come to the FBI's attention that a local newspaper reporter had been able to determine JERRY's employment based upon the information that JERRY had furnished to "Life" magazine. JERRY advised that he had no desire to furnish information to any newspaper and if contacted would not give them an interview. JERRY was informed that the FBI was under no circumstances instructing him not to cooperate with the news media and that any decision in that regard would be entirely his own.

On the evening of May 2, 1968, Mrs. MARGUERITE WELCH, Manager, Sportsman's Country Club, telephonically contacted SA DUMAINE, at which time she advised that there were numerous people from the various news media present at the club attempting to locate and interview JERRY RAY, which apparently was based upon the news stories which appeared in the Chicago "Sun-Times" Mrs. WELCH advised that she was going to see that JERRY was placed in a motel that evening and would release to the newspapers that he had quit his employment and present whereabouts unknown.

On the morning of May 3, 1968, JERRY RAY telephonically contacted SA DUMAINE and advised that he was leaving for St. Louis, Missouri, at about 1:15 PM, that date, driving his 1960 Desoto. He indicated that he would probably stay overnight with his brother JOHN and then stay with his father JERRY RAYNES on the farm at Center, Missouri. He expects to stay there three or four days and will call the country club on May 7, 1968, to see if the news media interest has abated. If so, he will return to Chicago and continue his employment in the club.

CG 44-1114 HAW: jap 1.

Re: JERRY WILLIAM RAY, brother

Mr. RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN, Gwner, Sportsman Country Club, Dundee Road, Northbrook, Illinois, advised SA HARRY A. WALKER as follows on April 23, 1968:

JERRY RAY started with the country club on September 16, 1964, as a dishwasher and was actually sent to the club from the Bell Employment Service, Chicago, Illinois. At the time that RAY started his employment, he entered on an application that he was previously employed for the Knodel Bakery Company, St. Louis, Missouri, on the ovens and as a waiter at the Sunset Sanitarium, St. Louis, Missouri. No dates of employment were listed for either of the above two employments. The last employment entered by RAY before he came to the Sportsman Country Club was listed as a dishwasher for Keeshen's (phonetic); however, no address or city was given for this employment. RAY's home address was listed as 712 Shennadough (phonetic), St. Louis, Missouri.

At the time that RAY started his employment as a dishwasher, the maintenance work was done at the club on a contract basis by the Marx Maintenance Service, Des Plaines, At this time, an older couple was doing the maintenance work for the Marx Company and resided at the club. This arrangement was entirely for the convenience of the olub which did not wish to hire maintenance people directly. Eventually, the older couple left and RAY took over the same duties and was employed again by the convenience of the club by the Marx Maintenance Service. Eventually, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN discontinued the Marx Maintenance Service and hired RAY on a direct basis and RAY is presently making approximately \$160 a week with a take-home pay averaging anywhere from \$113 to \$145 a week. RAY is very frugile and his only expense appears to be paying the upkeep of a child by a previous marriage.

Approximately two years ago, RAY married a waitress at the club, a GJIRDIS ANNA D. OLSEN, who was formerly married to a man with the last name of STRIET (phonetic) and after her divorce from STRIET, shortly thereafter married RAY.

CG 44-1114 HAW: jap 2.

CHAMEERLAIN described GJIRDIS OLSEN as a woman still in her twenties, mentally retarded who he believes is presently residing with her parents, possibly a Mr. and Mrs. PAUL A. OLSEN, 1344 Hazel Avenue, Deerfield, Illinois. This address and the name of her parents was given to the club by OLSEN at the time she started her employment as a waitress.

A review of RAY's cancelled checks appears that he does his banking at the Wheeling Trust and Savings Bank, Wheeling, Illinois. All the checks observed were cashed at this bank.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN advised that he has no objection to the FBI using his parking lot to maintain a constant surveillance on RAY. He also stated that he will immediately contact RAY and talk to him concerning the necessity of RAY's complete cooperation with the FBI. The patrol service used by the Sportsman Country Club is the Glenbrook Patrol Service, Glenview, Illinois, a service operated by THOMAS BUCKLIN with telephone number Park 4-3434.

RAY, according to CHAMBERLAIN, had a brother whose first name was unknown to him who, according to RAY, was employed as a bartender approximately one year ago at the Indian Lake Country Club near Ebomingdale, Illinois. The club is owned by the Braninger Organization. This brother was also a bartender supposedly employed by the Green Bakers Country Club which is located a short distance east of the Sportsman Country Club.

As to RAY's divorced wife, GJIRDIS OLSEN, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN was of the impression that RAY had to marry GJIRDIS due to her being pregnant.

RAY has no close friends at the club, associates with no one and seldom leaves the club other than on a Tuesday which is his regular day off.

CG 44-1114 HAW:jap 1.

Mrs. MARGUERITE WEICH, who resides at 287 Crestwood Village, Northfield, Illinois, home phone HI 6-6087, who is in charge of personnel at the Sportsman Country Club located on Dundee Road, Wheeling, Illinois, advised SA HARRY A. WALKER as follows on April 24, 1968:

She has been acquainted with JERRY RAY, the maintenance man at the Sportsman Country Club, since approximately September, 1964, when he started employment as a dishwasher at the country club coming to the club from the Bell Employment Service, Chicago, Illinois. RAY left shortly after his employment started; however, returned within one or two months and continued his employment as a dishwasher. He eventually became night maintenance man at the club and has always in this capacity performed his work in a capable manner and was honest in every respect; however, she is of the opinion that RAY has a low mental capacity.

RAY at no time has ever visited her home at the above address and she has had no contact with RAY since he left the Sportsman Country Club on April 23, 1968, which is his day off, until the present time. RAY on his day off which falls on a Tuesday usually takes a bus to Chicago, visits a theater, sometimes staying in Chicago and returning the next day either for lunch or dinner.

RAY has spoken of a brother who she believes is from the St. Louis, Missouri area; however, he never provided any additional information concerning this brother other than the fact that he was a bartender. RAY also had a child during his marriage to GJIRDIS RAY, nee OLSEN, a former waitress at the country club; however, GJIRDIS was pregnant by a former husband whose last name she remembers as STRIET (phonetic) and the baby was born shortly after RAY's marriage to GJIRDIS RAY, nee OLSEN. To the best of her recollection, GJIRDIS RAY no longer has this baby turning it over to a welfare agency for adoption. RAY also has an ex-wife, possibly in Nashville, Tennessee, and had a son and a daughter by this marriage who should be in the vicinity of from eight to ten years old. Approximately three years ago at Christmas during his employ-

CG 44-1114 HAW: jap 2.

ment at the club, RAY flew to Tennessee to visit these two children; however, she knows nothing further concerning these children or their mother or where the family is presently residing in Tennessee.

RAY has no close friends at the club; however, in the past has filled in for other employees of the club in addition to his own duties when the employees wanted time off and needed someone to work in their place. He at no time spoke of other members of his family other than to say that he had a brother that was a bartender in the St. Louis area and she had no idea that RAY was incarcerated in the past. Her records revealed that RAY worked steadily during the night at the Sportsman Country Club from Wednesday evening, April 3, 1968, through Monday, April 8, 1968, without having any time off.

She is of the opinion that RAY is not cooperating with the FBI in every respect, does not feel that some of the questions asked of him are important enough for him to give any thought in answering; however, it could be that due to his low mental condition that he is not capable of answering the questions asked of him. However, she is going to talk to RAY telling him that she "thinks" that this is an extremely important part of his life to cooperate with the FBI in every respect.

CG 44-1114 HAW:jap 1.

Mrs. MARGUERITE WELCH, immediate supervisor of JERRY RAY at the Sportsman Country Club, Dundee Road, Northbrook, Illinois, and Mr. RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN, owner of the club, were contacted by SA HARRY A. WALKER on the evening of April 24, 1968, and given the background of JERRY RAY's visit to "Life Magazine," Chicago, Illinois. Both people who expressed surprise of RAY's contact with "Life" were advised that "Life" did not learn the identity of JERRY RAY from the FBI.

The above people also advised that before JERRY RAY left Sportsman Country Club voluntarily on April 24, 1968, for the Chicago Office of the FBI, they talked to him attempting to impress upon RAY the necessity of RAY fully cooperating with the FBI at all times in this investigation.

Both of the above people advised that one or the other will know if JERRY RAY does not report for work and if he does not, they will immediately contact the Chicago Office of the FBI.

Date April 6, 1968

Records of the Manufacturers Bank and Trust Company, 1731 South Broadway, St. Louis, Missouri, reflect there is a current checking account in the name of ALBERT or CAROL PEPPER. The balance as of April 29, 1968, was \$186.09.

This account was opened April 3, 1967, with a deposit of \$209.08.

Prior to August 21, 1967, the balance was two figures and low three figures with no deposit larger than the opening deposit and the largest withdrawal being \$164.75. On August 21, 1967, there was a deposit in the amount of \$4628.78 and on August 23, 1967, a check was written in the amount of \$500.00. On September 5, 1967, there was a deposit of \$837.94 and on September 6, 1967, a check was written in the amount of \$3656.98. On September 12, 1967, there was a deposit of \$756.00 and on September 14, 1967, a check was written in the amount of \$1900.00. On October 9, 1967, there was a deposit of \$1056.71.

Since October 9, 1967, no deposit was made larger than a deposit of \$460.35 made November 6, 1967. Since January 22, 1968, no check was written on this account larger than the \$195.00 check written January 22, 1968.

With respect to the largest deposits as reflected below in a check of the savings account of ALBERT and CAROL PEPPER, the deposit on August 21, 1967, to the checking account in the amount of \$4628.78 coincides with a withdrawal in their savings account of \$4500.00. Deposit tickets for the checking account for August 21, 1967, reflect that the \$4628.78 deposit was made up of \$4500.00 transferred from a savings account, a check in the amount of \$105.37 and a check in the amount of \$23.41.

With respect to the deposit of \$837.94 on September 5, 1967, this deposit consisted of \$513.29 in cash, \$200.00 in cash, and a check in the amount of \$124.60.

With respect to the deposit of \$756.00 on September 12, 1967, this consisted of a check in that amount.

Regarding the deposit of October 9, 1967, in the amount of \$1056.71, this consisted of a cash deposit of \$1000.00 and a check in the amount of \$56.71.

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SA EARL E. BROWN
SA ALBERT J. RUSHING

EEB: pdp

Date dictated \_\_\_

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The other deposit of size noted above, November 6, 1967, in the amount of \$460.35, is supported by deposit tickets reflecting \$100.00 in cash and checks in the amount of \$125.00, \$87.07, \$93.95, \$6.67, \$43.40, and \$4.26.

Since January 1, 1968, the only checks written on this checking account were six in January, one in February, and two in March. Checks drawn on the account in April 1968, (six in all) consisted of the following:

April 12, 1968, in the amount of \$2.50 payable to R. J. DEVEREUX;

April 16, 1968, \$5.46 payable to Sealtest;

April 16, 1968, \$3.00 payable to Cardinal Glennon Hospital;

April 14, 1968, \$6.50 (this check could not be located to determine payee);

April 14, 1968, \$13.88 to Katz Drugs and

March 29, 1968, \$105.20 to Manufacturers Bank.

An official of Manufacturers Bank stated that the \$105.20 check dated March 29, 1968, payable to Manufacturers Bank is for a payment on the PEPPER residence they are purchasing.

One of the large withdrawals from this checking account listed above was a \$500.00 check on August 23, 1967. This was the date of posting and the check was actually drawn on August 18, 1967. It was payable to Mercantile Trust Company and contained a stamp indicating it had been processed by the Real Estate Department.

With respect to the check in the amount of \$1900.00 noted above, which was posted on September 14, 1967, this check was dated September 9, 1967, and payable to JERRY RAYNS and contains a station "purchase of 42 acres". It was endorsed

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JERRY RAYNS followed by an endorsement which appears to be HAROLD WALKER, Trustee. This check was deposited at the Center State Bank and is the only check found wherein the body of the check was apparently not written by CAROL PEPPER, although she signed all checks mentioned herein.

ALBERT or CAROL PEPPER also maintain at the Manufacturers Bank a savings account number 5907. Bank records reflect that this account was opened September 7, The PEPPERS gave an address of 712A Shenandoah, St. Louis, Missouri, and the only other address reflected in the savings account is 2025 Bellevue, Maplewood, Missouri. At the time the account was opened ALBERT PEPPER, Social Security Number 496-38-5413, stated he was born May 29, 1941, at Chicago, Illinois, and is employed by Ace Service. CAROL PEPPER stated she was born January 30, 1941, in Missouri. It was noted that an inquiry had been made concerning this account by Missouri Liquor Control on November 27, 1967. The account was opened with a deposit of \$2570.15. The The account was opened with a deposit of \$2570.15. largest deposits thereafter were \$1900.00 on April 3, 1967, \* and \$344.00 on February 6. 1967. Numerous other deposits were made in smaller amounts. Withdrawals were as follows: 

November 10, 1965	\$200.00
June 27, 1966	\$100.00
July 11, 1966	\$ 70.00
	\$500.00
	\$500.00
October 24, 1966	\$175.00
August 21, 1967	\$4500.00
September 12, 1967	\$756.00

The balance as of April 30, 1968, was \$2175.43.

Records of the Manufacturers Bank also reflect that ALBERT and CAROL PEPPER have a real estate loan, number M-1625, on the property at 2025 Bellevue, Maplewood, Missouri, in the amount of \$6500.00. It is payable in monthly installments of \$75.00 which payment includes escrow fee; taxes, insurance, and interest. A number of payments in addition to the regular payments have been made and the balance due on the principal

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as of April 1, 1968, is \$6080.77. This property is recorded in Book 1052, Page 167, Daily number 132, St. Louis County Court House. It is a first deed of trust. Seller to the PEPPERS was Mercantile Trust Company, Real Estate Department. Closing on this property was September 6, 1967, with a payment in the amount of \$3656.98.

The application for this loan was dated August 14, 1967, and signed by ALBERT PEPPER. The application reflects that this is a five room house, the total selling price being \$10,500. At the time of the application ALBERT PEPPER resided at 712A Shenandoan and was employed by Ace Construction Company New Market Hardware at \$100.00 per week plus overtime. His wife was employed by "Arch. Dietries" (Project Headstart) at \$50.00 a week. On the application no liabilities were listed and assets were a \$5000.00 life insurance policy on the life of ALBERT PEPPER with his wife beneficiary; cash in a savings account of \$7256.43; a 1963 Plymouth valued at \$800.00; and furniture valued at \$800.00 or total assets of \$8856.43.

Two checking accounts were located in the name of JOHN RAY both of which were closed as of April 30, 1968.

The first account was opened November 3, 1966, with a deposit of \$339.12. At the time the account was opened JOHN RAY listed his address as 1812 Lafayette. This was changed to 712A Shenandoah and there was also a notation of an address at 1822 North 21st Street.

Three deposits were made after the account was opened ranging in amount from \$48.00 to \$68.18.

Eleven checks were drawn on this account ranging in amount from \$5.88 to \$152.00. Reference shown at the time the account was opened was JERRY RAYNS. This account was closed on July 18, 1967.

JOHN RAY had a second checking account opened August 30, 1967, with a deposit of \$1300.00. He gave his address as 1807 South 11th Street. There was the initial deposit only. Fifteen checks were drawn on this account ranging from

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\$5.04 to \$550.00. The \$550.00 check was posted on February 2, 1968. The next largest check drawn on the account was posted January 26, 1968, in the amount of \$126.85. At the time the account was opened RAY stated he was unemployed. There was no activity in the account from February 9, 1968, until it was closed April 8, 1968, with a check in the amount of \$5.04.

The Manufacturers Bank also contains a closed checking account in the name of JERRY RAYNS, 1434 Menard Street, which was opened May 11, 1964, and closed May 29, 1967. At the time the account was opened JERRY RAYNS indicated he was self-employed at a second hand store. From January 5, 1966, until January 16, 1967, 10 deposits were made ranging in amounts from \$46.40 to \$500.00. The largest balance was on October 17, 1966, amounting to \$1076.28. The largest check drawn on the account was \$500.00 on November 25, 1966. After January 16, 1967, there was only one transaction, check number 344, which closed the account.

Records of the Manufacturers Bank also reflect a closed savings account in the name of JERRY RAYNS or CAROL PEPPER (daughter) savings account number 88556. This account was opened September 7, 1965, with a deposit of \$300.00. At that time JERRY RAYNS listed his address as 1819 Park Avenue. He stated he was born November 24, 1899, in California and is retired. No address was listed for CAROL PEPPER, who was said to be a housewife born January 30, 1941, in Missouri. On October 6, 1965, there was a deposit of \$100.00 and on August 30, 1966, a deposit of \$200.00. This account was closed on September 5, 1967, with a withdrawal of \$513.29.

In the event these records are needed, a subpoena duces tecum should be directed to Mr. HARLEY E. SCHWERING, Senior Vice President, Manufacturers Bank and Trust Company, 1731 South Broadway, St. Louis, Missouri.

per productions

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Mrs. ALBERT f. (CAROL) PEPPER, age 27, of 2025 Bellevue, advised interviewing Agents that she had been married to ALBERT S. PEPPER for approximately six years. She stated she had not seen JAMES EARL RAY since some time prior to her marriage and that her husband had never met her brother JAMES EARL RAY.

With reference to her brothers JOHN "JACK" RAY and JERRY RAY she stated she had not seen either of these individuals since they were visiting in St. Louis around Christmas, 1967. She advised JERRY RAY resides in the vicinity of Chicago, Illinois, and it is her understanding that JACK RAY is residing there also.

When questioned concerning her father she stated that her father, JERRY RAY, age about 59 years, is presently residing on a farm he owns which is located in the vicinity of Hannibal, Missouri. She denied knowing the exact location of this farm stating she had never visited it. However, she had visited in the general area near Hannibal some months ago at the time her father was looking for a farm to purchase in that area. According to Mrs. PEPPER she is normally in contact with her father approximately once a week at which time he calls her by telephone, usually on Saturday morning. She denied having ever made a telephone call to her father, JERRY RAY, stating that she did not know his telephone number. When questioned specifically in this respect she stated she had not misplaced his . number but had never been in possession of his telephone number. She advised that her father was retired, and that his only source of income was what he received from Social Security.

With respect to other members of the family Mrs. PEPPER furnished the following information:

SUSIE RAY, age 20, was raised by some unknown well-todo family residing in the vicinity of Quincy, Illinois. Within the past several months SUSIE was married to some uknown band leader who works out of the vicinity of the Quincy, Illinois, area.

4/19/68 Maplewood, Misscuri

SA HARRY C. JUNG .

SA CLETIS B. BIDEWELL

CBB:bam

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SL 44-775

A sister, MELBA RAY, age 30 and single, resides somewhere in Quincy, Illinois, and has on occasion been confined in a hospital due to a mentally retarded condition. She volunteered the information that the last time she heard from MELBA was at Christmas last year at which time she was in jail in Quincy, Illinois.

According to Mrs. PEPPER another brother, FRANKLIN "BUZZY" RAY was killed in an automobile accident which occurred approximately four years ago on a bridge west of Quincy, Illinois. She stated when she last saw JAMES EARL RAY he was with this brother "BUZZY" in St. Louis approximately two or three years prior to the death of "BUZZY" RAY.

With respect to her mother LUCILLE RYAN, Mrs. PEPPER advised that she had died in the City Hospital at St. Louis approximately seven years ago of complications resulting from sclerosis of the liver and heart trouble.

Mrs. PEPPER emphatically denied having any knowledge or information whatever concerning the whereabouts of her brother, JAMES EARL RAY. She was specifically advised of the provisions of the harboring statute during the course of the interview.

Dote May 2, 1968

ALBERT B. PEPPER was interviewed at his place of employment, the New Market Hardware, 4064 Laclede. PEPPER stated he had never seen subject RAY inasmuch as RAY was serving time in the Missouri State Penitentiary at the time he married CAROL RAY, subject's sister. He denied having any information whatsoever concerning the present whereabouts of subject or having been contacted either directly or indirectly by subject since his escape from the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Missouri.

With respect to subject's brother, JERRY RAY, presently residing in Chicago, Illinois, he stated he had not seen JERRY in a couple of months. When questioned concerning the subject's brother, JACK RAY, he stated he had not seen him in approximately one month. He further stated he did not mix with his wife's relatives and her contact with them was her own business.

When questioned specifically concerning any communication from the Missouri State Penitentiary addressed to the Albert J. Pepper Stationery Company, 712a Shenandoah, St. Louis, Missouri, PEPPER stated he and his family formerly resided at that address but he was not aware of any mail addressed to such a stationery company. In discussing this matter, he admitted that his wife might have received such a communication but denied having any information concerning this. He mentioned the possibility that if such a letter had been sent it very well could have been stolen from the mailbox and never received as they have had in the past checks stolen from the mailbox.

PEPPER was asked if he would discuss this matter with his wife CAROL and endeavor to determine whether or not she had ever received any mail or any money mailed to her addressed to the Albert J. Pepper Stationery Company, 712a Shenandoah, and he agreed to do so. During the entire course of the interview, PEPPER appeared friendly, but obviously volunteered no information whatsoever.

It was pointed out to PEPPER that this matter would undoubtedly be discussed with him again at some future date and he was apparently agreeable to this suggestion.

On .	5/2/68	at St. Louis, Missour	:1 File # SL: 44-775	
	SA CLETIS H	B. BIDEWELL/mjb		3667
by_	SA ROBERT S		Date dictated5/2/68	
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# PEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

May 14, 1968

Date\_\_\_

Mrs. ALBERT B. (CAROL ANN) PEPPER, 2025 Bellevue, stated her new unpublished telephone number is 645-9152. She was interviewed on May 10, 1968, by SAS HOWARD C. KENNEDY and ALBERT J. RUSHING at which time she furnished the following information:

Nrs. PEPPER is the sister of subject, JAMES EARL RAY, but is 13 years younger than subject and in all of her life has had very little contact or association with the subject having seen him only aproximately three or four times in her life. These three or four times when she has seen him all occurred in the City of St. Louis after Mrs. PEPPER came to St. Louis when she was 16 years old to reside with her father in St. Louis and all of the occasions when she saw the subject were brief encounters such as when she saw him on the street. She believes the last time she saw the subject was probably in 1959 or earlier when she encountered him on the street in South St. Louis at which time she was in the company of their brother, FRANK (BUZZY) RAY, who is now deceased. Her first recollection of seeing him was following his discharge from military service.

Hrs. PEPPER was born January 30, 1941, at Ewing. Missouri. She went to school at Quincy, Illinois, where .... she resided with her mother, LUCILLE RYAN. Mrs. PEPPER's birth certificate showed her name as RAYNES which she understands is an incorrect spelling of the name of her father. whose name is RAYNS and who now resides near Center, Missouri, to which location he recently moved from St. Louis, Mrs. PEPPER prior to marriage, used the name CAROL RYAN, the same surname used by her mother, LUCILLE RYAN. Mrs. PEPPER is unable to account for the variations in the surnames and she is aware that various ones of her brothers and sister have used the surname RAY. So far as she knows they all had the same father although she expressed uncertainty in that regard and she assumes that the variations of the name are simply because her brothers and sisters decided to use the name RAY, a variation of the name RAYNS.

When Mrs. PEPPER was 16 years of age, she left her nother's residence in Quincy and came to St. Louis where she lived with her father at 1727 South 11th Street. She did

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On	5/10/6	38 of .	8	t. Louis,	Missouri	File # SL 44-775	
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bv	SA	ALBERT	J.	RUSHING	AJR/leh	Date dictated5/10/68	

SL 44-775

not attend school after she moved to St. Louis but had various jobs including a period of employment at Kresge's, a dime store, located on Delmar Boulevard, University City, Missouri, no longer in existence. She is not now employed. Her last employment having been by the Catholic Archdiocese in St. Louis as a teacher in the Head Start Program which was conducted at St. Joseph's School on South 12th Street in St. Louis. The later employment was for a period of about one year during the latter part of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. PEPPER at 712a Shenandoah, St. Louis, from which address they moved to their present address in the Maplewood in about October, 1967.

Sometime after Mrs. PEPPER came to St. Louis at the age of 16 years to reside with her father, hermother also came to St. Louis and resided with Mrs. PEPPER's maternal grand—nother, MARY MAHER, at 1913 Hickory, St. Louis. Mrs. PEPPER however, did not at any time actually reside in St. Louis with her mother, although she occasionally spent brief periods of time with her acher at the mother's address. After the death of Mrs. PEPPER's mother in early 1961, Mrs. PEPPER did reside for a period of a few months with her grandmother, Mrs. MAHER, in St. Louis, until Mrs. PEPPER was married in St. Louis to ALBERT B. PEPPER in December, 1961.

Mrs. PEPPER and her husband have two children, ALBERT, age 6, and JIMMY, age 4.

After subject, JAMES EARL RAY, was arrested and convicted on the charge for which he was sent to the Missouri State Penitentiary, Mrs. PEPPER has not ever seen him again on any occasion. For a time after he went to the penitentiary she did write letters to him on behalf of her grandmother, Mrs. MAHER and used the latters name in the letters and she con-. tinued this practice after the death of the grandmother in 1963, continuing to use the name of Mrs. MARY NAHER, who was an approved correspondent of subject's in the penitentiary. Mrs. PEPPER estimates that after the death of her grandmother she probably wrote no more than three or four letters to the subject at the penitentiary. She is unable to recall the last such letter she wrote to him but the last time may have been as late as the early part of 1967. She occasionally received a letter from subject while he was in the penitentiary and believes she received no more than two or three letters from him. Mrs. PEPPER did not ever visit subject at

SL 44-775

the penitentiary or attempt to do so and insofar as she knows her husband did not ever visit him at the penitentiary. She advised she has understood from her husband that the latter has never seen the subject in his life.

either direct or indirect with the subject since his escape in 1967 from the Missouri State Penitentiary. She has no knowledge of any person who has had information regarding the subject's whereabouts and stated she could furnish no such information regarding his whereabouts. She, herself, first learned that he had escaped from the penitentiary when she heard it on the radio and she knew nothing about any plans for the escape. She stated she has had no indication that anyone in her family or otherwise has been in any way in contact with the subject or had information regarding his whereabouts since his escape.

Inquiry was made of Mrs. PEPPER regarding whether she recalled anything about the receipt of a money order in approximately January, 1967, which was reportedly in the amount of \$15.00 and was sent by an inmate at the Missouri State Penitentiary to the ALBERT PEPPER Stationery Company, 7122 Shenandoah, St. Louis.

In response to direct questions concerning this matter, she advised that she may have received a money order on one occasion but to the best of her recollection, it was for \$2.00 or \$3.00 and it may have been in payment for magazines which her brother had requested she mail to him. It was her recollection that if she received a money order it was received earlier than January, 1967. She said she never at any time mailed magazines to him and doesnot recall what disposition she may have made of any money order after it was received. Later in the interview she said the money order may have been for as much as \$15.00 but she does not recall. She also acknowledged that she might have cashed such a money order but she cannot specifically remember having done so. In this connection, she said her memory is very vague.

In response to soliciting by interviewing agents, Mrs. PEPPER stated that she would be entirely willing to notify the St. Louis Office of the FBI if she should at any time in

### SL 44-775

the future receive any information which might have bearing on locating the subject. She also stated that she would be entirely willing to be interviewed further in the event there should be any additional matters on which an interview with her would be desired.

Mrs. PEPPER said that her first knowledge of the subject's involvement in this matter was when she heard the news announcement on the radio and she said she has never had any information regarding the possible involvement other than that which has appeared in the news media. She said she had never known of anything in her brother's attitude or associations which would suggest any motive for his involvement in the killing of a Negro leader such as MARTIN LUTHER KING.

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Mrs. ALBERT B. (CAROL) PEPPER was recontacted at her residence, 2025 Bellevue, Maplewood, Missouri. She again specifically denied that she has had any contact with her brother, JAMES RAY, since his escape from the Missouri State Penitentiary in April, 1967, or that she has had any knowledge whatever of his whereabouts since that time other than what she has derived from the news media. Although Mrs. PEPPER expressed her willingness and intention to notify the FBI if she should at any time be contacted by him or if she should receive any information regarding him she stated that she would certainly not expect that he would contact her and she noted in that regard that RAY would not be aware of her current address or her new un-published telephone number. She further pointed out that other than their brother, JERRY RAY, who is in the Chicago area, she believes all of the family have moved since RAY's escape from the penitentiary and that JERRY RAY would, therefore, be the only one whose address would be known to JAMES RAY.

With regard to the Grapevine Tavern, Mrs. PEPPER commented that the tavern has larely been making expenses since it was opened about the first of the current year and, therefore, it may not continue in operation very long.

On	5-1	14-68	at	Maplewood,	Missouri	File #	SL ·	44-775
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FD-202 (Rev. 1-25-60)

### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date5-21-68	_

Mrs. ALBERT (CAROL) PEPPER, 2025 Bellevue, Maplewood, Missouri, was interviewed at her residence, at which time she furnished the following information:

Mrs. PEPPER has received no information regarding her brother, JAMES EARL RAY (whome she refers to as JIM), since the last previous interview with her by the FBI.

Within the past several days, police officers from the St. Louis Police Department came to see Mrs. PEPPER indicating to her that they had received some inquiry from a newspaper, possibly "The Los Angeles Times" according to Mrs. PEPPER's recollection of what they said; this inquiry having to do with the finances of the RAY family. The police officers apparently came to see Mrs. PEPPER just to find out some general information about her, and they suggested to her that if people wanted to talk to her about her finances, she might want to obtain a lawyer. A representative of "The St. Louis Post Dispatch" newspaper also came to see Mrs. PEPPER within the preceding few days, but she refused to talk to him. Mrs. PEPPER has heard from an acquaintance that there was an article a few days ago in "The St. Louis Post Dispatch" which seemed to be a rehash of the erroneous information which appeared in a "Life Magazine" article concerning the RAY family, but Mrs. PEPPER herself did not read this newspaper article.

Mrs. PEPPER and her family went to see her father at Center, Missouri, over the preceding weekend, May 18-19, 1968. She has been customarily going to see him there during weekends and usually takes him groceries. She is the one in the family who maintains contact with the father and looks after his needs. The farm which the father bought about six months ago is believed to consist of about forty acres of which a little is probably tillable, and she thinks her father will grow corn on this part of the farm, but the remainder is suitable only for livestock and grazing. She thinks that he paid some amount in the neighborhood of \$2,600 for this farm. Mrs. PEPPER is uncertain in her recollection, but believes it ( may be correct that she gave him a check drawn on her account in the amount of \$1,900 at the time he was purchasing this farm and which was applied to the purchase. If so, this money when can't

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On	5-20-68 of Maplewood	d, Missouri	File # SL 4	4-775	
	SA HARRY C. JUNG		•	•	*
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SL 44-775

would have been his money. Mrs. PEPPEE sometimes keeps his money in her checking account or savings account, and she thinks this may have occurred in this instance. On the other hand, she may have given him such a check as a loan, but she is uncertain in her recollection. Sometime before her father purchased the farm, he sold the property in St. Louis which he formerly owned at 1819 Park, this property consisting of a two-story residential building. Mrs. PEPPER believes he received something like \$2,800 from the sale of this property. She believes that the \$1,900 which she may have returned to him in the form of her check represented part of the proceeds of the sale of that property which he gave her to keep for him in her account. In any event Mrs. PEPPEE is certain that she did not herself pay for any part of the purchase of the farm by her father, and if she gave him the check for \$1,900, this was a return of his money or a loan.

While Mrs. PRPFER's father resided in St. Louis before the purchase of the farm at Center, Missouri, he had various jobs, such as, service station attendant, and he also at one time operated a second-hand store where he sold junk. This business was also located on Park Avenue, but was somewhere east of Twelfth Street, a considerable distance from 1819 Park. Her father did not own the property where he conducted this second-hand business.

Until Hr. and Hrs. PETPAR moved to their present residence in the fall of 1957, Mrs. PRPPER was always employed ever since their marriage in December of 1961. During that period of time, they have practiced thrift and economy and have always endeavored to save something from their income. They opened a savings account several years ago at the Bohemian Savings and Loan Association on South Eighteenth Street in St. Louis in the same area where they resided. few years ago when the Bohemian Savings and Loan Association was moved to a remote section of the city, they transferred their savings account to the Manufacturers Bank and Trust Company, where they have continued to have a joint savings : account. ALBERT PEPPER has been exployed for more than three years by the Ace Construction and Engineering Company, which is affilicated with the New Harket Eardware Store. His earnings in this employment is \$3 per hour, and in some weeks he works overtime on Saturdays. Mrs. PEPPER's last employment was with

the "Head Start" School Program, and she was employed there by the Catholic Archdiocese being paid at the rate of \$60 per week. She had this employment for about a year until Mr. and Mrs. PEPPER moved in the fall of 1967 to their present address. Her last employment before that was in cleaning work at an office building at 1015 Locust in St. Louis. Because she and her husband have always endeavored to be economical and saving in the handling of their family finances, they were able to accumulate funds in their savings account. When they contracted in the fall of 1967 to purchase the house where they now live for a purchase price of \$10,500, they withdrew the necessary money for the downpayment from their savings account.

Mrs. PEPPER has no idea and no knowledge as to whether her father may ever have given Mrs. PEPPER's brother, JOHN LARRY RAY, any funds to hold for her father.

Mrs. PEPPER has no information regarding a trip to California made by her brother, JOHN LARRY RAY, in the summer of 1967 and never knew or heard that he made such a trip.

One of the places in St. Louis where Mrs. PEPPER lived with her father prior to her marriage was 1727 South Eleventh Street. She believes her brother BUZZY lived with them there part of the time, but she is certain that her brother JIM never lived with them there. Mrs. PEPPER never had any knowledge of her brother JIM having used the name O'CONNOR, and she never knew of any bank accounts he may have had at any bank at any time. In fact, Mrs. PEPPER had so little contact or knowledge of her brother JIM that she can now recall having seen him only on possibly a couple of occasions when she was small and shortly after he was discharged from military service, and she recalls seeing him on one occasion on the street in South St. Louis at some later time after she moved to St. Louis with her father. Although Mrs. PEPPER was known as CAROL RYAN as of 1959, she has no knowledge or recollection of having received any checks from her brother JIM or from any person under the name JAMES CARL O'CONNOR, either in 1959 or any other time. She can think of no reason why she might ever have received any such checks. Mrs. PEPPER is certain that she has never had any financial dealings of any type with her brother JIM in her life.

SL 44-775

With regard to the matter of a money order directed from an inmate at the Missouri State Penitentiary to the Albert Pepper Stationery Company, 712 Shenandoah, St. Louis, Mrs. PEPPER has still been unable to remember anything further regarding such a matter since she was previously interviewed regarding this matter. She still does vaguely remember that someone told her one time while he was in the penitentiary that he wanted magazines sent to him, but she cannot remember having sent magazines to him and cannot recall that she was ever reimbursed for doing so. She is certain, however, that there was never any Albert Pepper Stationery Company at 712 Shenandoah.

Mrs. PEPPER has no recollection that she has ever known of a person named Y. P. WEBBE or V. P. WEBBE, and this and name is not in any way familiar or significant to her.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

HEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 5, 1968

Mrs. ALBERT (CAROL) PEPPER, 2025 Bellevue, Maplewood, Missouri, advised that she had received no additional information whatever bearing on the possible location of her brother, JAMES EARL RAY, since she was last interviewed.

Inquiry was made of Mrs. PEPPER as to whether, in the event she should receive some pertinent information regarding her brother, she would furnish such information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Mrs. PEPPER then stated that she would have no expectations whatever that her brother would communicate with her in any way, pointing out that he did not know her current address or her current unpublished telephone number. She added that she felt that he did not believe that he could expect any help from her and she said that, as a matter of fact, she would not be at all interested or willing to help him as she did not want herself and particularly her children to be in any way involved with him. She said that if she should hear from RAY and be convinced of his innocence she might find it difficult to furnish such information to the FBI. It was pointed out to Mrs. PEPPER that in the event RAY should be innocent or there should be any. extenuating circumstances the entire matter would in any event be most readily resolved through locating RAY at the earliest possible time. Mrs. PEPPER expressed understanding and agreement with this idea.

Inquiry was made of Mrs. PEPPER as to her whereabouts and activities during the period between April and July, 1967. She said she was living at that period of time with her husband and two children at 712-a Shenandcah, St. Louis. She recalled that beginning in about the summer of 1966 and ending in about July or August, 1967, she was employed as a teacher's aide or assistant teacher in the "Head Start Program" at St. Joseph's School located at Twelfth and Russell Streets, St. Louis. In this employment she worked regularly during that period on Monday through Friday, each week, during the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 or 4:30 p.m. daily. This work involved the teaching of children three to five years of age. She was employed in this work by the Catholic Archdiocese on

	ο-	6/5/68	St. Lou	is, Missouri	File # SL:	44-775
	On	SA ALBERT J.		AJE:jfb		6/5/68
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Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, under Sister ANN CLARICE, Supervisor of the 'Head Start Program' for this Archdiocese. She was paid for her work by check from the Archdiocese, although she understood that at least some of the funds for the "Head Start Program" were furnished the Archdiocese by the Human Development Corporation. Mrs. PEPPER recalled that she missed only one day from work during the entire period of her employment and that day was due to the illness of her youngest child.

Mrs. PEPPER said her first knowledge of the escape of her brother, JAMES EARL RAY, from the Missouri State Penitentiary was when she heard or read news reports regarding the escape but she is unable to recall the approximate time she heard such reports. However, since reported identification of RAY as the alleged assassin of MARTIN LUTHER KING, Mrs. PEPPER has heard or read reports to the effect that his escape from the penitentiary was not officially reported or given publicity for perhaps several weeks after the escape occurred. Mrs. PEPPER, therefore, assumed that she herself would not have learned of the escape from news reports until perhaps several weeks after the escape.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-80)

### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

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Date June 14, 1968

Mrs. ALBERT (CARGL ANN) PEPPER, residing 2025 Bellevue, Maplewood, Missouri, telephone 645-9152, who was contacted at her residence, disclosed the following information:

She has been truthful in previous contacts by FBI Agents with her that she does not recall having any contact at all except by personal correspondence with her oldest brother, JAMES EARL RAY, since about eight or nine years ago, prior to the time he escaped from the Missouri State Penitentiary (MSP), Jefferson City, Missouri. Her only contact with JAMES EARL RAY while he was incarcerated there was via mail. She admitted having written to him under the name of her grandmother who died after RAY was confined to the penitentiary.

She emphasized that she has never at anytime nor does she now know where her brother spent the time between about April 23, 1967, when he escaped from the MSP and July 1967, when his whereabouts have been established through investigation. She did not see or hear from him at all during that period of time, and insofar as is known to her, none of her brothers or sisters have seen him since he escaped from the MSP.

She was very much surprised when she learned that JAMES EARL RAY had been arrested in London, England. She first learned of these circumstances after being called by telephone by a woman friend, name not disclosed, on Saturday, June 8, 1968, the day of his arrest. This friend informed her of the news and she then heard the same news on television. Although she has saved most of the local papers for each day since that time, she has not read from more than one or two of them about her brother. The news is, of course, upsetting and she has formed an opinion that in many instances information is grossly exaggerated and misrepresented. She is somewhat bitter towards the local press, advising that CHRIS CONDON, a St. Louis news commentator, telephoned her, probably on Monday, June 10, 1968, requesting an interview with her. declined and on the following day, Tuesday, June 11, 1968, in the late afternoon she observed CHRIS CONDON and several other men with him, both in front of the house and in a vestibule at her They appeared to be attempting to gain entrance but she declined to answer the door. She observed that they took pictures of the house and then on the 6:60 p.m. television news broadcast, Channel 5, she observed pictures of her house. The pictures disclosed the house number of 2025, and the news announcement indicated the house was located on Bellevue Street in Maplewood.

On 6/13/68 of Maplewood, Missouri	File # SL 44-775
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by SA (A) HOYARD C. KENNEDY : pih	Date dictated

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44-775

On the previous evening, CHRIS CONDON reported photographs and news concerning the Grape Vine Tavern owned by her and operated by her brother, JOHN LARRY RAY, at St. Louis. She believes this news coverage is very unfair to herself and to her brother, JOHN.

At one point she commented that it is rather discouraging to know that she and many other people are paying through taxes the expenses for a representative of the United States Government to travel to London, England, in behalf of the Government for prosecution of her brother when she personally does not have money enough to afford to go there also. She said it might be possible if she had money to "help in his defense" in referring to her brother, JAMES EARL RAY, but she did not comment further. She emphasized she has absolutely no information pertaining to his activities within the past several years.

She became sad and tearful in recalling incidents of her childhood, mentioning that a Catholic children's home, not otherwise identified, was wrong in taking from her mother her three youngest children, namely MAX, SUSIR and BUZZY.

MAX, if living, is now about fifteen years old. According to the recent news, MAX was adopted but she has no other information concerning him. She knows that her mother never signed papers or gave any approval for an adoption of MAX, who she heard many years ago was retarded or a maental case. She would very much like to know the whereabouts of MAX. She has not seen her sister, SUSIE, who is married and who lives in the Chicago, Illinois, area, since BUZZY's funeral. Her mother, of course, was an alcoholic.

Her husband, ALBERT PEPPER, has indicated to her he believes they should obtain a gun of some kind "for protection" in view of recent publicity. She is afraid that Negroes may attempt to harm them. She personally directed JOHN RAY to close the tavern for a few days. JOHN RAY, she believes is at home. She talked to him by telephone when he called her from the tavern where he had stopped for a few minutes on June 12, 1968. She does not know when the tavern will reopen.

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RE.

CAROL PEPPER

## AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI:

On May 17, 1968, Mr. HENRY A. GRIEDIECK, Owner and Operator of a proprietorship known as F.L.k. Investments with offices at 3638 Olive Street, St. Louis, was contacted at his place of business by SAA HOWARD C. KENNEDY. Mr. GRIESEDIECK furnished the following information:

On or about May 1, 1968, he received a \$320 check from CAROL PEPPER residing 2025 Bellevue, St. Louis, Missouri. Mrs. PEPPER is the operator of a tavern known as "Jack's Place," 1982 Arsenal Street, St. Louis. He recalled that this check was drawn on an account at Manufacturers Bank and Trust Company, St. Louis, Missouri, but he had no further description of the check received by him. The check was forwarded in response to a statement of F.L.R. Investments forwarded to Mrs. PEPPER under date of March 27, 1968, and it was in payment for a tavern bond costing \$20 and a Missouri State Liquor License costing \$300. F.L.R. Investments serves as an agent, obtaining liquor licenses and supplying bonds, for numerous taverns and cocktail lounges in the St. Louis area.

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-50)

## -EDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date June 14, 1968

Mrs. ALBERT PEPPER (CAROL ANN), residing 2025 Bellevue, Maplewood, Missouri, telephone 645-9152, telephonically furnished the following information at 2:30 p.m.

On inquiry as to whether her brother, JOHN LARRY RAY, is in fact intending to travel to London, England, in behalf of JAMES EARL RAY, his brother, she commented that her brother JOHN is definitely not going to leave St. Louis to travel to England or anywhere else. She said he does not have funds with which to travel and although she personally "has a few dollars" she does not intend to give any of it to JOHN. She said she might consider doing so if either of them could be of any assistance to JAMES EARL RAY, but she is confident that "there is no help for him". She said that if they can in anyway help him, they will have to do so after he is returned to this country.

She said that JOHN RAY does not have a telephone where he may be reached except at the Grape Vine Tavern. He visited her home on the afternoon of June 13, 1968, and he usually telephones her once each day. He has not yet called her today and she expects to hear from him this afternoon. At the request of SA(A) HCWARD C. KENNEDY she said she will inform JCHN RAY to telephonically contact SA PATRICK W. BRADLEY at this office.

On 6/14/68 of St. Louis, Missouri File # SL 44-775

by SA (A) HOWARD C. KENNEDY: pjh Date dictated 6/14/68

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<u>1</u> SL: 44-775 HRD:wma

#### CAROL PEPPER -EMPLOYMENT

Sister ANN CLARICE, Supervisor, "Head Start Program," for the Catholic Archdiocese, 4445 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri, advised SA JOSEPH A. DUBYAK, June 7, 1968, her records disclosed CAROL PEPPER of 712A Shenandoah, St. Louis, Missouri, was employed as a teachers aide under that program and under her supervision at St. Joseph's School, 12th and Russell, St. Louis, Missouri, from 1966 until she voluntarily terminated such employment on August 18, 1967, due to the fact that she was moving to St. Louis County.

During this period she worked from 8:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M. each week day, except for one five-hour absence on one day in February, 1967.

Her services were satisfactory.

1 SL 44-775 CSD/ra1

## Re: CAROL PEPPER - CREDIT REFERENCE

The following investigation was conducted by SA CHARLES S. DUKE on May 22, 1968, at St. Louis, Missouri:

Mr. DON HUELSING, Credit Manager, Beiderman's Furniture Store, 6759 Chippewa Street, St. Louis, Missouri, advised that an account, now closed, was established on June 4, 1966, for the amount of \$103 in the name of AL and CAROL PEPPER, residing at 712A Shenandoah, St. Louis, with an indicated previous address of 1324 Lami, St. Louis.

ALBERT's employment was listed as New Market Hardware on Laclede Avenue, St. Louis.

The record of Mr. and Mrs. PEPPER indicated a savings account at the Manufacturers Bank and a personal reference as JERRY RAYNS, 1819 Park Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

HUELSING advised that the record contained no derogatory information.

1 SL 44-775 CSD/ral

## Re: CAROL PEPPER - CHARACTER REFERENCE

The following investigation was conducted by SA CHARLES S. DUKE at St. Louis, Missouri, on May 22, 1968:

ALENA SUTTON, 7129 Leona Street, St. Louis, Missouri, was contacted at her residence, whereupon she advised that she knew CAROL PEPPER, also known as Mrs. ALBERT PEPPER, for just a couple of years and that their association was not a social relationship but rather a teacher-parent relationship. She said that she was an instructor at the St. Joseph Church on Twelfth and Russell Streets, St. Louis, and enrolled in the project "Headstart" government program, and the program required at least one parent of one of the children attending the program to be present. She said CAROL was the parent present at this program.

SUTTON advised that she did not know where CAROL was presently residing with her husband ALBERT and two sons, ALBERT, JR., and JAMES, ages 6 and 4 respectively.

SUTTON stated that she did not know any of CAKOLS brothers or sisters and did not know if she even had any.

She stated that she last saw CAROL sometime in August of last year, and the only thing she could remember about any type of conversation about her family was something to the effect that her father was going to buy or did buy a farm up around Hannibal, Missouri, and that he probably would let her children go to the farm. She said that it was probably in Hannibal, but she was not sure.

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#### HEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIO.

Date	June	5,	1968	
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Mrs. ALBERT (CAROL) PEPPER, 2025 Bellevue, Maplewood, Missouri, advised that she had received no additional information whatever bearing on the possible location of her brother, JAMES EARL RAY, since she was last interviewed.

Inquiry was made of Mrs. PEPPER as to whether, in the event she should receive some pertinent information regarding her brother, she would furnish such information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Mrs. PEPPER then stated that she would have no expectations whatever that her brother would communicate with her in any way, pointing out that he did not know her current address or her current unpublished telephone number. She added that she felt that he did not believe that he could expect any help from her and she said that, as a matter of fact, she would not be at all interested or willing to help him as she did not want herself and particularly her children to be in any way involved with She said that if she should hear from RAY and be convinced of his innocence she might find it difficult to furnish such information to the FBI. It was pointed out to Mrs. PEPPER that in the event RAY should be innocent or there should be any extenuating circumstances the entire matter would in any event be most readily resolved through locating RAY at the earliest possible time. Mrs. PEPPER expressed understanding and agreement with this idea.

Inquiry was made of Mrs. PEPPER as to her whereabouts and activities during the period between April and July, 1967. She said she was living at that period of time with her husband and two children at 712-a Shenandoah, St. Louis. She recalled that beginning in about the summer of 1966 and ending in about July or August, 1967, she was employed as a teacher's aide or assistant teacher in the "Head Start Program" at St. Joseph's School located at Twelfth and Russell Streets, St. Louis. In this employment she worked regularly during that period on Monday through Friday, each week, during the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 or 4:30 p.m. daily. This work involved the teaching of children three to five years of age. She was employed in this work by the Catholic Archdiocese on

On	6/5/68 St. Lou	is, Missouri	File # SL:	44-775	
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by .	SAA HOWARD C. KENNEDY	· .	Date dictated _		
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SL:

Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, under Sister ANN CLARICE, Supervisor of the 'Head Start Program' for this Archdiocese. She was paid for her work by check from the Archdiocese, although she understood that at least some of the funds for the "Head Start Program" were furnished the Archdiocese by the Human Development Corporation. Mrs. PEPPER recalled that she missed only one day from work during the entire period of her employment and that day was due to the illness of her youngest child.

Mrs. PEPPER said her first knowledge of the escape of her brother, JAMES EARL RAY, from the Missouri State Penitentiary was when she heard or read news reports regarding the escape but she is unable to recall the approximate time she heard such reports. However, since reported identification of RAY as the alleged assassin of MARTIN LUTHER KING, Mrs. PEPPER has heard or read reports to the effect that his escape from the penitentiary was not officially reported or given publicity for perhaps several weeks after the escape occurred. Mrs. PEPPER, therefore, assumed that she herself would not have learned of the escape from news reports until perhaps several weeks after the escape.

also fold FBI in.

one interview.

That John called

her once a day

SL: 44-775

CAROL PEPPER - SISTER

(and husband ALBERT PEPPER)

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CG 44-1114 WMO:jap

Re: JERRY'S EMPLOYMENT AT NORTH SHORE COUNTRY CLUB

The following investigation was conducted by SAs WILLIAM M. O'BRIEN, LAURENCE SCHENCK, JR. and PHILIP R. TRACY, JR. at Glenview, Illinois, on May 3, 1968:

Mr. KARL HALLERBERG, Manager of the North Shore Country Club in Glenview, Illinois, telephone number 729-1200, advised that a check of their files was negative for JAMES EARL RAY but that these files contained the following information regarding JERRY WILLIAM RAY:

JERRY RAY was employed as a locker room man from May 15, 1962, until about February, 1964, when he left without giving any notice. RAY was engaged by Mr. VICTOR CHIGAS, who was general manager at the time and who would know JERRY RAY well. VICTOR CHIGAS is presently an investment broker for Walston and Company, Incorporated, Ill West Jackson, Chicago, Illinois, office telephone number 427-7101, home address 1326 Prairie Lawn, Glenview, Illinois, home telephone number 729-3826.

RAY listed the following information on an application form for employment, dated June 28, 1962:

Position Social Security Number Residence Address

Marital Status
Place of Birth
Date of Birth
Age
American Citizen
Nationality
Religion
Height
Weight
Color Eyes

Locker room assistant 329-30-0132
North Shore Country Club Glenview, Illinois Married Quincy, Illinois July 16, 1935
26
Yes
Irish-French Catholic 5'9"
155 pounds
Brown

- 52 -

CG 44-1114 WMO: jap

Color Hair
Dependents
Insurance Carried
Physical Defects
Work Time Lost Due
To Illness
Have You Ever Been
Bonded
Education

Any Other Schooling Military Service References

Previous Employment

Person To Notify In Case of Illness Brown
Four, wife-children
None
None

None

No
Grade School, Quincy, Illinois,
Graduated 1952;
Sheridan, Illinois, High
School, did not graduate
No
No
Mr. ALBER PEPPER - Mechanic
174 Lafayette

Mr. FRED HAINES - Furniture Mover 1818 South 12th St. Louis

Rolling Green Country Club Arlington Heights, Houseman, \$50 per week, laid off, worked for Mr. CHIGAS

Mr. FRANK RAY 2342 Park Avenue St. Louis

St. Louis

Also contained in RAY's records is a memorandum dated February 15, 1964, with the notation, "Jerry Ray, 1713 Lafayette, St. Louis, Mo., ret. to work." Also written on the memorandum was the address 2342 Park Avenue, St. Louis.

Also contained in RAY's records was the following letter dated February 13, 1964:

CG 44-1114 WMO:jap 3.

"Dear Mr. Chigas:

"I hope this letter finds you in much better shape then my last one did,

"I had a unfortunate accident while working at Medinah Country Club, I got run into by a car and was unconious for Five days plus for six weeks had to stay in bed.

"I didn't just write to you to tell you the troubles Ive had, the main reason is to see if you have any openings, if not or you can't hire me for reasons we both know of ther thanks for taking time to read this letter. Tell everybody hello for me and take care of yourself.

"As Ever
"Jerry Ray
"1602 Mississippi
"St. Louis, Mo."

Also contained in RAY's records is a memorandum, undated, with the following written thereon:

Mr. Jerry Ray
L.D. OPR. 30
Morristown, Tenn.
586-8351
Mrs. Carol Ray calling
Sickness in family
Call back after 4 o'clock
our time

Also contained in RAY's records was a letter dated February 17, 1964, from V. CHIGAS to JERRY RAY, 1602 Mississippi, St. Louis, Missouri, as follows:

"Dear Jerry:

"We have been trying to locate you, and this short note is to say we will hire you again.

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CG 44-1114 WMO:jap

"Please let us know when you expect to be available for work.

"Yours very truly,"

Also contained in RAY's records was the following note:

"Mrs. C. Pepper, 1334 Lume St., St. Louis, Mo. Carol Satain, 605 Hilltop Dr., Morristown, Tenn.

Jerry Ray, P.O. Box 269, Glenview, Ill. was in this morning 6-3-64."

Mr. HALLERBERG advised that this note was probably written by GOERGE SIMCOX who was the steward at this country club at the time. SIMCOX is presently employed as a general manager for FRANCIS SHAW at the Arlington Racetrack, Western Concessions. SIMCOX had probably known JERRY RAY when they worked for this country club.

Also contained in RAY's records was the following letter which was postmarked at St. Louis, Missouri, on June 15, 1964, to the North Shore Country Club, Glenview, Illinois, from JERRY RAY, 1324 Lomi (illegible), St. Louis, Missouri:

"Thursday

"Dear Sir

"Enclosed you'll find my name and address to send my tax statements to

Jerry W. Ray 712 A Shenadaugh St. Louis, Mo." CG 44-1114 WMO: Jap -5...

Also contained in RAY's records was the following note dated February 10, 1965:

"Dear sir

"please send my income tax statements as your earliest convenience

"truly yours Jerry Ray 712A Shenodaugh St. Louis, Mo."

Mr. HALLERBERG was exhibited photographs of JAMES EARL RAY and a photograph of JERRY RAY and he advised that he was not familiar with any persons who might resemble these photographs. He stated that he would not know JERRY RAY, since he only started as manager for this country club on December 1, 1967. He stated that HERB HINZE, Locker Room Manager at this country club, would probably know JERRY RAY, since he was employed here at that time.

On May 3, 1968, Mr. HERB HINZE, home address 910 Revere Road, Glenview, Illinois, telephone number 724-4724, advised that he is the locker room manager at the North Shore Country Club in Glenview, Illinois. He stated that JERRY RAY was employed as a clean-up man in the locker room for abut one or two years on an intermittent basis. A photograph of JERRY RAY was exhibited to HINZE and he stated thatthis was the same JERRY RAY who was employed here. Photographs of JAMES EARL RAY were exhibited to HINZE and he stated that he had not seen this individual before. He stated, however, that he recalls that JERRY RAY had taken his brother, name unknown, to see Mr. CHICAS in order to obtain employment. He stated thathe does not remember when this occurred and thathe had never observed JERRY RAY's brother and could provide no further information regarding RAY's background. He described JERRY RAY as a quiet, harmless sort of guy, who was not too bright. He stated that the question of RAY's racist attitudes never came up, and that he could never believe that JERRY RAY would ever be involved in shooting anyone. He stated thathe never associated with RAY outside of the country club and would not be aware of his personal activities. HINZE stated that the country club provided room and board for RAY during his employment:

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Memphis (44-1987)

Date: April 25, 1968

FBI FILE No. 44-38861

Lab. No. D-561276 JK

Re: MURKIN

CR

Specimens received 4/22/68

K191 Six handwriting sample forms bearing known handwriting and hand printing of JERRY WILLIAM RAY

ALSO SUBMITTED: Major case prints of JERRY WILLIAM RAY

Result of examination:

Differences were noted between the "Harvey Lowmyer" signature on Q72 when compared with the known handwriting of JERNY WILLIAM RAY, K191. Because of the limited questioned writing involved and the lack of comparable letters and letter combinations in the known material, a definite opinion was not reached.

It was concluded that the other questioned writings attributed to Eric S. Galt were not prepared by JERRY WILLIAM RAY. K191.

Specimen K191 and the ALSO SUBMITTED material are retained.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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JERRY RAY advised telephonically at 9:25 a.m. on May 7, 1968, that he had arrived in St. Louis on the evening of May 3, 1968, and that he had, after conferring briefly with his brother JOHN RAY, gone to the MacArthur Hotel in St. Louis where he had registered using the surname of RYAN.

He spent the following day with his brother, JOHN, and stayed at the St. Regis Hotel in St. Louis that night under the name of RYAN.

He spent his waking hours on Sunday, May 5, 1968, with his brother, JOHN, at his residence and the Grape Vine Tavern and that evening both he and his brother, JOHN, traveled in JERRY's automobile to the residence of their father, JERRY RAYNES, Center, Missouri, where they spent the night and returned to St. Louis on the morning of May 6, 1968.

He spent his waking hours on May 6, 1968, with his brother, JOHN, and stayed at JOHN's apartment that night.

He stated he contemplated contacting his Chicago employer telephonically later on the morning of May 7, 1968, to determine if reporters had left his employment and whether or not it might safe for him to return. He indicated he would contact Special Agent HAROLD R. DOBSON later in this regard.

He stated that, if the press was still active at his employment, he would either spend a few days with his father in Center, Missouri, or go to the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, area. He is using the surname RYAN and had experienced no difficulty with reporters since leaving Chicago.

He had contacted his sister, CAROL PEPPER, telephonically but had not seen her personally up to that time. He was aware that she had visited her father in Center on Sunday, May 5, 1968, but stated she had left prior to the arrival of himself and his brother, JOHN, which he estimated was approximately S:00 or 9:00 p.m., after dark.

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	Distribution of Dimeriols	> <del></del> -
On	5/7/68 st. Louis, Missouri File # SL: 44-775	
•	SA HAROLD R. DOESON :jfb 5/8/68	
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SL:

44-775

He indicated his intention of personally contacting his sister, CAROL PEPPER, on the afternoon of May 7, 1968.

He was convinced from his conversations with his father, his brother - JOHN RAY and his telephonic contact with his sister, CAROL PEPPER, that none of them had any information as to the whereabouts of the subject.

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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JERRY RAY telephonically advised Special Agent HAROLD R. DOBSON he had just called his Chicago employer and had learned no reporters had been seen in the vicinity of his employment on the previous day. This employer had indicated that he was welcome to return if he so desired.

He expressed the belief it would be desirable to remain in the St. Louis area for one additional day and that if a check with his employer showed his employment area free of reporters on May 8, 1968, he contemplated returning to Chicago on that date.

It was intention to stay with his brother, JOHN, that night.

He stated that at the time of making contact with Special Agent DOBSON he was en route to his sister's, CAROL PEPPER, residence to spend the afternoon with her and that he would later advise Special Agent DOBSON of the results of his conversations with her.

He stated he had never lived at Lancaster, Missouri, and had never used that city as a mailing address.

5/7/68 St. Louis, Missouri

SA HAROLD R. DOBSON

:jfb

3711

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-80)

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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1	。一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,这一个时间,这一个时间 第一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们	
_		

JERRY RAY telephonically contacted Special Agent HAROLD R. DOBSON at 6:30 p.m. on May 7, 1968, following a visit with his sister, CAROL PEPPER.

He stated she had indicated she had nothing specifically against the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) which prevented her cooperation but that she and her husband were both angry with law enforcement generally because members of the St. Louis, Missouri, Police Department had disclosed the PEPPER relationship to subject to her husband's employer who had proceeded to advise other employees with the result that her husband had been regarded with suspicion by them, particularly by Negro fellow employees.

He had assured her that the FBI had not disclosed any information concerning the relatives and that the FBI had assured him that it was interested in preventing harassment of relatives by the press. He pointed out that his own harassment by the press had not been caused by the FBI and he attributed the relative lack of press harassment experience by Missouri relatives to the FBI policy of secrecy.

She told him she and her husband had even talked seriously of selling their home and leaving the area.

She also expressed her beliefs to him that subject was not guilty of the KING assassination.

He stated that he would stay with his brother, JOHN, the night of May 7, 1968, and would recontact his Chicago employer telephonically on the morning of May 8, 1968. He stated that in the event the area surrounding his employment was free from reporters at that time it was his intention to leave St. Louis for Chicago at approximately noon on May 8, 1968. He stated he would telephonically contact Special Agent DOBSON prior to his departure.

On	5/7/68 at	St. Louis, Missouri File # SL: 44-775	
•	SA HAROLD R.	DOBSON :jfb 5/8/68	3712
ЬУ		Date dictated	

#### DERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATI



JERRY RAY telephonically contacted Special Agent SPURGEON J. PETERSON at 1:45 PM on May 8, 1968. He stated he had decided not to return to Chicago until approximately 2:00 PM on May 9, 1968. He indicated he would be required to go to work at the club where he is employed by 9:00 PM on that date. He stated further that he would be living at a new address in Chicago as the club had obtained new living quarters for him. He was not aware of the address at that time but would determine same on his arrival in Chicago.

He stated he contemplated spending the afternoon and part of the evening at the residence of his sister, CAROL PEPPER, and that he planned on having his evening meal there.

He stated he would call Special Agent HAROLD R. DOBSON following his visit with the PEPPERS and that he would contact Special Agent DOBSON between 10:00 AM and 1:00 PM prior to his departure on May 9, 1968.

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by SA SPUR	GEON J.	PETERSON/mj	b .	Date	dictated	5/8/68	

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

EDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date May 15, 1968

JERRY RAY telephonically contacted Special Agent SPURGEON J. PETERSON at 1:40 p.m. on May 9, 1968. He stated he was leaving for Chicago in approximately fifteen minutes. He indicated his intention to return to his former employment at the Country Club but stated that he would not know until he arrives there where he will live, as telephonic inquiry with his inquiry with his employer indicated the employer has obtained a residence for him as a protection against the press.

He stated that he would contact the Chicago Division on the following day.

He advised further that in his visits to and from conversations with his father, JERRY RAYNES, his brother, JOHN RAY, and his sister, CAROL PEPPER, he had received no information that any of them had been in contact with subject following subject's escape or had any knowledge or information concerning subject's present whereabouts.

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On _	5/9/68	St. Louis,	Missouri File # SL:	44-775
	SA SPURGEON			5/9/68
bу			Date dictated	
mb.e.				

5/13/68

JERRY WILLIAM RAY was shown the new photograph of his brother, JAMES EARL RAY, in a business suit taken sometime in January or February, 1968. After viewing the photograph, JERRY stated that the photograph is a good likeness of his brother except that he remembers him being thinner in the face. In fact, this particular photograph depicts JAMES fuller in the face than JERRY has ever seen him.

JERRY advised that his father, JERRY RAYNES, Center, Missouri, left his mother in 1951 to live with RUBY CARPENTER. RUBY has a son, JEROME, who is presently in prison, Jefferson, City, Missouri, and is acquainted with the subject. JERRY also knows JEROME since he was in the reformatory at St. Charles, Illinois, with him. JERRY classified JEROME as being "off mentally" and a person who very seldom talks to anyone. JERRY believes that JEROME may have been in the hospital for the criminally insane at Fulton, Missouri, when the subject escaped from prison. JEROME is presently doing time for the murder of a Negro. JERRY also related that when his father left, JERRY was in the Boys' Reformatory at Sheridan, Illinois.

JERRY said that he does not know NEAL EDGAR AEBY. JAMES DAVID DAILEY, nor is he acquainted with the Half Way Restaurant at 1549 South Jefferson, St. Louis, Missouri. He said that he never heard his brother mention DAILEY nor does he have any information that DAILEY had ever hidden. his brother from the law. JERRY also advised that he never heard of an organization named the "Coolies" nor did he ever hear his brother mention that organization. JERRY said that when he was in prison, he was involved in a fist fight with (First Name Unknown) MENARD, who worked with him in the shoe shop. He said that he could not recall this individual's first name and that there would be no record of the fight at the prison since it was not reported nor were they observed fighting. He said that on one of the occasions when he visited with his brother in prison, he told him about it and JAMES was joking with him because JAMES

On 5/12/68 at Wheeling, Illinoisa File# Chicago 44-1114-/

SA RENE J. EDUMAINE &

SA ROBERT P. PEVAHOUSE/RJD: jap

Data distant

5/13/68

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said that he was close friends with the MENARD brothers who were then in Jefferson City, Missouri, prison with JAMES.

JERRY said he visited his brother about three or four times while he was in prison in Jefferson City, Missouri, the last time being around 1964. JAMES came to Menard prison to visit JERRY on one occasion. JERRY again stated that the last time he saw his brother JAMES outside of prison was in 1951 in Quincy, Illinois, and JERRY was fifteen years old at that time. The father was still living with his mother then.

He said that he believes that WALTER TERRY RIFE and JAMES went to Leavenworth together but that LONNIE RIFE never did time with JAMES. He said that if he had given the impression that LONNIE did do time with JAMES in the previous interviews, this was in error. JERRY again stated that he himself has done time in Menard, Illinois, with both RIFE brothers.

He stated that he has no idea as to the present whereabouts of "BLACKIE" AUSTIN and doubts if his brother has maintained contact with AUSTIN nor would be in contact with him since his escape. He said that of all of the persons that he knows of, JAMES was the friendliest and closest with AUSTIN. JERRY pointed out, however, that his knowledge of this is limited since JERRY was in prison when both AUSTIN and his brother were on the street. He does know that "BLACKIE" liked his brother and has always talked about him.

In clarification, JERRY advised that his brother
JOHN first came to Chicago sometime around July, 1960, and
he, JERRY, came to this area around September, 1960. JOHN
first worked at Murphy's Steak House, He also worked at
the White Pines Country Club and JOHN's last employment in
the Chicago area was the Indian Hills Country Club, Bloomingdale,
Illinois. JERRY advised that he was employed with his
brothers JOHN and FRANK at the Rolling Green Country Club
beginning in September, 1960 and JERRY stayed there for
about sixteen months and JOHN for eight or nine months.
He was uncertain to be length of time that his brother
FRANK worked there believed he had left a good length

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of time prior to his death in September, 1963.

JERRY advised that sometime during June or July, 1967, when he was living at 2897 Techny Road, Northbrook, Illinois, JOHN drove here in a 1961 Plymouth which he had bought from the father, JERRY RAYNES. At this time, JERRY owned a 1962 air-conditioned Rambler. JOHN was having trouble with the transmission in the Plymouth and they switched cars. He does recall that JOHN transferred some clothes and other items from the Plymouth to the Rambler. Also, that JOHN left some old shirts and pants and some other papers in the garage at Techny Road and JERRY hid these items above the rafters in the garage. He said that JOHN stayed a couple of days and was in either an apartment or a hotel in Chicago and did not reside at JERRY's residence while here. JOHN left with the Rambler and both cars are presently at his father's farm in Center, Missouri. said that his wife did not meet JOHN on this occasion but. did meet him at Christmas time, 1967, when JERRY and his wife went to St. Louis where they had dinner at CAROL PEPPER's house and JOHN was present. JERRY advised that JOHN did not know how to find his residence in Northbrook, Illinois, and that he, JERRY, met him in the town of Northbrook and then JOHN followed him to the residence. JERRY also advised that his brother JAMES did not ever know that JERRY resided at this address in Northbrook.

In previous interviews, JERRY advised that he borrowed somewhere between \$40 and \$50 from his brother JAMES while JAMES was in prison. He reiterated that statement in this interview at which time the financial transactions from his brother's account at the Inmates Bank, Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Missouri, were discussed with JERRY. It was pointed out to him that this list shows that his brother had sent him \$266.25. JERRY advised that this must be an error since the only amount he recognized was \$55.25 which was sent to him on June 22, 1964. He stated that at this time, he, JERRY, was in St. Louis, Missouri, and needed more y to return to Chicago to obtain employment. He wrote to his brother requesting this loan and was in the process of paying JAMES back when

CG 44-1114

JAMES escaped. JERRY suggested that the money listed to 🕆 him was instead paid to his brother's attorney, name unknown, in Jefferson City, Missouri. JERRY advised that he himself did not receive money from his brother to be sent to the attorney or anyone else. JERRY advised that this attorney had been hired by his brother to handle his appeal and that he believed the attorney did visit with JAMES while JAMES was in prison. JERRY said that his brother never mentioned anything concerning Benzedrine inhalers or any type of "bennies" or dope. JAMES never mentioned being involved in any illegal drug selling while in prison nor did he ever mention that he was involved in any type of racket with a guard. He also never mentioned any guard that he was particularly friendly with and in fact, made no comment whatsoever concerning the prison officials that JERRY can remember.

JERRY also advised that his brother never mentioned reading any of the James Bond novels and in fact, JERRY did not believe his brother was much of a "reader." The only location that he can recall his brother making a comment as to how much he liked it was Tijuana, Mexico, and he believes his brother was there sometime in 1951. The brother made no mention to him at anytime as to the identity of any persons with whom he was acquainted in Mexico.

JERRY advised that when he left Chicago on this latter occasion, he stayed with his brother JOHN for two nights, with his father one night, with his sister CAROL one night, at the St. Regis Hotel one night and at the Mac Arthur Hotel one night. In conversations with his brother JOHN and sister CAROL, they both stated that they believe, from newspaper stories, that the subject is the victim of a frame-up or being used as the "fall guy." He also stated that CAROL is concerned over the newspaper articles speculating that the subject is dead and she has that opinion. He said that JOHN told him that some people came to the tavern at the time of the KING funeral requesting him to close down for that day which he did not do.

JOHN also said that if he himself receives any publicity, he will close down the tavern and leave because he feels that people will throw firebombs in his place. JERRY related that one of the newspaper reporters located and interviewed a woman named RUBY who works for his brother since JOHN had used that woman's address about three or four years ago. RUBY told the newspaper people that she did not know the whereabouts of JOHN. JERRY also said that in conversations with JOHN, JOHN told him that the subject would be "crazy" to give himself up because even if he is not guilty of the KING murder, he still would have eighteen years to do in the penitentiary at Jefferson City. JERRY explained this by stating that his brother has thirteen years left on his previous sentence and that he would get at least an extra five years for the escape.

JERRY again speculated that if his brother was KING's murderer, he would have had to have been paid because he could not see how his brother would have obtained enough money to purchase the 1966 Mustang, take the trips he was supposed to have taken and to pay \$150 for the telescope used in the murder. He said that there was just too much money coming in and in response to a direct question, he said that he did not think his brother would have been able to steal this much money because he would have had "slipped up and been caught." He explained that in his opinion, his brother was not an accomplished thief and that most of his previous scores were "small time."

JERRY advised that he is presently residing in Apartment 14, 314 Wisconsin Avenue, Lake Forest, Illinois, which rooming house was recommended to the Sportsman's Country Club by WAYNE CLANDENEN (phonetic). JERRY noted that his ex-wife DJERDIS also used to reside at this rooming house. He said that he is not listed as a tenant and that the rent of \$60 per month is being paid by the country club. He advised that there is no phone at the building with the nearest one four blocks away. He said that he plans to continue his employment at the Sportsman's Country Club and will contact SA RENE J. DUMAINE on a daily basis.

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He advised that his ex-wife presently works at a restaurant near the expressway and is living in a motel in Wheeling, Illinois. He went on to say that yesterday there was a knock on the door of his apartment and when he opened it, his ex-wife was there. She said that she had found him by inquiring of the rooming house manager, the room numbers of the last two tenants and then came to talk with him. He said that they talked of personal matters with nothing of interest in this case. JERRY advised that he may have to move from this address since his ex-wife might inadvertently give out his whereabouts. He said that he was not concerned with the problem of people making threats against his safety because of what his brother did but that he was most concerned of the people who would attempt to harm him without making threats. In explanation, he made the comment, "Like that guy who shot King, he did not make any threats."

JERRY advised that he will continue to cooperate with the Bureau in furnishing information.

## JERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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JERRY RAY was interviewed outside the Grapevine Tavern, Illinois and Arsenal Avenue, at which time he stated he had arrived in St. Louis the previous day and spent the night with his sister, CAROL PEPPER. He indicated that during the previous week he was in Chicago, Illinois, where he had been hiding in a Chicago hotel, which he had left un-named, in an effort to avoid reporters and newscastors. He indicated that while in St. Louis he will either stay with his sister, CAROL PEPPER, or at the St. Regis Hotel under the name of JERRY W. RYAN. He exhibited to the interviewing agent a recently obtained Illinois driver's license under that name. RAY stated that he intended to visit his father at Center, Missouri, tomorrow and then intended to return to St. Louis on Thursday, June 20, 1968. He then plans to leave for Memphis, Tennessee, on Friday, June 21, 1968, where he intends to obtain employment until after the trial of his brother, JAMES EARL RAY.

RAY stated that he has not heard from his brother in London, however, did make the comment that he still does not believe that his brother killed MARTIN LUTHUR KING and that he was paid to establish the ERIC STARVO GALT identity.

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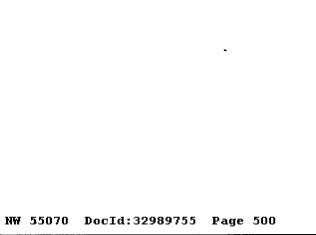
GROUP III

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GROUP

III



File No.

## UNI' D STATES DEPARTMENT OF J FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 24, 1968

JAMES BARL RAY, aka

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This document contains neither recommend dians for conducions of the ETA IF is if a recreate of that I said for all to your agency; it call its recipits are not to be distribution outline your egency.

Information set forth below covers the established activities of captioned individual who. as BRIC ETARVO GALT, visited Mexico during October and November, 1967.

## MEXICAN GOVERNMENT RECORDS

On April 11, 1968, at Atlanta, Georgia, a 1966 white Mustang bearing Llabama license 1-38993, was recovered. This car had vehicle identification number 6T07C190647, and on the car was Mexican tourist sticker bearing Folio number H294436, showing that the car had crossed the border at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas.

Investigation at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, on April 12, 1968, showed that this automobile crossed the border on Cctober 7, 1967. Documents for the automobile were issued to ERIC S. GALT, who had tourist card number 7475449 and listed his address as 2608 Highland, Birmingham, Alabama (C)

At Mexico, D.F., Mexico

44-1987-Suc-L-120 On April 24, 1968, a confidential source abroad advised that contact with an official of the Inspection Service of Mexican Immigration in Mexico City disclosed that this agency had searched records for all departures



## JAMES EARL RAY, aka

by land from Mexico during the second half of November, 1967. This search included all exit points from the Pacific to the Gulf of Mexico, and no record was located of the departure of GALT bearing tourist card mentioned above. (C)

On July 18, 1968, the source advised that the same official was contacted on that date and reported that efforts to locate the Mexican tourist card, which should have been surrendered by GALT upon his departure from Mexico, had been unsuccessful. The official stated that his office had directly contacted every exit point along the border between Mexico and the United States, in an attempt to locate this card, with negative results. He stated, therefore, that GALT probably left Mexico without surrendering his tourist card, which is a fairly common occurrence because of the volume of traffic at all of the border crossing points.

On July 18, 1968, this same source advised that contact had been maintained on a regular basis, since \*pril 12, 1968, with headquarters of the Mexican Federal Automobile Registration Bureau at Mexico, D.F., the agency where all documents issued to vehicles of tourists are eventually received and filed. Officials of this agency have advised that, despite extensive review of their records, the tourist importation permit for the 1966 Mustang which was issued to GALT at the border on October 7, 1967, had not been returned to that agency from any border crossing point. It was the conclusion of these officials, therefore, that GALT left Mexico in the Mustang without surrendering this document.

#### HOTEL RECORDS

## At Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco (C)

A second confidential source abroad advised on April 14, 1968, that on that same date EDUARDO MARROQUI, owner, Hotel Rio, Morelos 86, advised that ERIC 5. GALT was a guest in that hotel from October 19, 1967, through November 5, 1967. MARROQUI stated that,



according to his recollection, GALT was alone, and MARROQUI, did not recall anything concerning GALT's car or possible friendships with other guests.

On April 15, 1968, ROBERTO WONG, clerk, Hotel Rio, furnished the registration card for URIC E. GALT, giving his address as 2608 Highland Avenue, Birmingham, Alabama. He occupied Room 212 at the rate of 60 pesos (\$4.80 U.S.) per day. The card shows his arrival on October 19, 1367, and that he checked out on November 6, 1967. It also bears the signature "ERIC S. GALT."

The Document Section of the TBI Laboratory examined two photostatic copies of the registration card of the Hotel Rio in the name of ERIC S. GALT and (c) concluded that the questioned writings on the registration card were prepared by the writer of other specimens (c) received in this matter which have been attributed to ERIC S. GALT ().

ROBERTO WONG also advised on April 15, 1968, that there were no long-distance telephone calls charged to GALT's room.

On April 17, 1968, WONG stated that he remembered GALT as a "loner" at the hotel. He said GALT was never seen around the hotel during the day and did not stay around the hotel in the evening. He did come in to eat. He was always alone, with the exception of one occasion on which LUIS GARCIA, a bartender from another hotel, came to the Hotel Rio one morning trying to find GALT since he, GARCIA, stated he had left some important papers in GALT's car. (C)

On May 9, 1968, a photograph of JAMES EARL RAY taken in California in early 1968 was shown to MONG. He identified this photograph as the same person who had lived in the Hotel Rio as ERIC S. GALT.

The source advised that M/RIA DE GUADALUPE DIAZ, Calle Galeano 127, was interviewed on April 25, 1968, and stated that she was formerly employed as a maid at the Hotel Rio. She recognized photographs of RAY as an individual who had been a hotel guest some

## JAMES EERL RAY, alsa

months ago and recalled that he had a white sports car. The said he was friendly but never asked her for a date. The said she did not recall ever seeing anyone visiting the Subject and could not recall the type of luggage he was using. The said she never observed any weapons in his room, but did recall that there were several nights when he apparently had not slept in his bed. The said she mentioned this to the hotel owner, but that there are no records kept concerning incidents of this nature and she was unable to recall the dates when GALT did not spend the night in his room.

The same source advised that the records of the Hotel "Tropicana" were reviewed on April 15, 1968, and showed that ERIC GALT, with an address of 2608 Highland Avenue, Birmingham, Alabama, registered there on November 7, 1967, and departed on November 13, 1967. He occupied Room number 417 and paid 90 pesos (\$7.20 U.S.) per day. 'Accountant CARLOS MANZO, made these records available for review and stated that there were no long-distance telephone charges appearing on this account.

On May 10, 1968, CECAR MENDIOLA, clerk, Hotel "Tropicana," advised the source that, according to the hotel accounting department, GALT probably checked out between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. on November 13, 1967.

The Document Section of the FBI Laboratory examined two photostatic copies of the registration card of the Hotel "Tropicana" in the name of ERIC GALT. It was reported that although handwriting characteristics noted indicate the common authorship of the questioned "Galt" signature on this item and the other signatures in this name, a definite conclusion was not reached, partly because of the indistinctness of the photocopies and partly because of the presence of some variations.

On April 23, 1968, FELICITAE ZAVALA, Supervisor, Telefonos de Mexico, Central Exchange, advised the source that all toll tickets for long-distance calls made by anyone from the Central Exchange in Puerto Vallarta during the period from October 15, 1967, through November 20, 1967, had been forwarded to the company's offices at Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico, and were kept on file there.





# At Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico

On May 17, 1968, a third confidential source abroad advised that a review had been made of over twelve thousand toll tickets on file at the Telefonos de Mexico offices in Mazatlan. These toll tickets represented long-distance telephone calls made from the Central Exchange in Puerto Vallarta during the period in which GALT is known to have resided there. The source stated that no record was located of any calls in the name of GALT.

#### BANK RECORDS

# At Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco (C)

On April 19, 1968, the second source caused the records of the Banco Industrial de Jalisco, E.A. to be reviewed and no account was located for ERIC E. GALT, JOHN WILLARD or HARVEY LOUMNER. Employees of this bank were unable to recognize a photograph of the Subject.

On April 19, 1968, the same source was advised by PACCUAL MORAH GOMZALEZ, Manager, Banco de Comercio de Guadalajara, S.C., that no record could be located in the files of that bank for any transactions by ERIC S. GALT, JOHN WILLARD or HARVEY LOWMYER. Employees of this bank were unable to recognize a photograph of the Eubject. (C)

On April 25, 1968, MARCO ANTONIO ROMO, Assistant Manager, Banco de Comercio de Guadalajara, S.A., advised the source that no record is kept in that bank of travelers checks issued or cashed there. He said that he had personally reviewed the files of all Americans opening accounts in the bank for the past year without encountering the name of any individual who might be identical with GALT.

# At Mexico, D.F., Mexico

On June 28, 1968, an official of the Special Investigations Department of the Bank of Mexico advised the first source that there is only one bank in Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, with safety deposit boxes, and this is the Banco Industrial de Jalisco, C.A. This official determined that no safety deposit boxes had been rented at that bank in the second half of October or the first fifteen days of November in 1967. He also determined that the bank has no safety deposit boxes rented to anyone but Mexican citizens.

### ASSOCIATES AND GIRLFRIENDS

# At Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, Mexico

On April 15, 1968, LUIE GARCIA, bartender, Hotel Oceano, advised that he knew ERIC GALT when the latter was staying in Puerto Vallarta. He said that GALT came to the Oceano Hotel bar several times. He said GALT told him he had served nine years in the U. S. Army, but never went anywhere and was now just traveling around. He said GALT spoke little Spanish, had a serious demeanor, and his walk was slow and very erect. He also described him as an individual who was dark from sunburn, had a sharp nose, and wore his hair in a crew cut.

GARCIA said that he and GALT had gone out together on two separate occasions after GARCIA finished work. He said GALT always drank screwdrivers, but only one or two at a time. He said GALT was not a big spender and recalled that GALT once paid a bill with a U.S. five dollar bill, but usually paid in pesos.

GARCIA told of a night when he and GALT were at the Posada Vallarta to see a floor show and, upon leaving, saw a girl named BLICA waiting for a bus to return to downtown Puerto Vallarta. They offered this girl a ride and the three went to the Club Los Lobos where GALT became drunk or a little ill and went ()

out to sit in the car. Afterwards, GALT took GARCIE to the latter's home and said he wanted to stay with the girl.  $(\mathcal{L})$ 

GARCIA described the car as a white Mustang with automatic transmission and a red interior. He said the car had blue license plates with letters of another color. He said he fold GALT that the plates said "La Habana," and joked with him about FIDEL CASTRO. GALT corrected him, replying that the plates were from Alabama. GARCIA also recalled that GALT complained that one tire on the car was too large.

GARCIA said that he went to GALT's room at the Hotel Rio on the morning after he and GALT had picked up ELISA. He said he saw a portable typewriter there, but no firearms.(C)

On May 9, 1968, the photograph of JAMEC EARL RAY which was taken in California in early 1968 was shown to LUIF GARCIA, and he told the source that this photograph was identical with ERIC GALT.

On April 23, 1968, MARGARITA MONTES MEZA, a prostitute employed at the Casa Susana, Matamoros 503, advised the second source that she recalled the Subject. but could not remember his name. She said she also uses the name "La Chilindrina." She said the first night that Subject came to this house, which she estimated as being in October or November, 1967, he told her he was on a forty-day vacation in Puerto Vallarta, but did not gay where he came from or where he was going. She explained that she has a very limited capability in the English language and that he could speak hardly any Epanish. Che said he told her he had a car outside and wanted to take her to the Posada Vallarta where they could spend the night. She refused to leave the Casa Susana, and told him he could spend the night in her room, which he did, leaving the following morning at about 8 a.m.(())

Continuing, MARGARITA MONTES said that she was absent from the city about eight days, and that  $\circ$ 



when she returned, the Subject was going with "IRMA," another girl employed at the Casa Susana. She recalled that one day when the Subject came in, IRMA was drunk and Subject tried to renew his association with MARGARITA. She told him he had better stay with IRMA, but he replied that he was through with IRMA. He then left the Casa Susana and she never saw him again. (C)

On May 9, 1968, a photograph of JAMES EARL RAY taken in California in the early part of 1968 was shown to MARGARITA MONTES MEZA, and she stated that this was the same individual about whom she had furnished the above information.(C)

On May 10, 1968, JEK Act 6 (4) examined one photograph of JAMES EARL RAY in which the Subject was wearing sunglasses, and a second photograph which was taken in California in early 1968. She said she recognized the photograph with sunglasses as the person about whom she furnished the foregoing information, but she did not think the second photograph was a very good likeness.

On April 23, 1968, RODIMIR BISCARA, bartender, Casa Susana, advised the second source that he recalls the Subject and that at one time he was talking about buying the Subject's Mustang. He said that he did not have sufficient money for the car and had discussed trading some land for it. He said he went out in the car with the Subject and IRMA, and the three of them went

to see some lots which BISCARA owned. He said that they looked at the lots, but that no serious discussion regarding the trade ever took place. He said the Subject invited him to go to Mismaloya, a beach area near Puerto Vallarta. He said that he and the Subject and IRMA all went there and spent some time at the beach.

BISCARA also stated that, while at the Casa Susana, Subject usually drank tequila and Squirt, or a drink made from Bacardi rum. He did not recall that the Subject smoked, and stated that he knew nothing about the Subject seeking or using marijuana.

On April 23, 1968, the second source was advised by JOCE MANUEL GUZMAN GARCIA, Boca de Mismaloya, that GUZMAN and his brother, ELENO, operate a cantina and beach-front recreation area. He recalled the American with the white Mustang who came to the beach with IRMA, a cabaret girl, and "RODI," a bartender from Puerto Vallarta, several months earlier. He said he did not get a good look at the American because the latter stayed on the beach, but that "RODI" said that the American was spending a great deal of money on IRMA.

GUZMAII said the American came back two more times and that he had a different American girl with him on each occasion. He did not know these girls and presumed they were tourists. He said all of this activity was within the space of about one week's time, and took place several months ago.

Cn May 3, 1968, ELENO GUZMAN GARCIA, Boca de Mismaloya, advised the second source that he immediately recognized the photograph of the Subject with sunglasses as a man who had been at this beach several months earlier in a white Mustang, accompanied by IRMA, a bar girl, and a Mexican whom he believes was RODIMIR from the Casa Susana in Puerto Vallarta. He stated that this man had a noticeable scar on his forehead. He recalled that the Subject was fully dressed at all times and did not wear sunglasses that day. He said that the Subject spoke very little Spanish.

On April 17, 1968, RCDOLFO GONZALEZ, photographer, Posada Vallarta, advised the second source that ELICA had been a cigarette girl at the Posada Vallarta and also worked as a camera girl. He remembered that she told him that she had an American boyfriend with a nice car, some kind of Ford. He said this man gave ELICA enough money to get a place to live by herself so he could visit her but, instead, she took the money and left for Guadalajara.

On May 3, 1968, FRANCISCO PEREZ GOMEZ, captain of the main bar, Posada Vallarta, stated to the second source that he recalled the Subject only vaguely and knew very little about him or his activities. said he did recall that the Subject was dating a girl named ELIGA who worked in the bar selling cigarettes. PEREZ stated that one evening ELISA asked him to write a note for her in English to the Subject, whose name PEREZ could not recall. He said it seemed that ELICA had accepted some 500 pesos (\$40 U.S.) from the Subject to rent an apartment for them, but that she had used the money to take two of her children to Guadalajara. note was to explain to the Subject how she had spent his money and to ask his pardon. He recalled that the Eubject came into the bar, perhaps that same evening, and PEREZ delivered the note to him. PEREZ said all this took place about four or five months ago, and that he did recall the Subject had a white Mustang. He did not remember ever seeing him again, and was not certain that he could even recognize him if they should meet. (C)

Cn April 18, 1968, the second source was advised by Mr. and Mrs. EALVADOR MEZA, proprietors of a cheap motel at Playa'la Gloria, that they remembered an American who drove a white Mustang and came to the hotel in about Hovember, 1967, with ELIEA, who was the girl-friend of the photographer at the Posada Vallarta. They said he came to the hotel once with ELIEA and twice alone, and on the latter occasions took a corner room. He left about dawn and returned sometime later, locking himself in the room all day. They stated that they considered this very strange behavior.

## JAMEC BARL RAY, alia

Mrs. MSZA also stated that she recalls the same individual coming back a fourth time with a prostitute whose name she did not know. The said this woman had left Puerto Vallarta for Tijuana, Baja California, some time ago.

# At Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico (C)

On April 18, 1968, the third source advised that ELICA ARELLANO TORRES, age 20, was located at Guadalajara on the night of April 17, 1968. She was living at Epeninos 1764, Colonia Independencia, and stated that she was born on January 9, 1948, at Durango, Durango. Mexico. (())

ELICA ARELLANO said that she had been employed as a cigarette girl and photographer at the Fosada Vallarta at Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, in November, 1937. The said that one night after work she was offered a ride back to the central part of town by the bartender of the Cceano Hotel and a white male American, who later identified himself to her as ERIC STARVO GALT. She said that GALT at that time lived at the Hotel Rio, but later moved to the "Tropicana" Hotel. She recalled his automobile as a white Mustang with Alabama license plates. She stated that after this first meeting she had marital relations with GALT for about five days at a place she identified as the Hotel Las Glorias, which is located on the road to the airport from Puerto Vallarta.

BLICA ARELLANO said that she parted company with GALT because he wanted her to buy marijuana, which she refused to do. She said he told her he had made various trips to Yelapa in order to buy marijuana. said she saw him around Puerto Vallarta for about fifteen days after they parted company. She described him as a white male American, about 36 years old, five feet eleven inches tall, regular to slender build, brown hair and a thin nose. (())

On April 18, 1963, BLISA ARELLANO told the third source that while she and GALT were going together, he had asked her to rent an apartment. She said he gave  $\odot$ 

her 600 pesos (248 U.S.) and was to get more money from the bank. She said she went to a person called 'CHICO" PEREZ in the main restaurant of the Posada Vallarta, and asked him to write a letter to GALT apologizing and stating that she could not see him again. ()

Continuing, ELISA ARELLANO said that she recalled that GALT only had two or three drinks during the time she spent with him, and recalled that he had a screwdriver or a vodka and tonic. She said he did not smoke, and she never saw him smoking marijuana. He told her that he had gone to Yelapa several times and he seemed to have a lack of energy, and it appeared to tire him to carry on a conversation. She described him as a complete introvert. She said he did not like noisy crowds or sounds, and stated that he did not like children. One of his favorite expressions was that he was very tired, and she thought that he might be a mental case. She said that he had no scars on his body and appeared to have thin legs with a heavy upper trunk.

On June 6, 1968, ELISA ARELLANO advised the third source, after examining photographs of the Subject wearing sunglasses and the photograph taken in California in early 1968, that she recognized both of these photographs as being the same individual whom she knew in Puerto Vallarta, but that in the California photograph he appeared heavier than when she knew him. (C)

Cn April 21, 1966, the third source advised that IRMA MORALES, the prostitute who was formerly employed at the Casa Susana in Puerto Vallarta, had been identified as MANUELA AGUIRRE MEDRANO. She was born on December 26, 1943, at Rancho Can Isidro, which is in the municipality of Atotonilco, Jalisco, Mexico.

At Atotonilco, Jalisco, Mexico (1)

On April 22, 1968, MANUELA AGUIRRE MEDRANO advised the third source that she was formerly employed at the Casa Susana in Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, as a

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## JAMES BARL RAY, alia

prostitute. The identified a photograph of JANES EARL RAY as the individual known as ERIC GALT whom she had met one night at the Casa Susana. The said she could not be certain of the date, but thought it might have been about October 24, 1967. The recalled that during this first visit, GALT spent the evening with another prostitute called "La Chilindrina."

The next day, GALT came to the house looking for "La Chilindrina," who was out of town. He then began his friendship with MANUELA and, she stated, slept with her nearly every night for the next several days during his visits to the house.

The recalled that GALT was very methodical and had allowed himself 100 pesos (\$8 U.S.) for drinking money and another 100 pesos each day for a girl. She recalled that he drank beer during the daytime and gin at night. She said he invited her to go to Mismaloya. a nearby beach, and that, after postponing the trip for two or three days, they did go to Mismaloya with RODIMIR BICCARA, the bartender. Ehe described GALT's automobile as a white automobile with Alabama license plates, and as having a red interior with reclining seats. She said this was a two-door automobile, but she could not remember the make. She said that after swimming, drinking beer and having a seafood lunch. they began the return trip to Puerto Vallarta at about 4 p.m. Pbout half-way along the distance from Mismaloya to Puerto Vallarta, GALT stopped the car and took what appeared to be a new Polaroid camera from an ice chest in the back. He said that this was one of the first rolls of film in the camera and that there were only two pictures left. He mentioned that the camera had cost him a little less than \$80. He took a photograph of MANUELA seated at the steering wheel of the car with her skirts up. This photograph was bad and he destroyed it. A little farther on, they stopped at a place called Punta Negra, where GALT took another photograph which was also bad, and he tore it up. recalled that this was a Saturday and that they arrived back at the Casa Susana about 5 p.m. and GALT departed saying that he would not return that night. (x

On the next day, a Sunday, MANUELA stated that GALT arrived at the Casa Susana about 9 p.m. She believed that this might have been on October 29, 1967. GALT drank with MANUELA and noted that there were four Negroes and some white people seated at a nearby table. These were sailors from a yacht or private boat which had stopped at Puerto Vallarta.

The said that one Negro was very tall and another was chort and fat, about five feet four inches tall. The latter was very drunk, and the whole group was rowdy and having a good time. GALT appeared angry at the Negroes and said insulting things concerning them. He said he hated Negroes. He left his table, said something insulting to the short Negro and returned to his table. All of the individuals at the other table appeared to be talking about GALT.

MANUELA AGUIRRE said that GALT then went to his car and came back to the table. He went again to the table where the Negroes were seated and insulted them and returned to his own table. He asked her to feel his pocket and she felt what appeared to be an automatic-type pistol. She believed it to be something similar to a Walther .380 automatic. GALT said he was going to kill them. The tall Negro came to GALT's table and said something in a peaceful manner, but GALT replied in an insulting manner. The tall Negro then returned to his table and took the shorter Negro in his arms and took him out of the house. GALT wanted to go after them, but MANUELA told him this would not be a good idea since it was about 10 p.m. and the police were scheduled to visit the house momentarily. GALT said he wanted nothing to do with the police.

MANUELA AGUIRRE said that GALT visited the house again on the following day and told her that he would not see her for several days. He said he wanted to rest and would only sleep and eat. He next returned on what MANUELA recalled as a Thursday of the same week and told her that he planned to move to the "Tropicana" Hotel. He spent more than 200 pesos (\$16 U.C.) for drinks and left about midnight.

Congress and

On the following day, according to MANUELA AGUIRRE, GALT arrived between 8 and 9 p.m. and she, MANUELA, was drunk and said that she did not want to go to bed with him. GALT remained to drink at one of the tables and there was a photographer present, causing MANUELA to request that a photograph be taken of GALT with her. GALT did not want his photograph taken, but she insisted. He told her that he planned to go to Yelapa on Saturday or Sunday, and that he did not like to go out in Puerto Vallarta on Saturday or Sunday because there was so much noise and so many people around.

Ehe said that GALT arrived at the house between 8 and 9 p.m. on the following Monday. He invited MANUELA for one drink and was very serious and impolite. He was angry with her for her actions on the previous Friday. He asked her to marry him and she refused. Ehe said that he had previously asked her to marry him. He said that if she would not marry him he was going to invite out some of the other girls. He spent the rest of that evening with ARCELIA and went to bed with ARCELIA

MANUELA AGUIRRE said that she saw GALT again about three days later, but did not talk with him. She said she did not believe that he saw ARCELIA or any of the other girls again, and that she herself did not see him again.

She recalled that GALT drank gin or whatever other drink the bartender at the Casa Susana served him. He did not smoke, and sometimes stated that he did not smoke anything except marijuana. She stated however, that she never saw him smoke marijuana.

MANUELA AGUIRRE said that GALT spoke practically no Epanish and the bartender interpreted for him. She said that GALT had an old pair of sandals that he liked very much and which he said had been bought in Europe. She said she told him to throw the sandals away and buy new ones, but he did not want to get rid of them. She recalled that he definitely could not dance.

MANUELA AGUIRRE made available the photograph of GALT wearing sunglasses, which had been taken at the Casa Susana in Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, on or about November 3, 1967. The said the photograph was taken by a traveling group known as "Foto Rapida."

# At Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco (C)

On April 22, 1963, CARLOT PEREZ, Foto Taurino, Hotel Cceano, advised the second source that Foto Rapida was a concern made up of four or five men who came to Puerto Vallarta in the fall of 1967 and were there less than a month. This group spent most of its time in the nightclubs, bars and other places frequented by tourists. They used only Polaroid cameras, and there were no negatives or records kept of the photographs taken. He said all members of this group had left Puerto Vallarta and that their current whereabouts was unknown.

On April 24, 1968, LEOPOLDO CIENEROS, Assistant Manager, Dairy Queen Shop, Main Plaza, advised the second source that in the fall of 1967 this shop was known as the Discotheque Cafe. He recognized a photograph of the Subject immediately as an almost daily customer for a period during the fall of 1967. He said that Subject came in for three or four weeks about 3 p.m. each day and had a hamburger and a Pepsi Cola. He said that the Subject, in the beginning, usually ate a half-dozen small green chilies with his hamburger. After he stopped ordering these chilies, he told CIENEROS that a doctor had advised him to stop eating them. (C)

White Mustang which he parked outside the shop. He said he had also seen the Subject around the Hotel Rio. He said that on two occasions, the Subject was accompanied by a heavy-set Mexican man whose name was not known to CISNERCO. CIENEROE said this man had been a regular customer in the past and is believed to be a United States citizen. Then CIENEROE asked the Subject whether he had known this man in the United States, the Subject replied that he was just someone he had met on the beach.

Jith regard to the information that the Subject may have consulted a physician in Puerto Vallarta, the second source contacted the following doctors on the dates indicated with negative results:

Date	Name
April, 1967	•
24	Dr. ERNESTO CORDCVA IBARRA, Director Public Health Juarez 71
24	Dr. ALFONSO RODRIGUEZ G. Physician for Hotel "Tropicana" Morelos 74
24	Dr. ANTONIO R. EAHAGUN Juarez 178
26	Dr. AGUSTIN LOPEZ Y ALCALA Juarez 259
26	Dr. ANTONIO TOPETE PALFRMO Zaragoza 30
26	Dra. A. ELIZABETH ORTIZ M. Public Health Clinic and Hospital
26	Dr. LIZANDRO NAVARRO PORTILLO Hotel Rosita Building
29	Dr. PABLO MORRIS and Dra. ANA JOCEFA RAMIREZ Clinic of Las Glorias

## FIRECTONE DELUKE CHAMPION TIRE, CIZE 7.50 X 14

In connection with the recovery of the white 1966 Mustang at Atlanta, Georgia, on April 11, 1968, it was discovered that the right front tire on this car was a Firestone Deluxe Champion, size 7.50 x 14, six-ply rating. Stamped on the tire were the words "Hecha en Mexico," with the following identifying numbers: 2-ME-2; BD-33595; N20Z031154. The tube of this tire had a stamp thereon: "G7, General Popo 7.50 x 14. Made for Helke Poc, General Popo, S.A., Mexico D.I."

# At Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, Mexico (C)

On May 7, 1988, JUAN MANUEL FREGORO GUTIERREZ, Avenida Mexico 50, advised the second source that he operates a gasoline station at the corner of 31 de Octubre and 31 de Mayo, and that his wife operates a Firestone tire store which he owns at Avenida Mexico 50.

On May 7, 1968, Mrs. GENOVEVA CURIEL DE FREGOEO, proprietor of the Firestone Store, advised the second source that she did not personally recall seeing the Subject or his car since she was upstairs in her apartment at the time of the transaction. She did recall that an American came in several months earlier to buy a 7.45 x 14 tire and, since they did not have one in stock, the clerk sold him a 7.50 x 14. Mrs. FREGOEO said that this man asked for a discount because the tire was the wrong size, and the clerk called up to the apartment for authority to give the discount. Mrs. FREGOEO said she authorized a ten percent discount on the sale.

Mrs. FREGOSO could recall nothing further about the actual sale, and stated that her brother had mounted the tire on the car, but could recall nothing of the incident. The said the store kept no record of tire serial numbers except to note them on the sales slip at the time of the sale for guaranty purposes. The searched invoices of tires received by the store from the Firestone factory and noted that there were no serial numbers in these invoices. The was, therefore, unable to state whether a particular tire had ever been in their inventory.

TERECA FERNANDEZ, clerk, Firestone Store, Avenida Mexico 50, advised the second source on May 7, 1968, that the photograph of the Subject wearing sunglasses was immediately recognizable as a man who came into the store one morning to buy a tire. She said he had apparently come from the General Popo Tire Store two doors away. Che could not recall the date, but believed that it was in January, 1968.

Miss FERNANDEZ remembered that the Subject's white Mustang had a tire which was badly road-damaged and he asked for a replacement, size 7.45 x 14. Since there were none of this size in stock, she said, he took a size 7.50 x 14 Firestone tire, but requested a discount since it was the wrong size. Miss FERNANDEZ said she spoke to Mrs. FREGOEO, who was in the upstairs apartment, and a ten percent discount was authorized. She said that, since the tire was slightly larger, and because the use of tubes is always recommended due to the difficult terrain, the Subject walked to the General Popo Store and came back with a tube which he had purchased himself. The tire was mounted outside the store by Mrs. FREGOCO's brother.

Miss FERNANDEZ searched for the sales slip recording this transaction, but was unable to locate it. The said that the Subject did not give her his name, and that, since he was not a Mexican, she did not bother to ask his name or to note the serial number of the tire on the sales slip, since this is only done for guaranty purposes.

Continuing, Miss FREGOLO said she lives near the Casa Susana and, after she sold the tire, she remembered seeing the same white Mustang parked on Calle 31 de Octubre around the corner from the Casa Eusana. The car was parked in front of a vacant lot and she thought this strange since she saw it there about 3 in the morning on several occasions while she was walking to work. On one occasion as she was on her way to lunch, she saw the Subject park his car and walk up and turn into Matamoros Street. She said she never saw him with any other person and that he was alone the day he came to the store to purchase the tire.



On May 7, 1968, ANA MARIA MADERO, clerk, General Popo Tire Store, Avenida Mexico 32, advised the second source that the code "G7" indicates that a tube with this marking will fit a 7.50 x 14 tire. She said she did not recognize the photograph of the Subject or recall his car. She could find no record of a sale of any item to ERIC GALT from October 7, 1967, to May 7, 1968.

Miss MADERO stated that if she did not know the name of the person to whom she made a cale, but knew that the sale was connected with a purchase made at the Firestone Ctore, she normally put the name of MANUEL FREGOCO on the sales slip. In this connection, a review of the sales slips showed that a G7 tube was sold for cash to MANUEL FREGOCO on October 26, 1967, and on January 13, 1963. In each case, the price was 57 pesos (\$4.56 U.E.).

- CONFIDENTIAL

RSI WASH DC.

MAR 1 3 1969

FBI MEMPHIS

705 PM HRGENT 3-13-69 DND

TO DIRECTOR (44-38251) ATTN: MR. AL ROSEN. ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FROM MEMPHIS (44-1937)

MURKIN - ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR

AT APPROXIMATELY TWO FORTYFIVE PM, INTERVIEW WAS BEGUN WITH

JAMES TARL RAY DY SAC, MEMPHIS AT TENNESSEE STATE PRISON. INTERVIEW

CONCLUDED AT APPROXIMATELY THREE THIRTYFIVE PM. RAY ON ENTERING

ROOM SAID. YOU'RE THE GUY WHO TESTIFIED. I DON'T WANT TO TALK .

TO YOU OR ANYBODY FROM THE FDI. RAY WAS ASKED TO SIT DOWN AND WAS TOLD IT WAS POSSIBLE WE HAD THINGS WE COULD TALK ABOUT. RAY

SAID. "I'M NOT COING TO TALK ABOUT CASE AS I'VE BEEN MISQUOTED

ENOUGH. HE WAS UNABLE TO POINT OUT ANY SPECIFICS WHERE FBI HAD EVER MISQUOTED HIM. HE WAS ALSO TOLD FBI HAD NOT INTERVIEWED

HIM SO IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE FOR US TO MISQUOTE HIM.

HE BETTER GO EACK TO CELL AS SAC WAS ONLY TRYING TO TRICK HIM

INTO TALKING ABOUT CASE. HE WAS THEN REMINDED OF HIS GUILTY

IN OPEN COURT AND WAS ASKED IF HE INTENDED 18 MAR 17 1969 SAID NO.

RAY THEN CRITICIZED HIS ATTORNEY ART HANES. CO. THE SAID

HANES WAS NOT GOOD ATTORNEY AS HE REFUSED TO INVESTIGATE CASE.

SAC INTERJECTED THAT HIS ATTORNEY HAD HIRED INVESTIGATOR. TO

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

9150120

DocId:32989755 Page 521

PAGE THO

WHICH PAY REPLIED, "HE'S NO GOOD EITHER, AND HE ONLY BEGAN TO
INVESTIGATE A FEW DAYS TEFORE THE TRIAL." PAY STATED HANES REALLY
WASN'T MIS ATTORNEY AS WILLIAM BRADFORD HUIE HAD HIRED HANES TO
GO TO LONDON TO ACT AS ATTORNEY FOR RAY, IN RETURN FOR STORY
CONTRACTS. RAY WOULD NOT AMPLIFY ON CONTRACTS BUT DID STATE HE
HAD TWO HUNDRED THOUGAND DOLLARS IN CONTRACTS OUT. RAY SAID HE
HADN'T DECLIVED ANY MONEY ON ANY OF THESE CONTRACTS YET. HE ALSO SAND
HE HAD CONTRACTED WITH PERCY FOREMAN REGARDING POSSIBLE STORY.

ALSO SAID PART OF MIS CONTRACT WITH FOREMAN WAS THAT RAY WOULD
KOT EMERGRADS FOREMAN IN COURT. WHEN ASKED IF THAT IS WHY HE
SAID NO MORE IN COURT WHEN HE DOSE TO MAKE COMMENT, RAY SAID HE
WOULDN'T TALK ADOUT IT ANY MORE.

HE THEN DECAME OFITICAL OF FOREMAN, SAYING HE WOULDN'T INVESTIGATE HIS CASE ELEMEN. SAID THAT FOREMAN CAME TO HIM WITH A MEDATIVE ATTITUDE, SAYING "YOUR BEST DEFENCE IS TO PLEAD GUILTY OR YOU'LL GET THE DEATH SENTENCE." RAY INDICATED DISSATISFACTION WITH MIS PAST ATTORNEYS. HE SAID HE WAS TRYING TO GET AN ATTORNEY IN GEORGIA NOW. HE REFUSED TO INDENTIFY THIS ATTORNEY. CSAC HAD PREVIOUS DISCUSSION WITH WARDEN LAKE RUSSELL AT PRISON AND WARDEN HAD ADVISED RAY HAD TOLD HIM HE END PAGE TWO

PAGE THIEE

WAS MAKING EFFORTS TO CET J. B. STONER, AN ATTORNEY IN GEORGIA,
TO REPRESENT HIM. J. E. STONER WELL KNOWN FIGURE IN VARIOUS WHITE
HATE GROUPS IN GEORGIA.)

PAY ALSO SAID HE DIEN'T WANT TO TALK ANY MORE ABOUT
ANYTHING, AS HE FELT HIS ATTORNEY WOULD BE ABLE TO REOPEN HIS
CASE. HE ALSO SAID HE HAD LETTER PREPARED TO SEND TO SENATOR
EASTLAND AND THEN IN ABOUT TWO OR THREE MONTHS HIS CASE WOULD BE
CLEAPED UP. HE INDICATED HE MIGHT THEN BE WILLING TO SIT DOWN
AND DISCUSS THE CASE FULLY.

SERIES. HE WONDERED WHY FEI ALWAYS HAD TO LET THE CRIMINALS
DPAW FIRST DEFORE THEY WERE SHOT. HE WAS TOLD THIS IS ONLY
CONSISTENT WITH THE FACTS, AS OUR WEAPONS ARE USED ONLY IN SELF
DEFENSE. HE EXPRESSED SOME SKEPTICISM. HE THEN ASKED IF FBI
THOUGHT HE WAS STUPID ENDUCH TO LEAVE HIS FINGERPRINTS IN THE
AREA WHERE A PUBLIC FIGURE WAS KILLED. HE WAS ASKED IF HE WAS
TRYING TO TELL CAC THAT SOMEONE PLANTED HIS PRINTS, AND IF SO
HIS STORY WAS CETTING THIN AND SAC WOULD LEAVE. HE THEN RAISED
SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT NOT EVER HAVING BEEN IDENTIFIED IN A
END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

LINEUP AND WAS NOT SUPE THAT ANYONE COULD IDENTIFY HIM. HE THEN INDICATED HE HAD READ IN A CANADIAN PAPER THAT ONE CHARLIE STEPHENS COULD PROCABLY THE IDENTIFY HIM AS HE THOUGHT CHARLIE STEPHENS HAD A GOOD LOOK AT HIM IN ROOMING HOUSE. HE DID NOT WANT TO DISCUSS THIS FURTHER.

WITH A PHOTOGRAPH UNTIL HE MADE SOME PHOTOGRAPHS AVAILABLE ON THE VEST COAST. THE ABSURDITY OF THIS STATEMENT WAS POINTED OUT TO HIM AS HE KNEW THE STATE HAD SEVERAL WITNESSES WHO COULD IDENTIFY HIM.

KE WAS ASKED IF HE DIDN'T WANT TO TALK ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE, SUCH AS HIS THIP FROM LOS ANGELES TO NEW ORLEANS. HE SAID NO, THAT HE HAD MADE A MISTAKE GETTING MIXED UP WITH STEIN. HE SAID STEIN WAS ONLY A "HIPPIE." HE WOULD NOT TALK FURTHER ABOUT STEIN.

SAID HE NEVER RECEIVED A PROPERTY RECEIPT FROM BUTLER OF SCOTLAND
YARD, WHEN ARRESTED THERE. HE SAID THIS RECEIPT MIGHT BE OF
VALUE AT SOME FUTURE DATE. HE REFUSED TO CLARIFY THIS.

OF II. HE CONTINUOUSLY CLAIMED THIS WOULD BE MATIER FOR HIS

PAGE FINE :

ATTORNEY TO HANDLE AND POSIDLY SENATOR EASTLAND'S COMMITTEE.

Attorned General
HE ALSO EXPRESSED DISLIKE FOR FORMER OF CLARK DECAUSE OF HIS

STATEMENTS BUT WOULD NOT CLARIFY WHAT STATEMENTS. HE DID, HOWEVER,

SAY ABOUT CLARK THAT IF HE WAS COFT ON CRIME AS THE NEWSPAPERS

SOMETIME REPORTED THIS WAS OKAY.

AT THIS TIME SAC ASKED BAY IF HE WOULD NOT LIKE TO MEET A

PAIR OF ASSOCIATES OF SAC, ABENTS JOE C. HESTER AND ROBERT F. BOYLE.

RAY SAID HE DID NOT WANT TO TALK TO FET BECAUSE ALL THEY WANTED TO

DO WAS TRICK HIM. BAY AT CONCLUSION OF INTERVIEW SAID HE DID

NOT WANT TO TALK TO ANY OTHER ACENTS AT THIS TIME. HE WAS TOLD

THERE WERE TWO OTHER ACENTS WITH SAC. HE DID MEET THESE TWO AGENTS

JUST PRIOR TO DEING RETURNED TO HIS CELL. HIS PARTING COMMENT

WHEN SOING THROUGH CELL DOOR WAS, "TAKE A GOOD LOOK AS YOU MAY BE

LOOKING FOR ME ACAIN."

SAC TOLD RAY THAT HE MOULD RECONTACT HIM AGAIN TOMORROW MORNING AND PERHAPS WE COULD AGAIN ENGAGE IN SMALL TALK. RAY SAIE "MAYDE I WILL NOT TALK WITH YOU AGAIN."

ATTANTEMENTS WILL BE MADE TO SEEK SECOND INTERVIEW IN A. M. WITH RAY.

END PAGE FIVE

PAGE CIX

PAY'S COMMENT ADOUT TAKING A GOOD LOOK WAS SPECIFICALLY
POINTED OUT TO THE OFFICERS ON DUTY IN THE MAXIMUM SECURITY
SECTION AND IT WAS GUISEQUENTLY POINTED OUT TO WARDEN RUSSELL.
IN APPITION, IN DISCUSSIONS WITH WARDEN RUSSELL, SAC REQUESTED
THAT VISIT OF FDI TO TENNESSEE STATE PENITENTIARY SHOULD BE HELD
CONFIDENTIAL. WARDEN INDICATED HE WOULD DO SO BUT, OF COURSE,
STORY WOULD STILL GET AROUND IN THE PRISON YARD. P.

END

ERT

FEI VASH DC

P

X-MR. ROSEN



#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/30/68

BO DEL MONTE, Bartender, Rabbit's Foot Club, 5623 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, advised that his home address is 1229 North Bronson, Los Angeles, California. He advised after observing photographs of JAMES EARL RAY, that RAY was identical to a customer who frequented the Rabbit's Foot Club, from approximately January until the middle of March 1968. He described RAY as wearing usually a dark suit, with a bow tie. He said that his appearance was that of a rural person from Alabama, who has just recently come to the "big city". He said that RAY wore his crew cut to long, or he was allowing his hair to grow.

DEL MONTE recalled the incident in which RAY became involved in a heated discussion with a Caucasian female and began dragging her towards the door of the bar saying, "I'll drop you off in Watts and we'll see how you like it there". DEL MONTE recalled that shortly after this incident a Negro patron of the Rabbit's Foot Club, and his date, were struck on the head by a rock or brick while in a nearby parking lot.

DEL MONTE acknowledge that RAY often spoke support for Governor WALLACE.

DEL MONTE said that RAY drank vodka straight or in screwdrivers. DEL MONTE said that RAY purchased a key for the key club, which is operated by the Rabbit's Foot Club. He stated that he believes RAY gave him the name "DOUG COLLINS", when he purchased his key. DEL MONTE said that the writing of this name was by himself, and RAY furnished no other information as to residence.

2/12/20 Johnson

On _	4/22/68 at	Los Angeles, Cali	fornia File # Los	Angeles 44-1574
	SA E. RHEAD	RICHARDS and LEMASTER/DCL/dp		
by _	SA DENNIS C	. LEMASTER/DCL/dp	Date dictated -	4/26/68





#### I .. DERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/30/68

JAMES E. MORRISON, Bartender, Rabbit's Foot Club, 5623 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, advised that he resides at 1911 Grace Avenue, Los Angeles, California. He was shown photographs of JAMES EARL RAY, and he advised this individual is identical with a customer who frequented the Rabbit's Foot Bar. He said that he recalled this individual because of his frequency as a customer at the bar. MORRISON stated that he became engaged in a political discussion with RAY concerning ROBERT F. KENNEDY and GEORGE WALLACE. He said that RAY became rather incensed and vehemently supported WALLACE. On one other occasion, MORRISON said that RAY had a discussion with a frequent female customer of the bar whose name was PAT GOODSELL. This discussion concerned Negroes and civil rights movement. MORRISON said that RAY became very involved in the argument and began dragging her towards the door saying, "I'll drop you off in Watts and we'll see how you like it there". MORRISON said that another customer who knew the girl, separated them. MORRISON said that subsequent to this event GOODSELL died through an overdose of some type of medicine. He said that she formerly resided at the Carlton Towers, an apartment complex, in the neighborhood. He discribed her as:

> Race Sex Age

Caucasian Female Approximately 27

MORRISON said that RAY habitually drank vodka or screwdrivers. He said that he was a very quite customer and it was unusual for him to become involved in an argument.

MORRISON said that he believes he used the name "DOUG" while at the bar.

3/11/2/40 Spring Chice

Ωn	4/22/68 at	Los Angeles,	California File	# Los	Angeles 44-1574
O11				,	
by	SA E. RHEAD SA DENNIS C	RICHARDS and LEMASTER/DCI	i.O L/dpDate	a dictator	4/26/68

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

GROUP II (contt)

HSCA LETTER 10/30/78

FBIHQ COPY

5/17/2011

D STATES COVERNMENT emorandum

Mr. W. C. Sulligan

Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

T: CLARENCE BEHJAHIN JOHES

SECURITY. MATTER - COLEMNIST

POUTE IN

July 22, 1983 - Ur. Delmont

- Mr. Evans

l - Er. Rosen Sullivan

- Ifr. Baumgardner Ry

- Er. Bland ir. Donohue

This is a recommendation requesting the Attorney General's ority for the installation of a technical surveillance covering home telephone of Clarence Denjamin Jones, as well as the telees covering Jones's law firm and the Ghandi Society for Human : 18 to, a Negro welfare organization in which Jones plays a very, we part.

You will recall that on 7/16/63 the Attorney General advised stant Director Evans that in view of the possible communist influ-· in the racial situation, he desired that consideration be given lacing a technical surveillance on Hartin Luther King, leader of Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and Clarence Benjamin s, a New York City attorney, who is closely associated with King. Attorney General indicated he was not concerned with the reperions if it should ever becoke known that such surveillances had put into effect and that he thought it advisable to have as lete coverage as possible.

Jones resides at 5505 Independence Avenue, Bronz, New York, is a partner in the law firm of Lubell, Lubell and Jones, 165 Broad-New York City. He is the General Counsel for the Ghandi Society Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City, an organization ed to lend support to Martin Luther King. Jones is on the Reserve II. He is extremely active in racial matters and serves as the sel for Martin Luther King. In 1953-54 Jones was an active member he Labor Youth League, an organization cited as subversive under utive Order 10450. He has recently been in frequent contact with unist Party, USA, leaders in New York City concerning racial ers.

Pursuant to the Attorney General's request that considerabe given to placing a technical surveillance on Jones, our New Office was requested to conduct a survey to ascertain if such. rage is feasible and could be conducted with full security. teletype 7/19/63 discloses that technical surveillance coverage caes's residence, law firm and the Ghandi Society for Human Rights, Jones spends a great deal of fire, is feasible and can be coned with full security. This document is prepared in response to nonregenest and is not for which attended in the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized person and without the and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized person

nel without the express approval of the FDI.

NW 55070 DocId:32989755

erando do Bo. E llivan O Arthrod BENGLER - GNES Covolu

At present there are investigative-type technical williamses in operation and being installed. The limit is

The Athers of fitte has been requested to conduct a survey that to the facility of placing a technical surveillance on in lather King and he scan as this survey is completed a reconcition will be take a clutter to instituting coverage on King.

### : NOITAVE

In view of ine Attorney General's request that our coverage s complete as practicle, it is felt that we should institute rage not only on Yerra's ranidence but also his law office and Chandi Society for reman hights.

### .. CIMIDATION:

That the attacked memorandum for the Attorney General go rard requesting authority to install a technical surveillance on s's residence; law firm; and the Chandi Society for Human Rights.

JA JAK

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St. Oxiv

RUM

J 23 1975

FB1

April 19, 1965

1 - Mr. J.D. Donohue - Mr. W.T. Porsyth

1 - Mr. Phillips

rtel

SAC, Atlanta (100-6570-E)

JUNE

from:

Director, FEI (100-442529) #245882

ALL INT

CIRM

Reurairtol 4/15/65 which advised that Martin Luther King, Jr., was planning to move his residence during the week of 4/12/55 to a recently purchased home located at 234 Sunset Avenue, N.M., Atlanta, Georgia, and that he was planning to have two telephone numbers at his new residence. It was stated that it was apparent that present source at King's residence, would be discontinued as a result of the move. Bureau authority was requested to conduct a survey on the new residence to that appropriate recommendations might follow concerning technical coverage there. You assured full security for this survey.

Bureau authority is granted for the survey provided full security is assured. Take no action relative to installation, limiting your action only to survey. Expedite so that any break in coverage may be minimized. Promptly advise Iureau of time and date of discontinuance at old residence.

Keep Burcau promptly advised of all pertinent

developments.

SFP:hbl:tef

3-1 TN 12/12. La 5/5 Gatingit, 24-19145 1s a technical surveillance on the residence

ELSUR or King, 563 Johnson Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia. It was :2 authorized 10/15/63 and installed 11/6/63. It is noted that when we received the then Attorney General's authority for installation of this coverage, it was to be on King's residence or at any future address to which he may move. This source has, of course, been a most proliffs one for extremely valuable intelligence relating to After receipt

of the results of survey and Atlanta's recommendations, a remorandum will/be prepared along with pany necessary correspondence with the Alter or Congress

nour committee. Its use is line ed to official proceedings by

المواما

NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 532

CUNN.FFI 

## Memorandum

W. C. Sulliven

F. J. Baumgardner

subject: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

INTERNAL SECURITY - COLLIUNIST

\*DATE: 12/29/64

- Er. Sullivan

1 - J. F. Bland

1 - F. J. Baumgardner

1 - S. F. Phillips

INFORMANT

St. Peters Jesuit School in New Jersey recently contacted the headquarters of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference at Atlanta, Georgia, which Conference is headed by Martin Luthe King, Jr. Father Wassmer indicated that St. Peters wanted to give King an honorary degree on 6/6/65. King's secretary indicated to Father Wassmer that King would advise at a later date whether he could accept the degree.

#### **OBSERVATIONS:**

It will be recalled that we previously were able to alert proper authorities at Marquette University when that. institution was considering King for an honorary degree. a result of information furnished on a highly confidential basis concerning King, Marquette did not give King an honorary It may be possible that similar action on our part in the current instance will avert the action which is contemplated by St. Peters Jesuit School.

### RECOMMENDATION:

If approved, we will determine from our Newark Office what its relations are with the St. Peters Jesuit School and whether there is some individual there in high authority who cou be confidentially briefed concerning KingNolts Will not be given an honorary degree. Upon approval, this memorandum should be routed back to Assistant Director Sullivan for the necessary telephone call to the SAC, Newark, in this matter. W.TSFP: jad 2 JAN 22 1965

100-106670

per about, He will .55076 Doct 10: 32989 78 Page 533

ALL INFORMATION CONVAINED Property and form OTHERNIUE.

MemorandumMr. Mohr MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SUBJECT: REVEREND YOUNG AND REVEREND ABERNATHY VISIT TO FBI HEADQUARTERS, JANUARY 11, 1965 In my memorandum of January 8th, it was pointed out that Reverend Young wanted to come to Washington today together with Reverend Abernathy and see

Mr. Hoover if possible. It was recommended and approved that the Director's regrets be expressed and Leinbaugh and I saw these men at 2 p.m., today.

Both Reverend Young and Reverend Abernathy seemed to be highly uncomfortable during the interview. Reverend Abernathy started out as the spokesman Wir. King but bugged down talker shortly and Reverend Young, who is much more acticulate, carried most of the discussion.

Initially, Reverend Abernathy said that there were three points they wished to discuss with the FBI and he said the first of these had to do with communist infiltration into the civil rights movement. He said that they all realized that Reverend King, as the leading civil rights spokesman, was subject to persecution. He mentioned the pamphlets which had been distributed showing a picture of King at a Highlander Folk School meeting and he mentioned the constant problem of keeping communists out of the civil rights movement. Reverend Abernathy said that Jack O'Dell had been brought into Reverend King's organization but that O'Dell did have a bad background and communist connections and that he had, therefore, been dismissed from the staff of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). Reverend Abernathy said that there had been statements made challenging Mr. King's loyalty but that the truth is Reverend King has always attacked communism in his speeches, in his book, and that their entire movement is "clean" in this respect.

Reverend Young then spoke up and mentioned that both O'Dell and Levinson had been possible problems and he said that in the past their organization had tried to get assistance from the Department regarding the background of these individuals but had been generally unsuccessful. Reverend Young said they had the problem of evaluating such people and wondened what could be done.

I pointed out that the answer was very simple, that the FBI can't give out information and that our files are confidential. He wanted to know what the SCLC

Mr. Belmont This document of Mr. 18 No. 18 N

DeLoach to Mohr memo, 1-11-65 Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.

could do to protect itself or to get detailed information regarding individuals with questionable background and he was informed that the House Committee on Un-American Activities did have extensive records which were available to all citizens and that this source could be of possible background assistance.

Reverend Young and Reverend Abernathy said they hoped they could come to the FBI privately and they were told that they should always feel free to come to us at any time and they were reminded that Director Hoover had emphasized this point when he had seen them with Reverend King in November. Reverend Young made some comment about a press release. He was told that the FBI had no intention of making a release concerning their visit.

Reverend Abernathy spoke very generally, pointing out that people were always "making charges" and "innuendoes" against Mr. King. He said there are claims that Dr. King is getting rich and he is using organizational funds for his personal use. Reverend Abernathy said the fact is Mr. King receives no salary from the SCLC whatsoever. I took occasion here to point out that certainly matters relating to the usage of funds within their organization were of no concern whatsoever the FBI and that the FBI confined its activities strictly to its statutory limitations and that we did not have time, let alone the authority to probe into other matters.

Reverend Young said it looked like there were some attempts to smear and ruin the civil rights movement; that just lately there has been some new evidence in this regard and that very obviously the activities of Mr. King and the SCLC are under close surveillance. Young said that as a recent example, King went to the home of Young's secretary while she was in the hospital so that he could do some writing in private. Reverend Young said that shortly after King arrived in the secretary's apartment he was tired, was taking pills that made him groggy and went to sleep. Shortly afterwards he was awakened by a fireman who reported there was a major fire at this address. King reported that after the fire trucks left, the phone in the apartment began ringing but that no one would answer. Young said that only he had known that King had gone to this apartment, but that he also had called Reverend Abernathy and told him where King was and that as a result of this he was certain someone had been tapping their phones.

Since Reverend Young had mentioned the possibility of surveillance, he was asked if Reverend King believed he was being followed. Young said he had no such information. He said he did feel though there must be some sort of concerted organized campaign that was being directed against King and the SCLC. Young added that the SCLC takes for granted its phones are tapped and said he realized e Government might have a legitimate interest in their official activities but condered about the governmental interest in people's private activities.

DeLoach to Mohr memo, 1-11-65 Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.

I very carefully pointed out that certainly the FBI was not interested in any matter beyond the scope of our jurisdiction. I explained carefully the very limited use made by the FBI of wire taps. I pointed out that wire taps were used in certain major espionage cases, or in a kidnap case where a victim's life is at stake, that there were very few such taps, and that each and every case required the express authority of the Attorney General.

At this time both Reverend Young and Reverend Abernathy interrupted to say that they, of course, knew better than to imply that the FBI would be involved.

Reverend Abernathy stated that there were three points they had wanted to discuss; communist infiltration, allegations that King was getting rich on the civil rights movement and the third point had to do with allegations about the personal life and moral character of King. Abernathy bogged down a bit at this point and said that, "We all are human beings...We all make mistakes." I tried to bring out what he meant and asked why he was making such statements. Abernathy said that he was not going to make allegations against the FBI but that some things were going on they just coulds not understand.

Reverend Young said that King had been receiving some letters charging him with immorality, that these letters attacked his personal life and he pointed out rather lamely that "All humans make mistakes."

I told Reverend Abernathy and Reverend Young that a lot of people did come to the FBI with rumors and stories and that as a matter of fact, we had heard allegations reflecting on Dr. King's morality but that certainly we took no action on such rumors. I emphasized that any prominent person or leader of a movement must be most careful in his private life and that such a leader's reputation should be above reproach. I also noted that these rumors regarding King were prevelant outside the FBI.

Reverend Abernathy said there had been some problems in the past; that when Reverend King goes to make a speech people always want to hold a little party or reception for him and that there is alcohol at these parties. Abernathy said as a Baptist minister King does not participate in drinking affairs but sometimes it is hard to avoid attending receptions where drinking does go on.

Reverend Young said that he was deeply concerned about irresponsible usage of personal information on the part of scandalmongers and wondered if there could be any "leaks" from the Government. He was assured that there were no leaks from the FBI, that the Director ran a tight organization and that any irresponsibility on the part of any Agent would not be tolerated. Young said he did not feel the FBI was responsible and said that just the other day King had received a letter which brought up the "female question," and added they have been getting 8 or 10 bad letters a week.

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DeLoach to Mohr memo, 1-11-65 Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.

Here again he was asked why he was telling us this and Young replied that they were worried and concerned, that maybe they were overly concerned, but that it seemed the campaign against King had been stepped up since he had received the Nobel Prize. Young spoke about constant threats to ruin King and threats on King's life. He was told that if any threats were made which would come within the FBI's investigative authority, the full facts should be made available promptly so that the matter could be thoroughly run out and investigated.

Reverend Abernathy brought up the fact again that all men make mistakes and blunders but that King had become the symbol of nonviolence and that it would be tragic for both the North and South if King should be ruined and if some demagogue like Malcolm X would move in and take over the civil rights movement. He said it would be tragic if Dr. King were destroyed. He was asked if there was vulnerability on Dr. King's part or if he was being blackmailed. He said that everybody has skeletons in their closets and he said that Dr. King was really a moral person, that he had a deep love for all of mankind—I refrained from commenting here—and that King was very moral and that in the last year Dr. King had been especially careful to avoid any actions which could be misconstrued by racists and there out to destroy King.

Reverend Young tried to get "down to brass tacks" but was unable to do so. He spoke of the changing sex standards in the country, talked in general terms about people being tempted and making bad judgments and spoke about the spiritual nature of their movement and the fact that God uses "frail vessels" in carrying out His precepts, knowing full well the weaknesses of men. I asked him, as a minister of God, if he condoned sex degeneracy. He replied that people have different standards and different ideas as to what the sex norm is.

I made a final attempt to pin down the precise nature of their problem but neither man would come out with any specifics—only statements that "they" were trying to ruin King and the civil rights movement and that this would be tragic for the whole country. Both ministers said they knew and appreciated the fact that the FBI would not be a party to vilification of King and I said this was true, and that while we naturally were aware of rumors concerning immorality on King's part, we had no cause to look into such matters.

Reverend Abernathy said he wanted to be very frank and wanted to raise a question as to whether some Agents might overstep their authority in the Souti and might engage in actions which were not known to FBI Headquarters. I emphasized this was absolutely impossible, that our Agents carried a very heavy ase load, that we knew what our Agents were doing at all times and always knew their whereabouts.

DeLoach to Mohr memo, 1-11-65 Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.

Both visitors said, of course, they accepted and knew this to be a fact. They mentioned one incident of a Georgia Bureau of Investigation man checking on one of their meetings. They also mentioned the possibility that private investigators may have been hired to probe their activities.

They said they had no other problems and I assured them that they should always feel free to call on us if anything should occur within our investigative authority. Both ministers agreed to do so and added they appreciated the opportunity of stopping by.

Throughout the visit, both Young and Abernathy were ill at ease and it was obvious that neither of them could bring themselves to discuss any specific allegations of immorality on King's part.

### ACTION:

For record purposes.

gfu p

UFFFED STATES GO 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach 1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr : Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: April 10, 1967 1 - Mr. R. E. Wick 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan FROM: C. D. Brennan 1 - Br. C. D. Brennan 1 - Liaison 1 - Mr. Shackelford SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN . RACIAL 1 - Mr. D. M. Wells MATTERS - A CURRENT ANALYSIS CI ACCIFIED BYGGTG WAH/ man FYTHIT FXCM GEO CATEGORY ~ PURPOSE: LATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE, 19/00 To obtain authorization for high level dissemination of a document captioned as above which shows the degree of communist influence on Martin Luther King. Enclosed is a document captioned as above, which depicts communist influence in the civil rights field. emphasizing the key role of Martin Luther King, Jr. This document is a current revision of the previous analysis captioned "Communism and the Negro Movement - A Current Analysis. propared and disseminated in november, 1554. In applacing it, we have emphasized these areas: (1) continued reliance of King upon former Communist Party, USA, members, particularly Stanley David Levison; (2) facts relating to King's and (3) communist goal of uniting the peace and civil rights movements and King's adherence to this communist long-range objective (\$ King's strong criticism and condemnation of the Administration's policy on Vietnam in a speech he made at New York on 4/4/67 shows how much he has been influenced by communist advisors. His speech was a direct parallel of the communist position on Vietnam. It is felt that the President would be interested in a summary on King which shows the degree of communist influence on him. The attached paper constitutes a complete picture and strong indictment of King in that regard. RECOMMENDATIONS: It is recommended that (1) The attached letters, with enclosures, to the White House and the Attorney General be forwarded to Assistant to the Director DeLoach for transmittal to Mrs. Mildred Stegall, the White House, and the Attorney General Enclosure' CONTINUED - OVER 30 MAY 16 185 100-442529 NW 55018 Y 2 discosed to unauthofized ferson-

SEGRET

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL

MATTERS - A CURRENT ANALYSIS

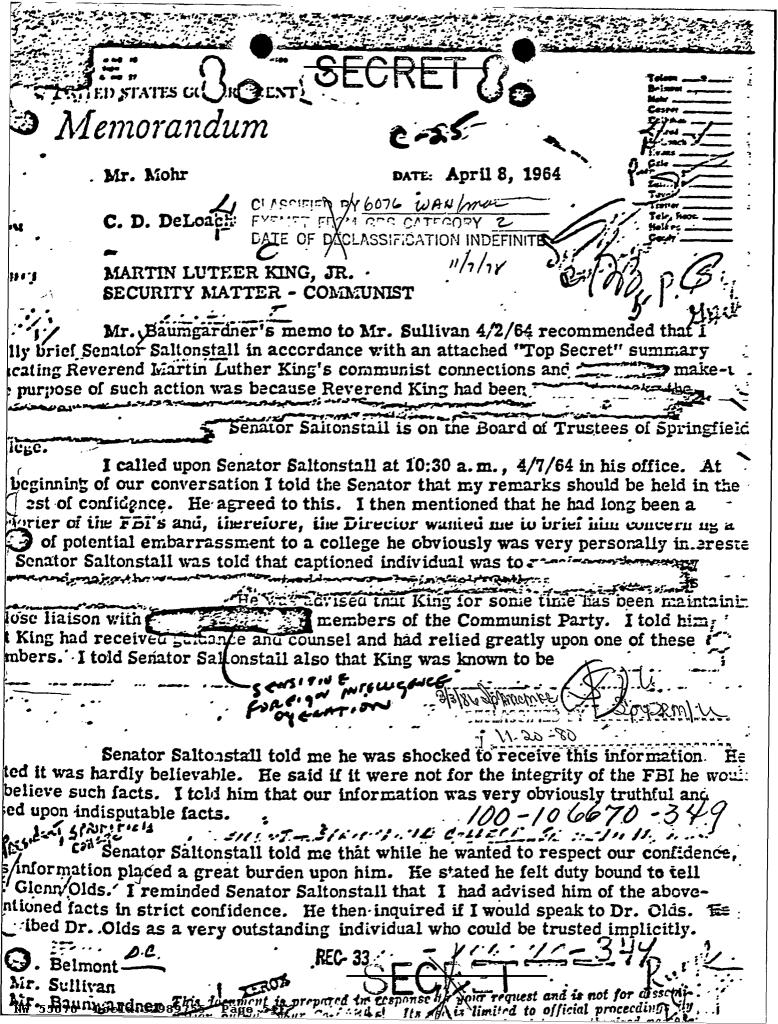
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(2) The attached letters, with enclosures, to the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the Director of the Secret Service be forwarded to the Liaison Section for transmittal.

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Loach to Mohr Memo :: Martin Luther King, Jr.

old the Senator I preferred not to speak with Dr. Olds about this matter and that I inted him, Senator Saltonstall, to know that under no circumstances should this inforation be attributed to the FBI. The Senator assured me that he would treat our inforation on a confidential basis; however, he might possibly have to take Dr. Olds into s confidence.

I had been back in my office approximately 30 minutes when Senator altonstall called me. He stated that Dr. Olds was in his office at the time, having copped by as result of a trip to Washington to work on the President's poverty program. Inator Saltonstall inquired if I would see Dr. Olds right away. I told him that I was ed up on other matters and it would be impossible. He next inquired if I could see r. Olds at 8:00 a.m. on the morning of 4/8/64. I told Senator Saltonstall I couldn't do its inasmuch as I had a commitment to attend a breakfast meeting of a civic group. He sen closed the conversation by stating Dr. Olds would call me and arrange an appointment. I asked Senator Saltonstall if he had disclosed the remarks made during our recoust conversation to Dr. Olds. He stated that he had inasmuch as he wanted it make a colutely certain that I would see Dr. Olds.

Dr. Olds, after making an appointment, came by my office at 4:00 p.m., /8/64. He opened the conversation by stating that he fully recognized the necessity to sep the information concerning King in strict confidence. He stated he wanted us to now that he would maintain this confidence and would not advise anyone of this informaon. He pointed out that he had been very shocked when Senator Saltonstall told him of icse facts and had insisted that Reverend King be prevented Dr. Olds, who impressed me as being a very ensible, intelligent individual, stated that due to the fact that he will keep this informaon confidential, it would be impossible for him to "uninvite" King He stated that the "liberals" on his Board of Trustees ould probably tear him to bits if he now cancelled King's appearance. I told Dr. Olds t this point that any action he took in this regard was entirely up to him but that no formation was to be attributed to the FBI and that we were to be kept strictly out of his matter. He stated he fully recognized this fact and no one would ever know that the BI had given Senator Saltonstall this information. Dr. Olds did say that he would take nmediate steps to \_\_\_\_\_\_ He said e wanted to think about the possibility of t this step of the game he did not see how it could be done.

Dr. Olds expressed a desire to shake hands with the Director some day. le indicated he had issued the Director two invitations in the recent past to receive an onorary degree and make the commencement address at Springfield College. However.

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eLoach to Mohr Memo
e: Martin Luther King, Jr.

he Director's schedule had caused him to not accept these invitations. I explained the Director's heavy schedule and the fact that he was reluctant to leave Washington while Congress was in session.

Upon leaving, Dr. Olds assured me that no information would be release and none would be attributed to the FBI. I told him that we would, of course, deny any such information had been furnished. At this point he advised me that, of course, his main reason for coming to the FBI was to determine if we could suggest any course of action he might take. I told him we could suggest nothing, that any action taken was entirely up to him.

# ACTION:

For record purposes.

Pala Joseph West

SECKET

FROM : Er. F. J gardner

SUMPECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

- Mr. Belmont

- Mr. Mohr

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Bland

1 - Mr. Baungardner

1 - Mr. Ryan 1

My memorandum to you March 19, 1964, concerning the commu influence in racial matters advised that we had learned that Spring College, Springfield, Massachusetts, and Yale University, New Haven Connecticut, were considering the conferring upon Martin Luther Kin of honorary degrees in June, 1964, but that to date no definite plan Thad been perfected relative to either institution. We indicated the www were initiating appropriate checks as to the availability of such established and reliable sources at these institutions which would permit the heading off of the conferring of honorary degrees to King We indicated an intention to proceed along lines similar to that tal recently which prevented King from getting an honorary degree from Marquette University. The Director noted "OK" relative to these intentions of ours. Instant memorandum recommends that an extremely discreet. contact be made with Senator Leverett Saltonstall (Republic Hassachusetts) who appears to be in a position to assist the Eureau in the matter relating to Springfield College. A separate memorandu will follow relative to Yale University.

Boston SAC Handley has advised that although the Boston Office files are negative concerning Springfield's President, Dr. Gl. Olds, Handley has been able to determine that Olds is very close to Sargent Shriver and Olds spends half of his time in Washington, D. C assisting Shriver in matters relating to the Peace Corps and study on poverty. Bureau files on Olds are favorable; he is a theologian and has visited Russia on one occasion.

Handley suggested Senator Saltonstall as a possible contact as he is a member of the Board of Springfield College. Saltonstall is on the Special Correspondents' List and we have had limited but friendly relations with him for a number of years. He is usually written a congratulatory letter upon his re-elections.

Enclosure

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100-106670

REC-33

11 - Bufile 100-3-116 (Communist Party, USA, Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters)

SFP:pwd

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Dog 14: 32989755 Page 544"

RE: MAUTIN LUTILLE 111. 111. 111.

#### OBSERVATIONS:

Because of Olds' close association with Shriver, it would not appear to be prudent to attempt to deal with him. It appears from our study that Senator Saltonstall is the most logical individual to deal with and that if he were personally approached by Assistant Director DeLoach and orally briefed, in the strictest of confidence, concerning King, he would be in a position to take the necessary action to prevent King from receiving an honorary degree from Springfield College.

## RECOMMENDATION:

If approved, DeLoach should personally orally brief Senator Saltonstall in accordance with the attached "Top Secret" summary indicating King's communist connections and degenerate make-up. (This is the same summary we previously used in the Marquette University situation). It should be made clear to Saltonstall that the information is being given him in the stricte of confidence with the thought that he might desire to use it in preventing king from receiving an honorary degree from Springfield College and thus save that institution from embarrassment because of King's connections and character. It should be emphasized to Saltonstall that under no circumstances may this information ever be attributed to the Bureau.

Michael Charles

united states covernment 1 - 15. Belmont emorandum 1 - 12. Long 1 - Mr. Deloach DATE: 11/12/64 W. C. Dillivan 1 - Mr. Rosen - Mr. Sullivan - Liaison - J. F. Bland - F. J. Barrgardner the committee of the contraction 1 - S. FAFhillips y marie – Comunist The Bureau is in receipt of a name chock request for security informatica concerning Lartin Buther King, Jr., from the Cities of Security, Department of State. Cated 11/4/64. receen for the request is indicated Ct 17/10/64 Maison Agent O. E. Bartlett deter Etate Cilice of Security, the specific interest 3RO agency om files, of course, contain considerable Anformation concerning Ming's communist connections. All but one of our importigative reports have previously been furnished to State, the cold emosption being the most recent report dated 5/26/64. is believes that we should reply to State's request by furnishing the E/13/34 report and referring State specifically to the prior respects given that Agency. It is also believed that we should elere State concerning King's ( ) and for this purpose we have propared a "Top Secret" IIIII memorandum containing. nerilacat inicrattica. 100.106670-529 Lttacked letter to State be persontal circly and by Listeen to G. Harvin Gentile (Former Bureau SA), Deputy icalcrant Escretary for Security, under course which State. vill be furnished a copy of the latest report on King and the Tatabarandus concernius Ming's Conflict. NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 546

'Memoran Belmont Mohr W. C. Sullivan DATE: 11/10/64 1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Evans F. J. Baumgardner 1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Sullivan SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 1 - Mr. Bland 1 - Mr. Baumgardner SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST 1 - Liaison 1 - S. F. Phillips Delice We are recommending dissemination to the White House. Secretary of State Rusk and the Acting Attorney General. information concerning plans which are under way by Martin Luther King, Jr., and his associates (men with communist backgrounds such as Bayard Rustin) for welcoming-back festivities when King returns to the U. S. from Norway where he is to receive the Nobel Peace Prize 12/10/64. We have received information from our reliable sensitive sources in New York City regarding recent contacts between King, .: Rustin, Ralph Bunche of the United Nations (UN) and Harry Wachtel, the latter being another King advisor with a communist background. Such activities are in the planning stage as a fund-raising speech by King at Carnegic Hall; King being received at the UN with the possibility that others present at the UN will include Leonid I. Brezhnev, First Secretary, Communist Party Soviet Union, and Kwame Nkrumah, President of Ghana; and a possible ticker tape parade. Bunche is being considered as possible chairman of the committee honoring King and contact has already been made with White House aide Lee White to have President Johnson present in New York City although no commitment has yet been made by the White House. Efforts also being made to have King see English Prime Minister Harold Wilson in London and to have an affair in London honoring King which will raise funds for King's work in Mississippi./ Concerning Kings possibly meeting Wilson in London. - Rustin is scheduled to go to London 11/11/64 to work on this matter.\* A separate memorandum from F. J. Baumgardner to V. C. Sullivan was prepared today (11/10/64) concerning the Wilson matter and recommending alerting the British to King's intentions and background. advised Rustin did not uepart foi London 11/11/64, but 100-106670 has space on 8:30 p.m. flight 11/12/ 101 - REC: 30 - / Cx - / Cx -1 - 100 - 442529100-106670-52 21 NOV 17 1954 CONTINUED - OVER SFP:j\d Ereie

Memorandum to W. C. Sullivan From F. J. Baumgardner RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 100-106670

# RECOMMENDATION:

Attached for approval are letters to the Honorable Bill D. Moyers, Special Assistant to the President, The White House; Secretary of State Dean Rusk; and the Acting Attorney General, copies to other Department officials. These letters transmit a memorandum containing a summary of pertinent information in this matter. Copies of the letterhead memoranda from which this information was obtained are being separately disseminated to CIA, the military intelligence agencies, and Secret Service.

B officers

MINTED STATES NMENT Memoranaum - Dewoach 1 - Wick 1 - Sullivan 1 - Baumgardner F. J. Baumgardner 1 - D. Wells V~16080 Red Jop SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING. JR SECURITY MATTER - C PURPOSE: To obtain approval to alert friendly members of the news media field of the meeting between Hartin Luther King. Jr. President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and James Hoffa, President, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers Union. BACKGROUD: You were previously advised that according to on 10/17/66 Clarence Jones, a former member of the Labor Youth League, a communist-front organization, and now a principal adviser to King, was attempting to arrange a meeting between King and Hoffa. Jones informed Hoffa's attorney that King thought Hoffa's union might want to support the civil rights movement to a greater degree because of its 450,000 Negro members. Jones advised that King is very sensitive regarding this meeting and does not want any publicity concerning it. On October 30, 1966, this same source advised that . Hoffa had agreed to meet with King in Hoffa's office in Washington, D. C., on either the second, third, or fourth of November, 1966. This was to be a luncheon meeting. Jones was to advise Hoffa's aide what date was agreeable with King by 10/30/66. On 10/31/66 primer advised that Jones was in contact with the Teamsters Union. Since King was unable to meet on any of the above dates, tentitive plans were made to hold the meeting on the ninth or term of Kovember, 1966. If these days are not satisfactory, an alternate meeting date was scheduled for one day during the week of November 14. 1966. REC- 3 165-106616-The New York Office has been elerted to notify the Bureau immediately when a date and time have been set for this meeting. ETBYGOTL WANG 100-106670 DATE OF VACLASSIFICANTOIN INVESTIGATION CONTINUED - OVER DECLACONTE SPARMILLE 3/3/3/16/2019 Nuchre

Baumgardner to Sullivan Memorandum Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 100-106670

OBSERVATIONS: From the above, it is apparent that King is in dire need of funds. Secondly, he dislikes going to Höffa because of Hoffa's unsavory reputation. King undoubtedly feels that this association might reflect unfavorably upon his public image. On the other hand, it would appear Hoffa might be concerned with the white backlash within his own union ranks should it become known that union funds may be expended to promote Negro objectives. It is therefore felt that both men have just reason for keeping this meeting secret. Any publicity concerning it would probably be extremely embarrassing to both parties.

It would appear that the meeting may be virtually spontaneous and time in this instance could be very critical.

RECOMMENDATION: A Bureau official be designated now to alert irlenaly news media of the meeting once the meeting date is learned so that arrangements can be made for appropriate press coverage of the planted meeting to expose and disrupt it.

Evil)

ADDENDUM: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, 11/3/G6, FJB: deh

Special Agent in Charge Donald E. Roney of the New York Office called at 3 p.m., this date. He said that through a reliable source they had learned that Clarence Jones had contacted King today. He told King that arrangements have been made for King to meet with Hoffa in Hoffa's office in Washington, D.C., for a luncheon meeting on November 9, 1966. King agreed and they then discussed the possibility of having Stanley Levison, a long-time communist and now a principal adviser to King, attend the meeting. They thought this was a good idea and would try to work it out.

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United states G CANMENT *Iemorandum* Mr. Sullivan - DeLoach - Wick F.J. Baumgardner - Sullivan - Baumgardner - Shackelford MARTIN LUTHER KING. SUBJECT: SECURITY MATTER - C To obtain authorization for the attached artic concerning Martin Luther King, Jr.'s contacts with James R. Hoffa to be given to a friendly newspaper contact for publication. Il: Est Citie BACKGROUND: As you have been advised, stated Clarence Jones, a former member of the Labor Youth League, a communist-front orgalization, and now a principal advisor to Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was in contact with Paul O'Dryer, New York City attorney and brother of former New York City Mayor William O'Dwyer. Jones wanted O'Dwyer to arrange a meeting between King and James Hoffa, President, international Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen Col and Helpers Union. Jones advised that King is very sensitive regarding this meeting and does not want any publicity concerning it. If a meeting could be arranged, King, accompanied by Jones, would be willing to meet Hoffa at Hoffa's convenience. O'Dwyer promised to help arrange this meeting. Hoffa's previous record of freewheeling with union funds would indicate a reluctance on his part to pour union funds into the civil rights movement; a move which would accrue no direct benefit to him individually. This appears borm out by his indicated reluctance to meet with King and thereby be confronted with King's version of his (Hoffa's) responsibility to aid the 450,000 Negro members of Hoffa's union contributing financial and moral support. Disclosure of King's transparent attempt to blackmail Hoffa with the large Negro membership of Hoffa's union, to solve the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's financial problems, would cause an uproar among leaders of organizations having large Negro memberships; pointing out their own vulnerability to such a souecze by any unscrupulous civil rights leader. potential collusion between large labor unions and the civil rights movement could also react to the detriment of the Negro in that through large financial donations, an unscrupulous labor leader could subvert the legitimate aims and objectives of the civil rights movement to his own purposes. Enclosure 100-106670 RLS:deh /// 12 HCV 22 1955 NW 55076 Doct 3:32989755 Page 551

Baumgardner to Sullivan Memorandum Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 100-106670

Public disclosure of King's intentions in this instance appears timely, in that it points out Hoffa's susceptibility to King's plot and the intention of King to virtually engage in extortion to obtain needed funds. Disclosure would be mutually embarrassing to both men and probably cause King's quest for badly needed funds to fail in this instance.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum and the attached article be referred to the Crime Records Division for appropriate handling. The article is on plain unwater-marked bond paper.

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Chr.

emorandum : Mr. DeLozch DATE: 11/9/66 : R. E. Wick TELECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING. JR. SECURITY MATTER - C PROPOSED MEETING WITH JAMES R. HOFFA, 11/9/66 It was previously recommended and approved that Crime Records alert friendly news media regarding a proposed meeting between King and Hoffa 11/9/63. Through a reliable source we learned late last night that in view of publicity in the New York Daily News regarding this proposed meeting, King and his aides had decided that it would be unwise to meet with Hoffa. It was further ascertained that King was still due to arrive in Washington at 11:30 AM this morning, it being noted that he had a speech scheduled at Howard University this evening. We alerted Julian Morrison, a very friendly reporter with the Washington News, and Sid Epstein of The Star regarding King's arrival time in Washington. The reporters cornered King as he came off the plane and quizzed him about the meeting with Hoffa. King at first told the reporters that the meeting had been cancelled and he seemed to be flustered at the reporters' appearance. He then ducked into a imens' room at the airport with his aides and upon emerging told the reporters that there had been discussion regarding his meeting Hoffa but that he had no further comment at this time, and he had decided to hold a press conference later on this afternoon at the Statler Hotel. King then left the airport with Clarence Jones who had come down earlier from New York, and with an attorney with Jones by the name of Philip Sipser, who identified himself as a labor lawyer.

Morrison advised at 3:15 PM this afternoon that he had finally gotten through to King's party at the Statler and had talked to King's aide Reverend Andrew Young. Young at this time informed Morrison that the meeting between King and Holla was off and he claimed that the meeting had been cancelled last night.

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NW 55070 DocId;32989755 Page 553

Wick to DeLoach

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.

Security Matter - C

Proposed Meeting with James R. Hoffa 11/9/66

Morrison pressed him for details and Young said that the proposed purpose of this meeting had been "misinterpreted." He said King had wanted to have an off-the-record discussion with Hoffa regarding the problems of the Negroes in the Teamsters and Young claimed that King's outfit had worked closely with the Teamsters in Atlanta and Chicago and they felt it was time for them to meet the Teamster head. Young said it was difficult for King to have a private conversation with anyone in view of his prominence and reiterated that the whole matter had been "misinterpreted and distorted." Reporter Morrison continued to press Young and Young finally acknowledged that King might try to have a meeting with Hoffa at some other time.

Morrison advises that The News will carry a picture tomorrow of King arriving in town, together with the information set out above.

The Star is also going to report this meeting.

It is felt that our counterintelligence aim to thwart King in receiving money from the Teamsters has been quite successful to date.

The above the your information, and certainly inginights the excertent results until have been about all the grant of the pomestic intelligence britished the Records. We have just economic acquired and the story of the range cultion of tools, to the link carries the story of tonard sairly, captioned "King Demes Going to notation of rands."

1/2. N. W. W.

NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 55

• 5 34 Gin, 270. HO. 27 King Occity UNITED STATES C NMENT Memoranuum : Mr. W. C. Sulliyan TO October 27, 1966 J. Baumgardner 1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Wick 1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Baumgardner subject: Martin Luther King, Jr. 1 - Mr. Shackelford SECURITY MATTER - C osce is an article which we have prenanci concerning Martin Luther Ving. It is based entirely on public source information and we are recommending that it be referred to the Crime Records Division with the idea that it can be given to a friendly newspaper contact such as David Lawrence, who is Editor of the U. S. News and World Report. The article was prepared because the cry e of "black power" is a most timely issue in the country today. This issue has split the civil rights movement and has caused ocivil rights leaders to take sides for and against "black" -power." However, Martin Luther King has been attempting to straddle the issue, based on advice given him by his / advisors with communist backgrounds. The attached article indicts King for his failure to take a stand on the issue and at the same time exposes the degree of communist influence on him. It is felt the public should again be reminded of this communist influence on King, and the current controversy among civil rights leaders makes this timely to do so. The attached article has been prepared with no letterhead relating it to the FBI and is on unwatermarked bond paper. REC- 38 100-106670-2160 RECOMMENDATION: That this memorandum and the attached article be referred to the Crime Records Division for appropriate 31 NOVES 1965 WITS 1966 U.S. nowe and work Repetition Sugar The Notice of the notice. Sugar The Notice of the notice. Enclosure CDB/pcn 

CHIED ENGLANDED WASHING

SECRET

. Is the civil rights coverent dead? Floyd Eckissick,

National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (COZZ), says it is. He reportedly commented to that effect during a panel discussion on October 25, 1966, at a Philadelphia conference of radio-television broadcasters sponsored by the Westinghouse Broadcasting Association. In addition, McKissick is quoted as having added that "what we have now is a black to the conference of radio-television broadcasters are now in a black to the conference of radio-television broadcasters are now in a black to the conference of radio-television broadcasters are now in a black to the conference of radio-television broadcasters are now in a black to the conference of radio-television broadcasters are now in a black to the conference of radio-television broadcasters are now in a black to the conference of radio-television broadcasters are now in a black to the conference of radio-television broadcasters are now in a black to the conference of radio-television broadcasters are now in a black to the conference of radio-television broadcasters are now in a black to the conference of radio-television broadcasters are now in a black to the conference of radio-television broadcasters are now in a black to the conference of radio-television broadcasters are now in the conference of

If the movement is dead, as McKissick asserts, he is one of the individuals most responsible for its demise. McKissick has loudly echoed the "black power" cries of Stokely Carmichael, leader of the Student Nonviolent

revolution, for black people to take what they can for

themselves."

in its tracks.

Coordinating Committee, and it has been their demands for the revolutionary action which stopped the civil rights movement.

In so doing, they have brought to a halt ten years of concentrated effort on the part of moderate Negroes and whites who support the movement. When the movement began, it seemed to signify the end of an era of disenchantment and disillusionment for Negroes throughout the land and the beginning of a period in which true justice and equality for

all would be established in fact as well as in name.

Thanks to the McKissicks and the Carmichaels, progress toward that goal has stopped and the big question today is whether the movement is "dead as a doornail" as McKissick claims or whether the setback is temporary in nature.

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DocId: 32989755 Page 556 (4)

NW 55071

Respond the civil rights leaders have been appalled at the harm done by the cries of "black power." In addition, they have taken a strong stand in an effort to right the wrong. Roy Wilkins, A. Philip Randolph and Whitney M. Young, Jr., joined forces and issued a public statement in which they clearly and unequivocally denounced "black power" and its inherent danger to both the Negro and the Nation.

Unfortunately, their courageous action was undermined by the one man in the civil rights movement who holds in his hands the power to silence the rabble rousers and give the movement renewed momentum. That man, of course is Martin Luther King, Jr., whose activities have invested him with the mantle of leadership in the movement since it began in Montgomery in 1956.

At first it appeared King had wholeheartedly joined with Wilkins, Randolph and Young in their renunciation of "black power." He reportedly endorsed their statement which appeared in "The Hew York Times" on October 14, 1986. For the first time in many months, millions had reason to believe and hope that the civil rights movement had rid itself of a cancerous growth and would resume its progress with renewed health and vigor.

killed this hope almost immediately. Within three days after the statement appeared denouncing "black power," "The Kew York Times" reported that King had "clarified" his position concerning it. Reportedly, he agreed with it in essence but did not wish to be included as a signer.

King's palliating and ambiguous position on the issue is difficult to understand or justify. Those who cry "black power" have continually claimed it has been misunderstood and misdefined. But the record is clear that it stands for open advocacy of violence, insistence on an all-Negro organizational structure in civil rights groups, and reverse racism.

It is equally clear that these things are direct contradictions of the principles underlying the legitimate civil rights movement: a nonviolent approach, combined Negro-white action, and the elimination of racism.

The great American tragedy of our time would be the failure of Martin Luther King, Jr., to neet the current challenge which "black power" represents to the civil rights movement. His failure to do so would mean that for some reason King is willing to let the legitimate civil rights movement die. This, in turn, would seem to indicate that King's goal is different than that of Vilkins, Randolph and Young.

It appears that King's decision to straddle the fence on the issue of "black power" was a carefully calculated one. "The Atlanta Journal" of October 13, 1966, reported that King, as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCIC), was having an important meeting with his advisors. Undoubtedly the move Wilkins, Randolph and Young proposed to make through the issuance of public statement was known to King and he was seeking advice on what his stand should be.

best for him to avoid condemning anyone. Or, they may have felt that with the battle lines drawn between McKissick and Carmichael on the one hand and Wilkins, Randolph and Young on the other, everyone would suffer and only King would stand to benefit and would be left the unchallenged leader. Or, they may have had still other interests in mind.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that the newspaper article identified King's advisors as Bayard Rustin, Clarence Jones, Stanley Levison and Harry Wachtel.

If these individuals constitute Hartin Luther King, Jr.'s brain trust, the civil rights movement may well be dead and King's supporters and followers, both Negro and white, may well rue the circumstances of fate that led than to bank so much on one man.

The backgrounds of Rustin, Jones, Levison and Wachtel raise serious questions regarding their degree of influence over Martin Luther King, Jr. The Congressional Record of August 13, 1963, for example, indicated that Rustin is a past member of the Communist Youth League and attended the mational convention of the Communist Party as an observer in 1957.

In addition, Rustin reportedly traveled to Eussin in 1958 to participate in a communist propaganda spectacular Called "Nonviolent Action Committee Against Nuclear Weapons."

Upon his return, he played a key role as an organizer of a student march on Vashington which the east coast communist project.

There is no doubt that King has relied heavily on Eastin for guidance for a long time. In fact, Rustin reportedly was King's part-time side for a five-year period from 1955 to 1960.

There are reports that Stanley Levison also has acted as a compelor to King for a long period of time.

As a matter of fact, he once held a position as a vice bresident in the SCIC. The Congressional Record of July 21, 1966, indicated Levison member of the Communist Party as late as 1963.

It also indicated that Clarence Jones is an attorney who, during the 1950s, held a position of leadership in the Labor Touth League, which has been cited by the Attorney General as a subversive organization under Executive Order. 10450.

Harry Wachtel reportedly is a New Work attorney,

like Stanley Levison, and has become active in King's behalf
through his acquaintance with Levison.

The spectre of communist influence on King is not a new development. The nationally syndicated columnist

Joseph Alsop referred to it in April, 1984, in a column

concerning King's employment in the SCIC of an individual

maned Jack O'Dell. Alsop stated that King had been warned

by Government officials that O'Dell was a "genuine communist

article, and varned too that an even nore important associate

NW 55070 DocId:3298975

of his was "known to be a key figure in the covert apparatus of the Communist Party."

Such associations and, more particularly, guidance from such individuals could well explain King's failure to take a strong stand in opposition to Eckissick and Carmichael. They have been exhorting their followers not to support the Administration's action in Vietnam, to refuse serving if drafted, and to tear apart our cities with violent acts of civil disobedience. These demands well serve commist aims to bring about a communist victory in Vietnam and to divide the masses along class lines to foment disorder in the streets.

Such guidance would help to explain also why King split with men like Wilkins, Randolph and Young on the issue of whether civil rights leaders should be speaking out on matters of foreign policy or whether their role should be confined to civil rights matters. It will be recalled that King attempted to project his views to criticism of fighting in Vietnam but the responsible civil rights leaders took a stand in opposition to him.

It would appear that King's advisors have a broader goal than the civil rights movement in this country. There is talk that King will travel extensively abroad to areas such as Latin America to speak out in behalf of the poor, Hegro and white alike, in underdeveloped countries.

Perhaps being the recognized leader of 22 million Regroes in this country is not enough. If the image of him can be projected as the "savior" of the downtrodden throughout the world, his prestige and influence will grow to a degree which will enable him to dictate demands in a voice that will ring loud and clear through the halls of Congress and in the White House. Much would depend on the backgrounds of his advisors and the nature of the demands they would be whispering in his ear.

Should that come about, the religious groups,

foundations and others who have contributed millions to

support King and his activities could find that their

generous support had spawned a monster seeking to devour them.

The saddest part of it all is that the American Megro may well be left in the lurch with his dreams of true equality and justice in a united country free of prejudice and bigotry shattered.

To repeat, Martin Luther King, Jr., could be the great American tragedy of our times.

NOTE: See memcrandum captioned MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., SECURITY MATTER - C dated 10/27/66, CDB/pcn.



RNME Memorandum 1 - DeLoach 1 - Wick DATE: 10/24/66 1 - Sullivan 1 - Baumgardner 1 - D. Wells F. J. Baumgardner ·CLASSIET ENLOSO ELL Jap C-S CATTERTY MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. DEPAYOSIFIC TION INDEFINITE Madvised that Martin Luther SECURITY HATTER - C SUBJECT: King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, had recently met with EcGeorge Bundy, Director of the Tord Foundation. At this meeting, Bundy, on behalf of the Ford Foundation, offered King's organization a grant of three million dollars. Euncy explained that the Ford Foundation is extremely interested in various programs of the Scuthern Also, the Ford Foundation is sympathetic with the financial problems of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Christian Leadership Conference. According to the source. the only concern of Ring and his associates is that if they accept this grant, whether the Ford Foundation will exercise control over the policies and operations of the Southern Christian Lezdership Conference. We do not know at this time if the Ford Foundation has made this grant. OBSERVATIONS: Information has recently come to our attention indicating that King and his group are in need of financial I support. This contact with the Ford Foundation would undoubtedly be of great assistance to him at this, particular It is felt that the Ford Foundation is not aware time. of the subversive backgrounds of King's principal advisers and that if the proper officials of the Ford Foundation were briefed concerning them, this might preclude any assistance being granted. Listed below are four principal advisers to King with subversive backgrounds: Stanley Levison is a long-time communist whose membership in the Communist Party, USA, has been established as of July, 1963 0 1: 1: 1/6 Clarence Jones has been identified as a leader in the Labor Youth League, a Communist Party front group, during late 1953 or early 1954. ASSIFICATION RETAINED BY 6076 WANT me 27.5 113V 7 1285 100-106670 55070: Bociti: 32999755 Page 563

Baumgardner to Sullivan Memorandum MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 100-106670

> Harry Vachtel's name appeared as an active member of the National Lawyers Guild in December, 1949, according to a confidential source. The National Lawyers Guild has been cited as a communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It should be noted that Wachtel is a New York City attorney. Another confidential source advised in March, 1944, his name appeared on a list of names, significance not known. maintained at the Communist Party Headquarters of Kings County, Brooklyn, New York. Regarding Wachtel's wife. Leonora, a confidential source advised in March, 1944, that she was a newly elected officer of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party, Brooklyn, New York. (C

Bayard Rustin, during the early 1940's was a member of the Young Communist League, an organization which has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. The records of this Eurepu's Identification Division contain the tollowing arrest record for Payard Rustin: On 1/12/44 he was arrested for violation of the Selective Service Act and on 2/17/44 received a sentence of three years. On 9/15/48 he was arrested in New York City on a disorderly conduct charge and was sentenced to fifteen days. On 1/21/53 he was arrested in Pasadena, California, for offering to engage in an act of sex perversion of a homosexual nature, which he admitted and for which he was sentenced to serve 60 days.

In an effort to preclade the possibility of RECOMMENDATION: the Southern Christian Leadership receiving Ford Foundation funds, it is recommended that a Bureau official be designated to contact John Bugas, former Special Agent in Charge of the Detroit Office and presently a vice president of the Ford Motor Company, concerning the above-set forth facts so that he might bring them to the attention of whomever he feels appropriate in either the Ford family or the Ford Foundation.

Charle This will recommiss a soffice -I doubt'this will excomplish anything. D. In the event the above recommendation is not approved, it is recommended that a Bureau official be designated to brief McGeorge Bundy of the subversive backgrounds of the advisers to King.

<u>NW 55070 DocId:32989</u>755 Page 564

Memorandum

DATE: 10/25/66

MR. TOLSON

SUBJECT:

cc Mr. DeLoach Mr. Sullivan

C. D. DeLoach

MARTIN LUTHER KING:

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SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) POSSIBLE GRANT OF \$3,000,000 FROM FORD FOUNDATION

CONTACT WITH JOHN BUGAS, VICE PRESIDENT, FORD MOTOR COMPANY

touch with Bundy and do something about this matter.

Hy memorandum to you of 10/25/66 reflected a call to Ma Bugas, relative to confidentially advising him that ficGeorge Bundy. President, Ford Foundation, had contacted Martin Luther King offering a grant of \$3,000,000 to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). Mr. Bugas was grateful for the information T. furnished him yesterday. He expressed alarm and indicated that. although the Ford Motor Company had little control ever the Ford Foundation, he nevertheless would immediately allempt to get in

Mr. Bugas called me back at 11:30 this morning. He stated he had contacted Bundy and had asked him for an appointment within the next several days. Bundy asked why he wanted to see him. A Bugas replied he was in receipt of information concerning the \ . fact that the Ford Foundation . . . wanted to have dealings with the SCLC. Bundy asked for the source of his information. Bugas told him his source did not want to be divulged. Bundy stated under the circumstances he would refuse to talk to Eugas and would discuss the matter only with the source. Bundy then asked if the source was the FBI. Bugas refused to reveal the source and the conversation was terminated.

Bugas stated he thought Bundy had been rather high-handed in the conversation; however, he wanted to request that the Director give serious consideration to an FBI representative contacting Bundy, inasmuch as this matter represents one of great importance to the Ford Motor Company. Bugas indicated his company had had quite a number of "hard blows" from the Ford Foundation over the years and most certainly a liaison between this foundation and Martin Luther King would be a serious blow to the company 100-1066101

This Commert is prepared in response to your request and is not for discount in the following the committee and the confidence of the first and the confidence of the first and the express approval of the FBI.

Mr. Tolson

T told Bugas that, in view of Bundy's attitude, it appeared rather doubtful concerning the advisability of our going further in this matter. Bugas stated he realized this; however, he wasted to express again the importance of this matter to the Ford Motor Company. He stated he did not know Bundy; however, Bundy had apparently been rather snobbish in dealing with the Ford people. He explained that when Bundy first took this job, Bundy had been invited to Detroit to meet Henry Ford III and the top people of the company. At that time Bundy was point-blank advised that he should be careful in administering the Ford Foundation, inasmuch as this Foundation had caused serious harm to the sales of the Ford Motor Company. Bundy allegedly stuck his nose in the air and estated "I have a social responsibility to fulfill."

Mr. Bugas once again stated that any liaison between the Ford Foundation and Martin Luther King would "set his company back to best bell." He reled again that we consider contacting Bundy directly and stated he would appreciate knowing of any action taken in this regard.

# ACTION:

I personally feel that Bundy is of the psuedo-intellectual, Ivy League group that has little respect for the FBI. He was friendly on the surface while at the White House and I met him frequently. Under the circumstances, it appears rather doubtful that contact with him by the FBI will convince him one way or another. It is, therefore, recommended that I advise Mr. Bugas that, while we appreciate his concern, there is some doubt that contact by us with Bundy would amount to anything. It will be suggested to him that he might desire to bring this matter to Mr. Henry Ford's attention, in the event Mr. Ford desires to attempt to exercise any control over Bundy. Mr. Bugas, during our conversation, noted that Mr. Ford was out of the country at the present time.

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# emorandum ROUTE IN ENVEL

: Mr. K. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 11, 1964

: Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

United States Co

- Mr. Belmont

- Ur. Hohr - Mr. DeLoach

- Hr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Bland

subject: Martin Luther King, Jr.

- Mr. Baumgardner

SECURITY MATTER - COMMIST

**1 - Ur.** Phillips:

Tele. Fir.

have just learned that Martin Luther King, Jr., and some of his advisors, including Bayard Rustin and Clarence Jones, are working on an article which is to be submitted over King's name for publication in "The Saturday Evening Post." The article would deal with such matters as the poverty bill, elections, riots and the so-called -"backlash" that is cropping up in political circles. The only publication known to be considered for this article to date is "The Saturday Evening Post." We do not as yet know specifically what line King will take in the article or what its specific stands will be. The matter of this article is scheduled for further discussion by King and his advise on 3/22/64 in New York City. This information is classified "Secret;

OBSERVATIONS:

-Because of the communist influences on King it would be well to prevent any publication of his views. It is noted that earlier this year we had some advance information on the possibility of a King article being published by "The Saturday Evening Post." On that occasion Assistant Director Deloach's office was able to take appropriate action to forestall the publication of the article. This was handled by Supervisor William Stapleton, who has an appropriate contact at "The CLASSIFICATION RETAINED BY 6176 WAN A Saturday Evening Post."

# ACTION:

DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE we have separately made appropriate dissemination of the information concerning King's intentions to have an article published in "The Saturday Evening Post" and have also written the Atlanta and New York Offices to remain on top of the situation so that the Bureau Will be promptly furnished further developments in this matter.

# RECOMMENDATION:

, coi 13 1054 This memorandum be routed to Assistant Director DeLoach for appropriate action in accordance with the observations set out acove.

1 CTS CATEGORY 23.

100-106670

DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDENINGS This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for disseminated to colored proceedings by the state of the content property may not be disclosed to unauthorized personally state of the state of t

Hore recent information has just been received to the effect that a John Hunt of "The Saturday Evening Post" has already been in-contact with King concerning material being prepared for the "Post." Also, King and some of his advisors are to meet briefly on the late afternoon of 9/11/64 while King is waiting at the airport in New York City for a flight overseas. They are to further discuss the article in question.

In light of the latest information, it is suggested that if any action is taken by Mr. DeLoach, it be done as soon as possible so that it would be less difficult for "Post" people to take the action desired.

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W. C. Sullivan

9-17-64

F. J. Baumgardner Va

1-Mr.Belmont 1-Mr.Mohr 1-Mr.DeLoach

1-Mr.Sullivan

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SECURITY MATTER - C

1-Mr.Bland 1-Mr. Baumgardner 1-Mr.Phillips

The "Washington Post and Times Herald" contained a small article in today's edition stating that Martin Luther King, Jr., had announced through his office in Atlanta that he had been granted an audience with Pope Paul VI to take place on Friday, 9-18-64, at which time he hopes to discuss the racial situation in the United States with the Pope.

You will recall that several weeks ago, when we fixtst learned of King's intention to travel abroad, we anticipated the possibility of King's asking for an audience with the Pope and arranged to have Assistant Director Malone of the New York Office contact Francis Cardinal Spellman to see if appropriate action could not be taken to prevent such an audience. Malone did brief Cardinal Spellman in the matter and told us the Cardinal had in fact called the Vatican immediately after being contacted by Malone.

Malone was contacted telephonically today to see if he could shed any further light on the report that King was to have an audience with the Pope. He contacted Cardinal Spellman's office and was told that the Cardinal, who presently is recuperating from an operation, had spoken personally several weeks ago by telephone to the Secretary of State at the Vatican and had strongly recommended that no audience be granted King because of very serious but highly confidential information which had come to his attention but which he could not discuss in detail over the telephone.

Malone was asked to determine if there possibly could have Spellman's warning. He was advised by Cardinal Spellman's office that with the information being furnished to the Secretary of State at the Vatican it would be mandatory for the Secretary of State to Ifurnish the information directly to the Pope and that there was every assurance the Pope had received the information. Cardinal Spellman's office advised Malone today that it is possible that arrangements for such an audience had already been made and could not be 100-106670-47

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RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

canceled without embarrassment or it is equally possible that the Pope, viewing King's important role in racial matters in the United States, decided to overrule the recommendation not to meet with King.

Malone was advised through Cardinal Spellman's office that the matter would, again be delicately brought to Cardinal Spellman's attention.

Malone is to keep us advised as soon as he learns anything additionally pertinent.

# RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

ENTRED STATES ( ·-Memoran. Pim

ii. Yozson

C. D. Deloach

DATE: 1/19/63

cc Mr. DeLoach Mr. Sullivan

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Bishop Mr. Bowers

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Appointment with

Senator Robert C. Byrd (D.-W.Va.)

1/19/63

member on research and speech writing.

At his request I met with Senator Byrd in his office at 11 a.m. today. Also present was Mr. Barksdale, Senator Byrd's staff

Senator Byrd outlined to me his responsibilities in the supervision of the District of Columbia Government. He told me he was extremely concerned over the pronouncements made recently by Martin Luther King that massive civil disobedience would be staged in the nation's capital this summer. The Senator indicated it was time that King "met his Waterloo" and that he felt this summer would do the trick. He stated this, of course, depended upon whether or not the President would allow sufficient force to "knock King down."

Senator Byrd asked me if the FBI could prepare a speech for him on the subject of King which he could give on the Senate floor next week. He stated thereafter he would like to be kept up to date on the activities of King so that further speeches could be made. He reminded me that he was a great supporter of Mr. Hoover and the MI. He reiterated his responsibilities in connection with the D.C. Government and told me that, while other senators and congressmen were aiding and abetting the alleged civil rights cause, he had constantly sounded forth a warning as to the attachments to subversive causes which many so-called civil rights leaders had.

I told Senator Byrd and Mr. Barksdale that, while we appreciated his great interest, the pressure of work would prograt us from being of assistance and we, therefore, could not propare the speech he had in mind. I stated if any items of a public source nature came to our attention which we felt would be of interest to the Senator, we could, of course, refer him to the appropriate source which contained ithese items.

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CONTINUED

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Mr. Tolson

Using generalities, I briefed the Senator and Lr. Barksdale, in a very few moments, about the swing to the left of various alleged civil rights organizations such as SNCC, CORE, and the Southern Christi Leadership Conference. I told them that the Director had pointed this out on many occasions and that the Director clearly felt that the more these groups needed money and publicity, the further left they would swing in order to gain such objectives.

I told the Senator and Mr. Earksdale they should feel free to call us at any time; however, we of course were restricted in what we could furnish them. The Senator expressed appreciation and asked that his best regards be extended to the Director.

Mr. Barksdale is a former editor of a newspaper in West Virginia. He deplored the attacks upon the Director and the FBI by the Charleston, West Virginia Gazette, and stated this paper makes little impression upon the people of West Virginia.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

Sect. Deewrit Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: April 14, 1967 C. D. Brennan ~ Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Wick BIECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. 1 - Mr. Sullivan SECURITY MATTER - C 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan OLASSIFIED BY 6076 WAN pract · EYEMPT FEXM. GDS CATEGORY 2.3 PURPOSE DATE OF MEDLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE The purpose of this memorandum is to recommend that either Assistant to the Director DeLoach or Assistant Director Sullivan be approved to personally contact and brief Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York concerning the communist influence on Martin Luther King, inasmuch as King is to meet shortly with Governor Rockefeller and King's communist advisors hope to take advantage of the forthcomings meeting to influence events in Latin America along communist limes. (W) BACKGROUND Last week, through we learned the Stanley Levison, who is Martin Luther King's chief advisor, was in contact with an associate to whom he disclosed that he had recently talked to Rockefeller. This apparently is Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York because Levison said the discussion concerned Venezuelan iron ore deposits about which Rockefeller enter prises are negotiating with the Venezuelan Government. Levison also told his associate that Rockefeller was disturbed about Martin Luther King's position on Vietnam and wanted to meet King to discuss it. Levison told his contact this pleased him because it would give King the opportunity to present to Rockefeller King's views on Latin America which he feels has the potential of becoming the next Vietnam. According to Levison, King wanted to use the opportunity to advise Rockefeller on the steps that should be taken in Latin America supposedly to avoid this.

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Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.

The following day, April 6, 1967, the same source advised that Levison was contacted by Harry Wachtel about King's meeting with Rockefeller. As you know, Wachtel is King's other close advisor and Wachtel also has had past communist affiliations. Wachtel told Levison that arrangements had been made to have Martin Luther King meet Rockefeller on either April 22 or April 24, 1967.

### **OBSERVATION**

Nartin Luther King has clearly become merely a puppet in the hands of Levison and Wachtel. He relies on both these individuals more than anyone else and they currently are directing most of his activities and shaping most of his public speeches in a way that goes straight down the communist line. These two men have guided King to a position whereby they are attempting to make him not only the acknowledged leader of 22 million Negroes, but now the accepted leader of the vast anti-war effort in the country. Tomorrow, for example, King will play the most prominent role as the spokesman for the peace protesters in the demonstration in New York City. His recent vicious condemnation of the United States in a public speech shows how much of a communist puppet he has become and illustrates the danger he represents in the hands of the scheming communists

Now Wachtel and Levison see an opportunity to project the communist line further into Latin American activities through King by attempting to have King influence Rockefeller in his thinking. The danger in this is that Rockefeller, through his vast Latin American holdings, is very influential in Latin American affairs, and if he buys any of King's ideas they will definitely represent the communist ideas of Levison and Wachtel.

On the surface Wachtel is a partner in the law firm of Rubin, Wachtel, Baum and Levine, 598 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, a very large and influential law firm. Levison on the surface is the owner and operator of the Park Management Realty Company, 1841 Broadway, New York, New York. Both of their past communist affiliations have been well concealed and today neither of them ostensibly have any connection with the Communist Party; nevertheless, from our experience they represent two of the most dedicated and dangerous communists in the country.

CONTINUED -- OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.

Once previously, in December, 1964, King had occasion to have dealings with Governor Rockefeller and we arranged to have Rockefeller briefed by former Special Agent in Charge Arthur Cornelius, Head of the New York State Police, concerning Levison's influence on King and King's immoral nature. Either Cornelius did not make much of an impression or Rockefeller chose for reason of political expediency to ignore it inasmuch as we learned in October 1965 that Rockefeller gave King a \$25,000 donation, spoke in King's church in Atlanta, and had dinner with King's father and his family.

Despite this, the stakes are too high in what is involved in the current forthcoming meeting with King and Rockefeller for us not to do something to prevent the communists from influencing Rockefeller through King. is believed that we should again make an effort to brief Rockefeller, not only about King, but also in regard to the backgrounds of Levison and Wachtel and that this time it should be done personally through either Mr. DeLoach or Mr. Sullivan, either of whom could handle this discreetly. prudently, tactfully and in a manner which would insure that the FBI's interest would be completely protected and assured.

### RECOMMENDATION

That the Director designate either Assistant to the Director DeLoach or Assistant Director Sullivan to handle this as outlined above.

4/14/67 - WCSichs: ADDENDUM:

· We should not ignore this situation. The stakes are too high. I think Mr. DeLoach is the logical selection to handle this assignment. If it is not to be indirectly, U 

UNITED STATES GO

-Memoran. 🕶 n

TO

- Mr. Lallivan

DATE: 10/30/67

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr. A

1 - G. C. Moore (Attn: T. Rushing) l - Liaison

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF

. SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

1 - W. J. McDonnell

ALL INFORMATION COMPAINED HEREIM IS THURSDAND DATE 3/19/86 EDPMacports

INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

By memorandum in captioned matter dated 10/17/67 (attached), our Atlanta Office advised of information received from a confidential source 10/16/67 to the effect that the Department of Labor was negotiating a contract with Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) in the amount of \$67,000 to train Negroes in the Atlanta, Georgia, area for employment. The Director approved the furnishing of such information to the Secretary of Labor together with a copy of the "Top Secret" document entitled "Communist Influence in Racial Matters -- A Current Analysis" dated 4/10/67, the latter for the Secretary's confidential information. This document set forth in detail the extent of communist influence within the SCLC and King's involvement with such elements and his unsavory moral background.

Mr. James J. Reynolds, Undersecretary of Labor, was contacted by Liaison 10/23/67 and furnished a copy of the Atlanta memorandum mentioned above together with the "Top Secret" document. Reynolds was asked whether or not Labor was, in fact, negotiating such a contract with the SCLC and he responded that he would immediately look into this and advise the Bureau.

Mr. Reynolds recontacted Liaison 10/25/67 at which time he advised that the Community Action Group, Atlanta, Georgia, had, in fact, recently negotiated a contract with the SCLC in the amount of \$61,000 such contract to provide for on-the-job-training for Negroes with retail grocers. Reynolds explained that while this contract was between the Community Action Group and SCLC, it had, in fact, been approved by the Labor Department. The amount of the grant was \$61,000, \$13,000 of which would go to the SCLC for administering the program and \$48,000 to the grocers for on-the-job training. Reynolds stated that King had set up the program by contacting grocers and getting assurance that they would set aside 15% of the employment openings for on-the-job training of Negro youths. 100-438794

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CONTINUED -

NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 576

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan RE: SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Reynolds advised that upon receipt of the information provided by the Bureau and ascertaining that such a contract was in effect, he immediately conferred with Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz. Both agreed in that there was no way at this time that the contract could be gracefully canceled without causing severe and embarrassing repercussions. He stated, however, that in view of the information received, both he and the Secretary are in agreement that steps will be taken to insure that no further contracts will be awarded to King's group.

Reynolds stated that both he and the Secretary appreciated very much the Director's bringing this information to their attention. Reynolds stated that he had heard of King's immorality and sex escapades but did not realize the extent to which he was under communist influence. He conjectured that this possibly explains King's recent anti-Vietnam campaign. He remarked that he had considered King an opportunist motivated by financial considerations but now he could only conclude that communist elements were, to a large extent, "calling the shots" for King.

The sensitive nature of the information furnished was emphasized with Mr. Reynolds.

ACTION:

For information.

gril.

INMENT 823 UNITED STATES GO lemorandum C. Sulliv FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Mohr 1 - Mr. DeLoach DATE: 2/1/65 1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - J. F. Bland

Mr. Belmont

1 - F. J. Baumgardner 1 - S. F. Phillips

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING. JR. SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

> We have learned that Hartin Luther King, Jr., scheduled to appear in Davenport, Iowa, 4/28/65, at a banquet sponsored by the Davenport Chapter of the Catholic Interracial Council (CIC). King will reportedly be paid \$1,000 for his appearance and also be given the "Pacem in Terris" award, the second year such an award has been given by the CIC. The first such awards were given in 1964 to the late President Kennedy and to John Howard Griffin, a writer. The award is in memory of Pope John.

· You will recall that in August, 1964, we recommended, and the Director approved, that Francis Cardinal Spellman be orally briefed concerning King's communist connections and moral degeneracy so that such information could be passed on to the Pope as it was anticipated that King would seek an audience with the Pope. Such briefing of the Cardinal subsequently was made by Assistant Director Malone in New York City.

It is shocking indeed that King continues to be honored by religious groups. Inasmuch as commitments have apparently been made by the CIC for the award in Davenport, there is little likelihood that anything can be done in this instance to prevent such an award. It is believed, however, that it would be desirable to have Assistant Director Malone recontact Cardinal Spellman and bring to his attention the information we continue to receive about King being given honors by Catholic groups, citing the Davenport CIC award as a current instance. It could be tactfully suggested that in the end it might well be embarrassing to the Catholic Church for having given honors to King. A discussion with the Cardinal might well suggest to him the desirability for the Cardinal to initiate such action as he deems appropriate, through church circles, to alert Catholic institutions and organizations concerning It would appear that the Cardinal would certainly be appreciative for the information we are giving him, 100-106670-797

100-106670

SFP: jad //

CONTINUED - OVER

5**5070 96**519*: 1*2989755 Page 578

Memorandum to W. C. Sullivan From F. J. Baumgardner RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 100-106670

### RECOMMENDATION:

If approved, this memorandum should be routed back to Assistant Director Sullivan who will telephone Assistant Director Malone and have him discuss the matter along the lines indicated above.

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823 - 793 - Mr. Belmont Memorandum1 - Mr. Rosen Callahan - Mr. Sullivan DATE: 2/1/65 1 - J. F. Bland 1 - F. J. Baumgardner Holmes F. J. Baumgardner 1 - S. F. Phillips SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST Martin Luther King, Jr., is to the leading figure in the civil rights movement in this country today. He is of vital interest to us because of the communist influences upon him. His actions and expressions (both private and public) are of importance in several different areas of the Bureau's operations such as relating to the communist influences in racial matters, racial matters generally, civil rights matters, Because of King's position, we must be, in many and the like. respects, extremely guarded in our efforts to gain information concerning King's activities. King frequently travels about the country and speaks to public gatherings. He often times discusses the future plans of himself and his organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. It is well, therefore, to avail ourselves of the coverage which may be given King through a review of news media, sources and through contact with established reliable sources. We recently received information divulging a series of King's appointments for the period 1/20/65 through 6/19/65. These include many public gatherings such as at universities and colleges, churches, and the like. We are, therefore, recommending a letter to the appropriate offices instructing that they report information available from news media and established sources concerning King's appearances in their respective territories. By receiving letterhead memoranda with such information, we are also able to make prompt dissemination to such interested other agencies as the Department and the military intelligence. RECOMMENDATION: Attached for approval is a letter to the appropriate offices covering the territories in which King is scheduled to travel. иw 550700 po d d 200 9755 Раде 580

King Sudity UNITED STATES GOVENMENT *lemorandum* Mr. A. H. Belmon DATE: January 21, 1965 Mr. Belmont Mr. Mohr Mr. DeLoach FROM: Ur. W. C. Sullivan l - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. J. A. Sizoo SUBJECT: HARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 1 - Mr. Baumgardner SECURITY MATTER - C This morning Mr. Ralph McGill, publisher of the "Atlanta Constitution," Atlanta, Georgia, and a long-time admirer of the Director, dropped by the office to discuss with me Martin Luther King, Jr. With Burgas approved a premise of the pre concern. McGill told me that on being advised of the facts concerning King, he has remained completely silent. As a result, he is being questioned by associates in Atlanta, Georgia, as to why he is not speaking out in favor of King and why he is not taking an active part in the banquet to be given King next Wednesday night. McGillisaid that he would never disclose a confidence and, therefore, his only reply is that he no onger is an admirer of Martin Luther King. Further, he has talked ith some other men who have told him of their knowledge of King's mmorality and their concern about it. In view of this, he is free to speak a little bit more in detail and says he has done so for it can be attributed to the men with whom he has spoken. McGill said that these men are Adlai Stevenson, Ralph Bunche, and Harry Ashmore of the "Arkansas Gazette." He told me that Adlai Stevenson advised him without being questioned about King that he is aware of King's immoral activities. Stevenson told McGill that he considers King to be a "very dangerous man" to the civil rights movement and that something should be done about it. Ralph Bunche told McGill that he has never been an admirer of King's although he thinks King has done some good things; that a few months ago he began hearing very disturbing stories about King's immoral behavior. Bunche believes that King should be maneuvered out of the civil rights field or else he will do it serious damage. Mr. Ashmore, likewise, informed McGill that he had heard some time ago about King's incredibly immoral activities. Ashmore is very disturbed over it and wishes something could be done but he has no specific course to recommend. Mr. McGill told me that following my first discussion with him a few weeks ago he contacted a banker friend in Atlanta who was helping to finance the banquet to be given King next Wednesday night. banker was disturbed and said he would contact some other bankers also closure sent (-27-65 CS:lml; (7) ALL IPPO-PATION COMPANY FEB 4 1985 DTilius 15E. NW 55070 Doctd: 32989755 Page 581

.emorandum to Mr. Belmont Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

involved and see if support could be quietly withdrawn. McGill's friend and some of the bankers did take steps to withdraw but this was very quickly relayed to bankers in Haiti who were on the threshold of an important financial deal with the Atlanta, Georgia, bankers. They took the position that if the Atlanta bankers did not support the Martin Luther King party, their financial deal with these Georgia bankers was off. As McGill said to me, the almighty dollar is still extremely important and especially so with bankers, and as a result they got cold feet and decided to go ahead with financing King's party.

McGill told me that Archbishop Hallinan, Catholic leader in Georgia, an Episcopal clergyman and a Jewish rabbi are also quite active in support of this party for King. He said that he is certain that not one of these three is aware of King's immoral behavior. I told him that in view of what Stevenson, Bunche, and Ashmore had told him, he might want to explore very confidentially and discreetly the subject matter with these three men. He said he would do this.

McGill told me that he thinks it is too late now, especially in iew of the financial interest of the Georgia bankers in the Haiti deal, o prevent the banquet from taking place. However, McGill said he would do what he could to encourage key people to limit their praise and support of King as much as possible.

McGill also told me that he is taking steps through RalphBunche to get key Negro leaders to unite in opposition to King and to gradually force him out of the civil rights movement if at all possible.

Mr. McGill said that he would like to have President Johnson know three things—(1) that from diverse sources he has learned of the incredibly immoral behavior of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and his deceiving of sincere, good people in this Nation who have been supportin King; (2) that he regrets greatly that the banquet is being given in King's honor next week in Atlanta but that it has gone so far that it is probably not possible to head it off; and (3) that he believes that the very best thing that could happen would be to have King step completely out of the civil rights movement and public life for he feels that if this is not done, sooner or later King will be publicly exposed and this will do irreparable harm to the civil rights movement in which he, McGill and others are so interested and have worked so hard for, and likewise, it will do injury to different citizens of the country who have been supporting King not knowing that he is of such low moral character.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Mr. McGill said that if he had had time to see President Johnson before leaving Washington, he would have told him these three things, but that he wanted the Director to know that he is free to quote him on these three points to the President and free to put all three things in any communication that goes to the White House from the Bureau.

It is very refreshing to meet a man of McGill's stature in the field of journalism who is so sincere and honest and desirous of doing the right thing. He is a very admirable man. Repeatedly, Mr. McGill told me that he will continue to stay with this problem and to think about it, hoping that he will devise some plan or course of action that will help to take King out of public life. McGill told me in a visibly disturbed manner that this problem centering around King has caused him to wake up at night from time to time and he is very upset over it. McGill explained that while he has never been close to King or an active supporter thereof, he has been completely identified and very active in furthering civil rights and better conditions for the Negroes. He thinks that King's behavior now known to him when publicly exposed will do irreparable damage to such social causes that he and others have been sponsoring throughout a lifetime.

# RECOMMENDATION:

Enclosed will be found a letter to the White House setting forth McGill's discussion for approval and forwarding. Inasmuch as McGill mentioned only the President's getting this information, we do not contemplate any further dissemination.

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January 22, 1965

1 - S. F. Phillips

1 - J. A. Sizoo 1 - F. J. Daungardner

DY LIAISCH

100-106670-756 M

Ponorchia Mill D. Porers Dicain localitant to the President

The Uhite Louse Washington, D. C.

Dear Hr. Hoyorz:

Of the "Atlanta Constitution," Atlanta, Georgia, asked a representative of this Dureau to communicate the fellowing; information to the President. In McGill, who empressed great addination for the Propident, advised that in the resent yest to has learned from neveral sources-about that; incocably immoral activities of Hartin Buther King. Sr. ir. Idial copicinal that he was phoened to learn of this and impoundably realized that serious componuouse Ring's mishobation could have dow the civil rights movement in which Mr. McBill has been actively interested for years.

lr. LeGill mado three points: (1) that from diverse sources he has learned of the incredibly imporal behavior of Mang, and of Ming!s deceiving of sincere, good people in this Nation who have been supporting Ring; (2) that he regrets greatly that a hanquet is being given in Ming's hence next week in Atlanta, but that errangements have now reached the point it is probably not possible to prevent the barquet; and (3) that he bollowns that the very heat thing that esuld hargen rould be to have Ting stop completely out of the civil rights novement and prolic life for he feels that if this is not cone, scener or later Hing will be publicly emposed. It. Nobill bolioves that an emposure of Ming Till in ittrattation into the time of the weight more than which ho, ir. Housell, and others are so interested and have wered so hard for; and libertae it will do injury to allive attions of the commen who have been --capporting Ling, not incring of Maginerange behavior. WCC/CTP:jad

ELE NOTE PAGE THO.

上至109 This document is prepared in respect to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by Dobld: 32989754: Patientaltice and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personEconorable Bill D. Moyers

In McGill told this Duronu's representative that if it had not been necessary for him to leave Vachington, D. C., impediately, he would have liked to convey this message to the President in purson. Uswaver, in view of the necessity for his heavy coverture, he solved that his views he temperitated to the Irectiont by the INI.

Einceroly yours,

## HOTE:

See cover nemorandum Mr. V. C. Sullivan to

Mr. A. H. Pelmont, dated 1/21/88, captioned "Martin Lather
Eing, Jr., Security Matter - Communist," prepared by WCS:Inl.

Contraction of the second

DATE: December 15, : C. D. Brennan - Kr. Sullivan - Mr. C.D. Brennan ot: Martin Luther King, Jr. 1 - Mr. Rozanus SECURITY MATTER - COLEMNIST 1 - Mr. D.M. Wells JUN JEWIKK C. 10/52 This is to advise you of the microphone and wire tan coverage that we have afforded Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference. As you are aware King has been in close association with individuals having Communist Party backgrounds since his rise to prominence in the civil rights field. Among such individuals is his princial advisor Stanley Levison, a long-time communist whose membership in the Communist Party, USA, has been the established as late as July, 1983. Clarence Jones, another close advisor to Ming, was a former member and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League, a communist front organization. Rustin, another of Ring's close advisors, was a member of the Young Communist League in the early 1940's and is an admitted bomosexual On October 10, 1933, Attorney General Robert F. Rennedy Approved technical surveillances on King's current residence or hat any further address to which he may move. He also approved the Etechnical surveillance of the Southern Christian Leadership. Conference New York City Office or any other address to which it Enzy be noved. A wire tap was installed on King's residence, 553 Johnson EAvenue, Northeast, Atlanta, Georgia, on November 8, 1953, and discontinued on April 30, 1965, when King moved from this address, It res not reinstituted on his new residence. From October 24, 1963, to January 24, 1964, and from July 7, 1934, to July 31, 1934, a wire tap was maintained on the Southern Christian Leadership Conference New York City Office. u In addition, on October 21, 1933, Attorner General Kennedy authorized a vire tap on the Southern Christian Leadership Confevence A Headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia, which was maintained from Hovember 8, 1983, to June 21, 1985, when Attorney General Nicholas deB. Entrembach ordered it discontinued since he thought it might " be prejudicial to the possible presecution of Mosen Williams, a Southern Christian Leadership Conference official, under Interstat Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicles Statutes. 100-100378 DMi:jmw

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Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 100-106670

In addition to the foregoing we maintained 16 microphones and 4 wire taps of a few days duration at various hotels and one temporary residence. These were installed because of the possibility of a meeting between King and his communist advisors. The 4 wire taps were installed under the original authority given by the Attorney General on 10/10/63 concerning King's residences.

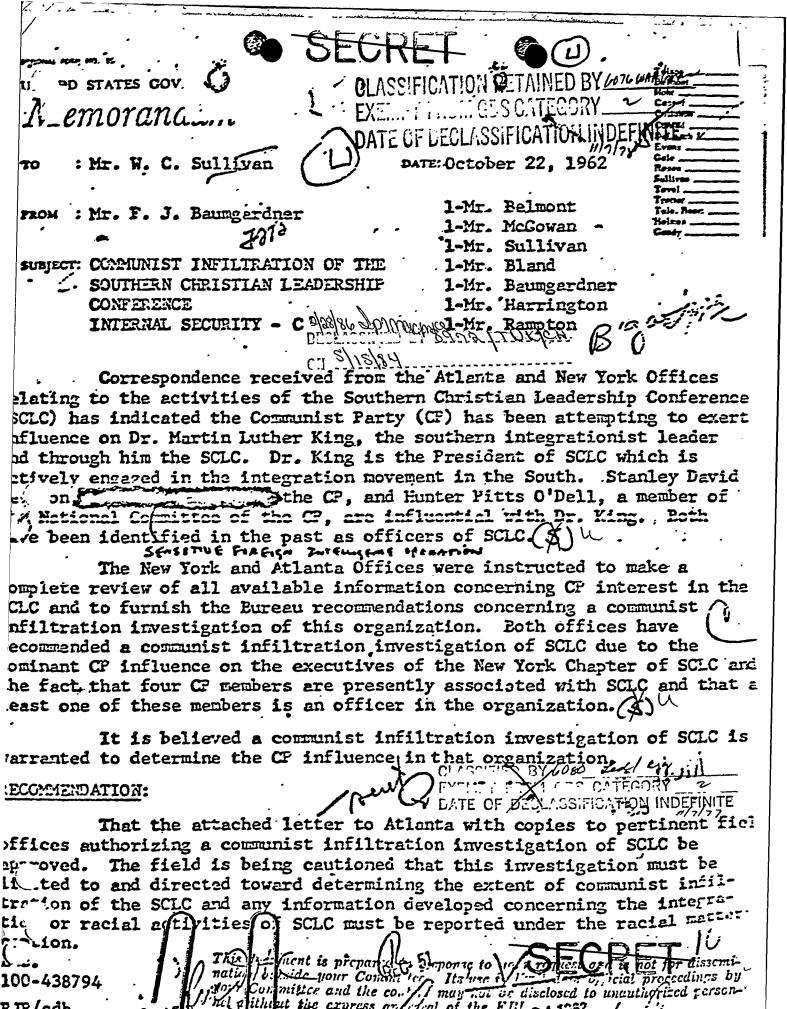
. Attorney General Katzenbach was specifically notified of three of these microphone installations. In each of these three instances the Attorney General was advised that a trespass was involved in the installation.

In addition, concerning microphone coverage of King, Attorney General Robert F. Konnedy was furnished the pertinent information obtained, perusal of which would indicate that a microphone was the source of this information.

ACTICE:

None. For information.

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(R):

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. McGowan

1 - Mr. Sullivan

October 23, 1962

1 - Mr. Baungardner 1 - Mr. Bland

1 - Mr. Harrington 1 - Mr. Rampton

CONTRACT INFILITATION OF THE SUITABLE CONFERENCE

Section UTA of the namual of Instructions.

INTERNAL ENTRITY - C (00: ATLANTA)

SAC. Atlanta (100-5718)

ReATlet 10/11/62 and HYlet 8/21/32. No copies of

Reallet 10/11/62 and Wilet E/21/52. No copies of the last named letter were seat to New Urleans, Hobile or Savannah.

Atlanta and New York are authorized to consuct a commist

Based whon the information furnished in relets.

infiltration investigation of the fourhern Unristian Leadership Conference (2022). Also, New Orleans is authorized to determine whether the CULC has established a branch in the Roy Orleans territory and whether Countmist Party (CP) members formed it or are infiltration it. New orleans should contact appropriate sources and returns the Lurean and Atlanta a resume of information devokance and include recommendations conferning a communist infiltration investigation in Low Orleans ferritory in accordance with the instructions contained in

Atlanta and New York should be guided by the instructions in the above-quated cention of the Lanual in conducting this investigation. New York and Atlanta should promptly prepare a report to reach the Luceau not later than 40 days from the date-of receive of this letter. Atlanta, as office of critin, used not incorporate in its report information developed by the hom fork tiffice inactmen as New York will be submitting reports concerning the new look chapter and may remifications developed concerning the national organization,

New York should include in its report, under appropriate topical heading, all information developed relating to the new York chapter and, where appropriate, include a separate section concerning thy references to the activities of the national

orianization. Attenta will report all information concerning the orientation which it develops within its territory noing appropriate headings.

2 - Lew York" (190-140194)

2 - how orleans) // // 1 - Habbile // //

1 - Savanna's (1:0-5027)

nizations) TE ON YELLON PAGE

1 - 100-3-136 (CUMINFIL Mass Organizations)

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# SECRET

Letter to Atlanta RE: Co. FAIGH DIFFIGURATION OF THE EUGHERI CHAISTIAN LEMBERSHIP CONFERENCE 100-435794

All offices are contioned that any information developed concerning the SAA relating to racial matters must be reported their the racial matters caption. It should be noted that the Arean managins a separate file on SCLC relating to racial suchdeads (167-682). All investigation there the capture of this letter must be limited to and cirected that it developing the extent of communist infiltration of the SCLC.

# NOTE ON VELLOIS

EVENTE FOR COSO BUT FOR EVENTE FOR CATEGORY 2 DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

Review of correspondence received at the Bureau under various captions relative to the activities of SCLC and its leaser. Lartin Luther ding, dr., indicated the Cr has been attracting to apply limiting on King and through him the SCLC. Now leak and Atlanca were instructed to make a complete review as all infernation concerning this matter and to furnish was Dursau recommendations concerning a commist indictation investigation. Newlylet recommended a Co. Life L investigation of the New York chapter due to the dominant CP influence on the executives of the New York chapter due to the dominant CP influence on the executives of the New York chapter for the house for the SCLC, ReAflet also recommended a CO. Life L investigation of SCLC due to the fact that four CP respects are presently associated with SCLC and that at least one of these members is an officer of SCLC and close to King.

It is believed a communist infiltration investigation is warranted. See memo Boumgardner to Sullivan, same caption, dated October 22, 1902; RJE:cdb. i

CLASSIFICATION REVAINED BY 6076 WAN Imme EXELECT FILL SUITE STATE OF DECLISSIFICATION INDEFINITE.

SECRET

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CLASSIFICATION RETAINED BY 6076 WAN form VC: SCITECORY July 20, 1962 SAC, Atlanta (100-new) (0 17) Director, FBI 1 - Mr. Harrington COMPUNIST THE LITETION OF THE ESCUTIEDA CHAISTIAN LIADEISHIP CONFERENCE INTERLAL SECURITY - C CIACCICION BYLOSO RUL. (00: ATLANTA) EVALUE CATEGORY 2 Prior correspondence received from Atlanta and en New York indicates Stanley David Levison, the Communist Party (CP), and liunter Pitts O'Dell, who has had prior connections with CP, are influential with Hartin luther King, Jr., head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). (\$1) W It is noted O'Dell is employed by SCiC and is in charge of the New York office of this organization. Early this year the New York Office furnished information the Kew York Friends of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (.27, SCLC) had been organized by CP members; however, this organization ceased activity on 2-22-62 and the matter was closed subject to reopening and reporting in the event additional information was developed concerning its continued existence. This latter organization was organized to give some financial support to the SCLC, Atlanta and New York are instructed to review files, Contact sources and determine whether the CP is exerting any and/or whether the Perty is making any attempts to infiltrate contact sources and determine whether the O'Dell or others influence on the SCLC through Levison and O'Dell or others this organization. The Bureau should be furnished a comprehensive summary of the information evailable to each office concerning al 1 - Atlanta (100-5718) (SCLC, RM) 3 - New York (1 - 160-147332) (NIF, SCLO) 16 JUL 23\_1952 -1 - 100-437326 (NY,SCLC) \_1 - 160年紀代) (SCLC,RX) SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE THE is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemiis prepared in response to your request and your request an

Lefter to Atlanta
RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

individuals connected with the CP who are influential in or have a position in the SCIC. Sources who have previously furnished information concerning the influence of Levison and O'Dell on King and "King's group" should be recontacted, where appropriate, to pin down whether such influence is exerted on King, the SCIC or the individuals working with King on the integrationist movement. The extent and place of this influence should be clearly shown for purposes of evaluating whether a communist infiltration investigation should be conducted on the SCIC.

New York should furnish the Bureau and Atlanta its observations and analysis of the information it has developed to assist Atlanta in making its recommendations. Atlanta, upon receipt of New York's reply, should furnish the Eureau the results of its review and its recommendations as to whether a communist infiltration investigation is varranted in accordance with the instructions contained in Section 87 E of the Namuel of Instructions. No investigation of this nature should be conducted, however, without Bureau authority.

The Eureeu has opened a separate file on this matter and correspondence relating to the communist infiltration of SCLC should be directed to this file rather than the Racial Matters file (160-427079).157-632

NOTE OF YELLOW:

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SENS ITIVE CORFIGNICA

Levison has been identified as Associate Director of SCIC and the CP. O'Dell is being considered for a position as administrative assistant to King and is employed by the SCIC, in charge of the New York office. O'Dell has been identified as a CP member in the past and was elected under a pseudonym to the National Committee of the CPUSA at the

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 3)

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SECRETO

Letter to Atlanta
RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP COMFERENCE

17th National Convention of the CP in December; 1959. In May, 1960, [Notice of the CP policy then was to concentrate on Martin Luther King and the CP felt it was to the Party's advantage to assign outstanding Party members to work with the Martin Luther King group. As late as 11-21-61 the Atlanta Office has advised no information has been developed on which to base a security inquiry on SCIC. In view of the continued activity of Levison and O'Dell and the fact they exert influence on King it is deemed advisable to again ask for a review of the appropriate field office files to determine if any CP direction and infiltration of the SCIC has developed.

-SECRET

UNITED STATES COVERNMENT MEMORANDUM 11/21/61 TO: DIFECTOR, FBI Date: (100-5718)(c) FROM: SAC, ATLANTA SOUTHER: CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE RACIAL MATTERS Re Memphis airtel to Bureau, 9/26/61.

INFORMANT CONFIDENTIAL Sources who has furnished reliable information in past. and all sources of information of the Atlanta Office, have no information regarding the SCLC Annual Convention in Nashville, Tenn., held September, 1961. New York letter to the Bureau, 9/27/61, entitled "CP USA, SOUTHERN REGION, IS - C" states that stated on 9/24/61 that GEORGE EYERS, self-admitted head of the CP -Southern Region, said he has had nothing to do with the MARTIN LUTHER KING organization Individual Racial Hatters where the SCLC may be involved are opened if warranted under separate case captions. There is o information on which to have a Security Natter inquiry or Recial Matters investigation of the SCLC at this time.

Charles and the SCLC at this time.

Every provided the SCLC at this time. DATE OF DECLASSISTICATION INDEFINITE CLASS!FICATION RETAINED BY 6076 WAH IN 2/4 Bureau (RM) EXELLY FILL YGES CATEGORY. l - Birmingham (info)(RM) DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 1 - Charlotte (info)(RM) 1 - Jacksonville (info)(RM) - Mobile (info)(RM)

1 - New Orleans (info)(RM) DEVISED BY FOUTING SLITTING 1 - Knoxville (info)(RM) 1 - Savarnah (info)(RM) Ballosh macrice 100 - 4/38 1 - Tampa (info)(RM) Dodaecij c.i. coar 1 - Memphis (info)(RM) REC- 75 1 - Atlanta RRI: aab

The Attorney General

Director, FDI 106-442529-2139

D-9

April 10, 1967

COMPUNIOR INFLUENCE IN DACIAL MANYING - A CHIMMIT MIMLIPIS

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed current study entitled "Communist Influence in Racial Matters - A Current Analysis.

The sources used in the enclosure have Turnished reliable information in the past and because of their secritive nature, this Leaument has been elassified "Jos Esset." Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this letter because unclassified.

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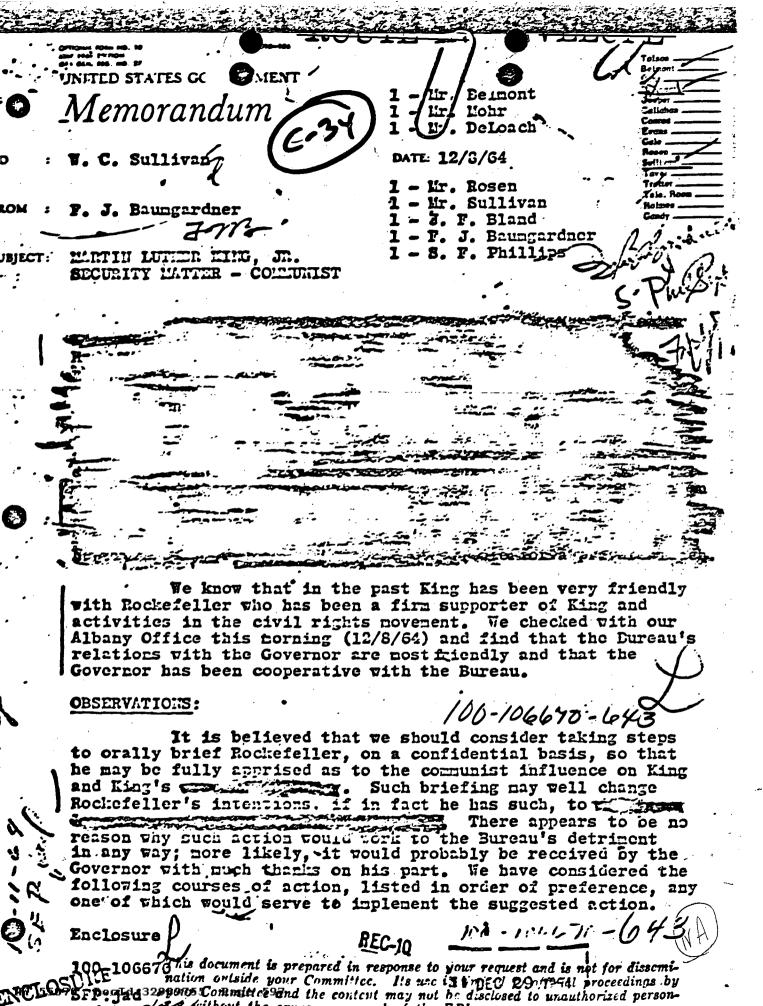
Englesure

DECLASSIFIED ON 11/7/7/8-

This domment is property in removes to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. It was in facility to official proceedings by your Committee, a wife each planty of by filedysed to unauthorized personnel manual the express by treat of the FDI.

Hay Michie

NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 596



Nemorandum to W. C. Sullivan From F. J. Baumgardner RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 100-106670

- (1) The Director may desire to personally telephone Governor Rockefeller and brief him.
- (2) We could have either Assistant Director Malone (SAC of the New York Office) or SAC Bailey of the Albany Office, acting as a personal representative of the Director, neet with the Governor and orally brief him.
- (3) We could have former SAC Arthur Cornelius, who is head of the New York State Police, orally brief the Governor.
- (4) We could have a responsible third party who is very influential with Rockefeller, such as New York's former governor, Thomas Dewey, orally brief Governor Rockefeller.

# RECOMMENDATION:

That the Director consider orally briefing Governor Rockefeller, on a confidential basis, concerning King. Attached is a memorandum containing necessary pertinent information which may be used in an oral briefing of Rockefeller should any of the above considered courses of action be decided upon.

we'll as wa

Er. Belroni

ern December 16, 1934 THE CONTRACTION

SECURITY MATTER - C

Last evening, Dr. R. H. Edwin Espy, General Secretary,

Hational Council of the Churches of Christ, New York City Handquarters, while en route from the South, Stopped at the National Airport for a couple of bours to discuss with me the

subject of Martin Luther King. As I have reported in previous memoranda, he has been informed concerning certain basic facts ; relating to King's services and his connections with

List night Dr. Espy told no that he has been working on This matter whenever the opportunity presented itcelf and he said

he wented the Well to know that stope have been taken by the Intional Council to make certain from this time on that Hartin Luther King will never get "one single dollar" of financial support from the National Council. Further, Dr. Repy told me that since our first conversation he has heard from some theme convers concerning Hing's moral depravity. In view of this, he felt that he was free

to discuss the natter with a few key Protestast clargyman, including Dr. Carpon Blake, Prosbyterian loader who has been active in the civil rights novement. Returnly, said Dr. Erpy, they were horri-

fied and Dr. Filte said that he could not see how a Christian Clargycan could give any nore support to a man like King. Expy also told me this week he intends to confer with Roy Wilkins. Nutional Aspociation for the Advancement of Colored People, for the

purpose of permading Wilkins that the Regro leaders should complete isolate King and remove him free the role he is now occupying in civil rights activities. In Dr. Espy's opision, the most effective way to dethrons King and get him out of the public eye is to have

Dr. Espy in a few weeks will be leaving for Africa and will return from there in about 2 or 3 months. I will meet again /00-/06670 - 636

As I have previously said, Dr. Espy, a Eaptist theologien. is a very fine man in every respect. He has a most sensitive REC 23

VCS:mls (C) 1-lir. Belment; 1-lir. Hohr; 1-Er. DeLocch; 1-Er. Eullivan;

with him at that time.

1-Mr. D. E. Moore; 1-Mr. J. A. Sixoo;

the important Negro-leaders united in their determination to do this

1-lir. PirillinThis document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemi-

nation outside you Committee. Its we is limited to official proceedings by

your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to undulusized nerson-NW. 5507.0 Docid: 32989755 Page 599.

THECT:

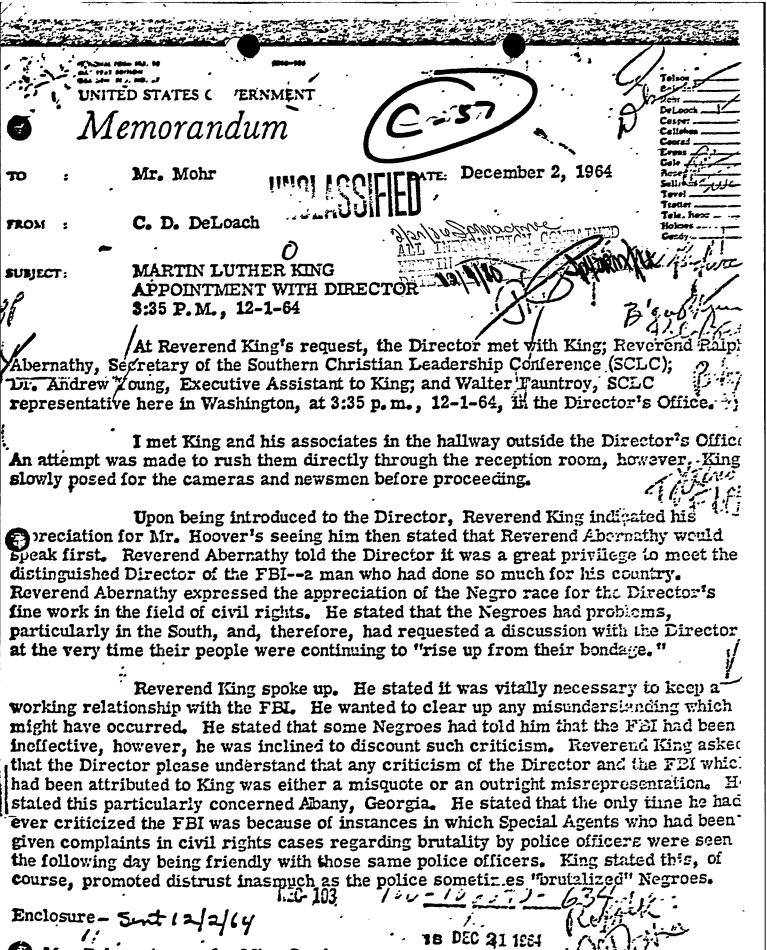
communism.

Hemo to Mr. Belmont HE: MARTH LUMMER KING, JR. SECURITY MARTER - C

conscience and he is a person on whom considerable reliability can be placed. I know the extent of his concern about King and I feel positive that he will try to do as much as he can to remove King from the powerful social position he now occupies. Dr. Espy deplored to me very strongly the fact that King was able to be named "Man of the Year" by "Time" magazine, was the recipient recently of the Mobel Prize, secured an audience with the Pope, and has been the recipient of different awards from both Protestant and Catholic groups. I agreed with him most heartily and said it was too bad those people responsible for giving such recognition to King were not more circumspect. He replied that it was probably due to their lack of knowledge concerning King's communist connections and his moral deprayity, but he believes this condition is being corrected, at least among the clergymen.

# ACTION:

For information.



1- Mr. Rosen 1 - Miss Holmes

1- Mr. Syllivan 2989755 1 a Mr. Jones

1- Mr. Jones

1 - Miss Gandy

Mr. Belmon t

DeLoach to Mohr 12-2-64

Martin Luther King, Appointment With Director, 3:35 p.m., 12-1-64

Reverend King stated he personally appreciated the great work of the FE which had been done in so many instances. He stated this was particularly true in Mississippi. He added that FBI developments in that State have been very significant. The FBI is a great restraining influence. Reverend King denied that he had ever stated that Negrous should not report information to the FBI. He said he had actually encoura such reporting in many instances. He claimed there were good relationships in many communities, especially Atlanta, Georgia, between Negroes and the FBI. He stated he would continue to strongly urge all of his people to work closely with the FBI.

Reverend King stated he has never made any personal attack upon Mr. Hoover. He stated he had merely tried to articulate the feelings of the Negroes in the South in order to keep a tradition of nonviolence rather than violence. He added that the Negro should never be transferred from a policy of nonviolence to one of violence at terror.

Reverend King said that the Director's report to the President this summ on rioting was a very excellent analysis.

Reverend King advised that Negroes are currently laboring under a very strating situation. He stated that, "We sometimes are on the verge of temporary pair." He added that it was a challenge and a duty for him to keep the Negro from coming to a builing point. He stated that sometimes the cries coming from the Negro represent a real feeling of lonesomeness and despair. He, however, has pointed cut the path to success is nonviolence rather than violence.

Reverend King stated he has been, and still is, very concerned regarding the matter of communism in the civil rights movement. He stated he knew that the Director was very concerned because he bore the responsibility of security in the Nation Reverend King stated that from a strong philosophical point of view he could never becommunist inasmuch as he recognizes this to be a crippling totalitarian disease. He stated that an a Christian he could never accept communism. He claimed that when he learns of the identity of a communist in his midst he immediately deals with the problem by removing this man. He stated there have been one or two communists who were engaged in fund raising for the SCLC. Reverend King then corrected himself to say that these one or two men were former communists and not Party members at the present tile then identified "JackyO'Dell" as an example. He stated that he had insisted that O'Deleave his staff because the success of his organization, the Southern Christian Leadersh

The Director interrupted King to state that the FBI had learned from long experience that the communists move in when trouble starts. The Director explained the munists thrive on chaos. The Director mentioned that his riot report to the Preside rected the apportunistic efforts of communists. He then stated that communists have no interest in the future of the Negro race and that King, of all people, should be aware this fact. Director spokes briefly of communist attempts to infiltrate the labor

U. S. A

Conference, was far more important than friendship with O'Dell.

peach to Mohr 12-2-64

Martin Luther King, Appointment With Director, 3:35 p.m., 12-1-64

The Director told King and his associates that the FBI shares the same espair which the Negroes suffer when Negro leaders refused to accept the deep esponsibility they have in the civil rights movement. He stated that when Negroes are ncouraged not to cooperate with the FBI this sometimes frustrates or delays successful olution of investigations. The Director told King that he had personally gone to Mississippi to meet with Governor Paul Johnson inasmuch as there had been practically o liaison between the Department of Justice, the President and the State of Mississippi eforehand. The Director stated that upon meeting Governor Johnson the Governor xplained honestly that he was a segregationist, however, abhorred violence. The Director stated that he had told Governor Johnson they had a common meeting ground nasmuch as he was in Mississippi to put an end to violence and brutality. The Director old Governor Johnson that he would like to do this in collaboration with the State Police. lowever, if the FBI could not receive such cooperation we would do it on our own. The Director then made reference to watermoccasins, rattlesnakes and redneck sheriffs, in hat order, who still exist in Mississippi who represent the trasky type of characters who re promoting civil rights violations. The Director told King that we had trained twenty representatives of the Mississippi State Highway Patrol and that this had represented a good move to promote better cooperation and solution of civil rights cases.

The Director told Reverend King that the FEI had put the "fear of God" in he Ku Klux Klan (KKK). He told King that'we knew of the identity of the murderers of he three civil rights workers and that these murderers would soon be brought to trial. The Director then spoke of the terror in Mississippi backwoods and of the fact that sheriffs and deputy sheriffs participate in crimes of violence. He summarized by telling King that we, therefore, are under the same strain that sincere Negro leaders are under the Director added that the KKK constantly damns the FBI and that we have currently seen classified as the "Federal Bureau of Integration" in Mississippi.

The Director told King that many cases, which have been brought about as a result of FBI investigation, must be tried in State Court. He spoke of the difficulty in obtaining a verdict of guilty in instances in which white juries are impaneled in cases involving white men. The Director spoke of the KKK involvement in the Lemuel Penn ca just outside of Athens, Georgia. He stated this was an outrageous miscarriage of justice in that the defendants, despite the open and shut exence on the part of the FBI, had been acquitted.

The Director made it clear to Reverend King and his associates that the FBI could not state whether a conviction would be obtained or not in the case involving th murdered three civil rights victims. He stated, however, that the FBI has excellent evidence in this case. The Director then explained that it was most necessary for the FBI not to "jump the gun" unless we had sufficient evidence in which a case could be ght to trial.

le oach to Mohr 12-2-64 Martin Luther King, Appointment With Director, 3:35 p.m., 12-1-64

The Director made reference to Reverend King's allegation that the FBI leals or associates with law enforcement officers who have been involved in civil rights iolations. He stated emphatically that, "I'll be damned if the FBI has associated with ny of these people nor will we be associated with them in the future." The Director explained that the FBI, not only because of the very nature of the law but also because of he background of our investigative employees, was in full sympathy with the sincere spects of the civil rights movement. He stated that the FBI constantly needs cooperatic ind assistance in order to solve cases. He added that he made it a point, several years igo, to transfer northern Special Agents to southern offices. He stated that, for the most part, northern-born Agents are assigned civil rights cases in the South. The Director idded that he feels that our Special Agents, regardless of where they are born, will nvestigate a case impartially and thoroughly. He mentioned, however, that it was unfai o the Agent and the FBI to "have a strike against him" in that crificism had been leveled ever the fact that southern Agents would not give Negroes a "fair shake." The Director stated that such criticism was entirely unjustifiable and that no case had ever been brought o our attention proving such a fact.

The Director made reference to the recent case in McComb, Mississippi, n which nine men had been charged with burning churches and violence against Negroes, stated this again was a miscarriage of justice. He added that the judge's decision in easing the defendants because they had learned their lesson and were merely youths was entirely wrong and that it caused some people to question where youth really began. It explained that some of the defendants had been in their 40's. The Director added that deal probably, of course, had been made, however, this would certainly not represent my deterrent to future actions of violence by these men.

The Director explained that there is a great misunderstanding today amo. he general public and particularly the Negro race as to what the FBI can and cannot do in the way of investigations. The Director emphasized that the FBI cannot recommend prosecution or declination of prosecution. He stated that Agents cannot make "on the sparrests. He stated that the FBI merely investigates and then the Department of Justice determines whether prosecution be entertained or not. The Director added that the question is sometimes raised why prosecution is not scheduled sooner. He stated this, of course, was not the responsibility of the FBI in any way whatsoever. He pointed out that our civil rights investigations are conducted in a very thorough and expeditious

manner once the Department has authorized such investigations.

The Director spoke of the FBI's successful penetration of the KKK. He stated that the FBI has interviewed all members of the KKK in Mississippi and has served notice to these members that if trouble occurs we plan to come to them first. He stated our penetration of the KKK has been as successful as the manner in which we litrated the communists and the Soviet espionage services. He stated that our progressin infiltrating the KKK has been so rapid that Klan members now suspect each other and are fighting among themselves. The Director mentioned that we have two confessions if the killing of the three civil rights workers. He added that the Klan in Mississippi has falled to meet the page 10.3 20.89 75.5 page 60.4 workers. He added that the Klan in Mississippi has falled to meet the page 10.3 20.89 75.5 page 60.4 workers.

De Loach to Mohr 12-2-64

Martin Luther King, Appointment With Director, 3:35 p.m., 12-1-64

as to the identity of FBI informants in their midst. The Director stated he had personal been an enemy of the KKK for a long time.

He spoke of the FBI's case in Louisiana in the late 1920's in which FBI evidence successfully culminated in the conviction of the top Klan leader. He stated the KKK fully concentrated on Negroes, Jews and Catholics, however, concentration now is strictly on the Negro race.

The Director told the group that in the Lemuel Penn case the defendants have recently been indicted and are to stand trial in Federal Court. He stated the trial would begin sometime next week. He mentioned that the same defendants were responsible for beating Negroes and participation in other acts of violence. The Directo added that the FBI's success in infiltrating the KKK has been so extensive that we now sometimes know in advance what the KKK plans to do and take proventive measures accordingly.

The Director explained that in Alabama the FBI cannot deal with the Highway Patrol because of the psychoneurotic tendencies of the Alabama Governor. He stated that the State of Georgia has a good Governor and that the Georgia Bureau of estigation, while not comparable to the Mississippi Highway Patrol, has cooperated the FBI.

The Director told Reverend King and his associates that FBI representatives have held several thousand law enforcement conferences in which southern police officers have been educated as to civil rights legislation. He stated this has clearly assisted law enforcement, particularly the FBI, however, admittedly, this represents slow progress, but progress nevertheless. He added that this educational campaign will be continued and that it will eventually take hold. The Director gave the example of a Mississippi Sheriff who recently broke a case as a result of FBI training.

The Director made it very clear to Reverend King and his associates that FBI Agents conduct very thorough interviews in civil rights cases. He stated he would ike to know immediately if any of our Special Agents ever act in a supercilious manner or if they mishandle a complaint regarding civil rights. He stated that if the facts reflect that our Agent is in the wrong he will be called on the carpet fast. The Director isked that Reverend King or any of his representatives feel free to call the FBI at any time they have such complaints.

The Director told Reverend King he desired to give him some advice. He stated that one of the greatest things the Negro leaders could accomplish would be to encourage voting registration among their people. Another thing would be to educate the le in the skills so that they could compete in the open market. The Director mentioned several professions in which Negroes could easily learn skills. The Director iso told King he wanted him to know that registrars in the South were now more careful in the 1979 actions. He stated that there were less attempts now to prevent Negroes from

DeLoach to Mohr 12-2-64

3: Martin Luther King, Appointment With Director, 3:35 p. m., 12-1-64

registering inasmuch as the FBI is watching such actions very carefully. The Director told Reverend King that the FBI was making progress in violations regarding discrimination in eating places. He gave as a specific example a restaurant in Atlanta, Georgia, in which surveillances have taken place to ascertain if out-of-state cars are being served at this particular resaurant. The Director stated he personally was in favor of equality in eating places and in schools. He stated emphatically, however, he was not in favor of taking Negro children 10 or 12 miles across town simply because their parents wanted them to go to a school other than those in their specific neighborhood.

The Director told Reverend King that in due time there will be a complet change in the mores of community thinking in the United States regarding the racial problem. He stated that meanwhile the FEI will continue to handle its responsibilities in a thorough and impartial manner. He reiterated that the FBI cannot encourage prosecution in Federal Court despite the fact that complocal courts cannot be trusted. He added that some judges cannot be trusted.

The Director praised the Georgia papers that declared the verdict of the Penn case to be a travesty of justice. He udded that the Jackson, Mississippi, paper of contained several editorials deploring violence against Negroes and participation in Earch burnings. The same editorials declared this was no way to solve racial problems. The Director stated that his statements made at a press conference in Jackson, Mississippi, this summer to the effect that he was in Mississippi to see to it that an end was put to the violence of bombings and burning churches had had some affect upon backwoods terrorists.

The Director told King that he wanted to make it very clear that the question is often raised as to whether the FBI will protect civil rights workers or Negro He stated that he has in the past and will continue to answer such questions on the basis that the FBI does not have the authority nor the jurisdiction to protect anyone. He state that when the Department of Justice desires that Megroes be protected this is the responsibility of U. S. Marshals. The Director reiterated that the FBI is strictly an investigative agency and cannot and will not extend itself beyond legislated jurisdiction. The Director repeated very emphatically that while our investigations are very definitel thorough and impartial he wanted to state once again that if Reverend King or any of his associates ever knew of a Special Agent showing bias or prejudice he wanted to know about this matter immediately.

The Director explained that we have civil rights cases not only in the South but also in the northern cities. He gave examples of New York and Chicago. He stated that there have been some cases in Miami, Florida.

eLoach to Mohr 12-2-6. (
Martin Luther King, Appointment with Director, 3:35 p.m., 12-1-64

The Director spoke once again of the necessity of the Negro educating imself in order to compete in manual and professional skills. He mentioned the kample of a shoeshine boy in Miami, Florida, who turned out to be, after questioning y the Director, a graduate of Howard University. This shoeshine boy, a Negro, kplained to the Director that he could not get a job above the level of shoeshine boy ecause of the color of his skin. The Director stated this, of course, was wrong and at under no circumstances did he, or anyone in the FBI, share the opinion that the egro, or any other race, should be kept down. The Director spoke of his pride in egro Agents and particularly mentioned Special Agent Aubrey Lewis, the former otre Dame track star who is currently assigned to the New York Division.

The Director spoke of a Miami Special Agent who was transferred to that iffice from St. Louis. This Agent explained to the Director on one occasion that he was rst a little upset about being transferred to Miami because he felt that his race would against him. He stated, however, much to his surprise, that the white people in iami treated him with the greatest of courtesy while people of his own race referred to m as a "fink" simply because he was a representative of law enforcement.

Reverend King interrupted the Director at this point and asked if this same egro Agent is still assigned to the Miami Division. The Director replied in the mative. The Director stated that at a recent dinner Father Hesburgh, the President at Dame University, explained to the Director that his institution had difficulty thing Negroes on the football team because their grades were never high enough. The irector told Reverend King the same thing is true of Negroes who apply for the position Special Agent. He stated in most instances they lack the qualifications, however, we are very happy to hire any Negro who was qualified for the position. The Director told everend King that we, of course, could not let down our qualifications simply because the color of a person's skin.

The Director told Reverend King and his associates that the problems that and the Negro leaders have is a mutual problem. He stated in most instances in civil ghts matters we have learned that "you are damned if you do and you are damned if you n't." The Director stated nevertheless the FBI would continue to do its job. He stated at we additionally are very proud of 10 or 11 Indian Special Agents and of a number of ecial Agents who have Mexican blood in them. He stated that the color of a man's skin akes no difference to the FBI whatsoever, however, we do merit the cooperation and sistance of all groups and it is most unfair when these groups are taught not to operate with the FBI.

The Director mentioned that he wanted to make it very plain that the FBI II not tolerate any of our personnel being slapped around. He gave an example of the imbardozzi case in New York where one of our Agents was jumped by five hocdlums a church. He stated these hoodlums were immediately taught a lesson. The rector mentioned that in the war with hoodlums, for every man we lose we make rtain, through legal means of course, that the hoodlums lose the same number or more

DeLoach to Mohr 12-2-04 Martin Luther King, Appointment With Director, 3:35 p.m., 12-1-64

The Director proudly spoke of the ability of Agents to outshoot and suffight hoodlums and other individuals who attempted to take advantage of our personnel le stated the KKK is afraid to "mix" with our Agents. He mentioned that the Klan was yellow." He stated they are brave as long as they have the majority with them but fraid when they face an equal number.

The Director spoke of the Mack Charles Parker case in Poplarville, dississippi. He stated that our evidence in this case had been turned over to Governor coleman, the then Governor of that State. He mentioned that Governor Coleman was a lecent type of individual who had immediately seen to it that a State Court received the vidence contributed by the FBL. The Director mentioned that our evidence in this case was excellent, however, the Grand Jury refused to indict the subjects involved in the ynching of Parker.

The Director told Reverend King that in many instances our Agents have een spit upon, they have been refused food and lodging and many things are done to hwart hard-hitting investigations by the FBL. He stated that nevertheless we continue o gather evidence in an expeditious and thorough manner.

Reverend Abernathy stated that the Negroes have a real problem in ing ing down the current system of segregated voting tests in the South. He stated it was instrumentant that there be kept alive in the Negro communities a ray of hope. He tated that the Negro people should not be allowed to fall into an atmosphere of despair.

The Director explained that this was a very important point. He stated hat real progress has been made in higher wages, voting registration and housing natters. The Director pointed out, however, that such progress has not been mphasized by the rabblerousers who constantly attempt to stir up the Negroes against he whites. The Director gave as an example the communist, Epton, in New York City. The Director stated that Epton is sometimes pointed to as a person the Negro should mulate because of his militancy. The Director stated this was wrong and it is also rong to "mislead" Negroes.

Reverend Abcrnathy stated that the SCLC does not want Negroes like pton in their movement. He stated that Reverend King, more than anyone else, has revented people like Epton and the Muslims from taking over the civil rights movement, everend Abernathy stated that actually the Negroes are a part of the Federal overnment, therefore, anything that represents the Federal Government is an incouragement to the Negro. He added that even the side of a post office building or a rederal courtroom is an encouragement to the Negro. He mentioned that when a Negro eccives information that a case in which he has been brutally mistreated is going to rederal Court he feels encouraged over the fact that he will get a fair trial. Reverend mathy continued that the same problem is true when a Negro sees an FBI Agent. He tated that the Negro feels open encouragement inasmuch as the FBI will not only fairly

ardighis case that will serve as segreat deterrent to violence. ... .

DeLoach to Mohr 12-2-1-2

Martin Luther King, Appointment With Director, 3:35 p.m., 12-1-64

The Director stated that the KKK today is represented by common white trash. He stated that the Klan was actually worse than the Communist Party inasmuch as the Klan resorts to violence while the communists usually emulate termites in their activities.

The Director reiterated that King and his associates should feel free to call him at any time when they have knowledge of possible civil rights violations. King replied that over the past few years he has noted amazing signs of progress in the civil rights field. He stated he has been very surprised to see some communities comply with the new civil rights statutes. He stated there still are some pockets of resistence particularly in the South. He added that the SCLC is planning to stimulate voting registration activities in Selma, Alabama, in the near future. He mentioned that some members of his organization have been successful in infiltrating this white community and have learned there is a great potential for violence in Selma.

The Director interrupted King and briefly detailed five cases in which the FBI has gathered evidence in Salma, Alabama. The Director identified these cases fully, and specifically the case against Sheriff James Clark. The Director mentioned that these cases came about as a result of FBI investigation and that we were continuing our investigations in Selma, Alabama. He mentioned that one case would come to trial eccember 9, 1964. The Director particularly made reference to the fact that we have three excellent cases in Selma at the present time.

Reverend King inquired as to whether his representatives should notify the FBI when they arrive in Schma, Alabama. He quickly corrected himself that he knew his representatives should contact the FBI upon arrival, however, he asked the Director what would be the possibilities of FBI Agents being in Selma, Alabama, inasmuch as there appeared to be a potential for violence. The Director specifically asked Reverend King when his activities would take place. Reverend Abernathy indicated such activity would take place around January 1, 1865. The Director clearly explained that FBI Agents would be in Selma, not for the purpose of "protecting" anyone, but for the purpose of observing and reporting to the Department of Justice any possible violations of civil rights that might occur. Reverend King expressed appreciation in this regard.

Reverend King stood up and stated he wished to express his personal thanks for a most fruitful and necessary meeting. The Director told Reverend King that he should get in touch with us at anytime he felt it was necessary.

Reverend King mentioned that there were representatives of the press in the Director's reception room. He turned to me and asked if the FBI planned to make any comment regarding the meeting. I told him that the Director had instructed that we make no comment whatsoever. Reverend King asked the Director if there would be any ctions if he read a short prepared statement to the press. The Director told Reverend King this, of course, was up to him.

12-2-64 eLoach to Mohr Martin Luther King, Appointment With Director, 3:35 p.m., 12-1-64

In proceeding to the reception room, Reverend King pulled out a press elease, hand-written in ink, out of his right coat pocket. This press release obviously ad been prepared prior to the time Reverend King arrived at FBI Headquarters. A revious memorandum has been sent through reporting verbatim the comments by King 1 the Director's reception room.

It is suggested that the attached letter be sent to the President concerning he meeting between the Director, Reverend King and his associates.

The General Investigative Division, Civil Rights Section, should take ue note of the proposed activities in Selma, Alabama, and should instruct the ppropriate office to make certain that Agents are on hand to observe activities in Selma dabama, on or around January 1, 1965.

istil to MO

ndum of C. D. DeLoach, Crime Records Division
ADDENDUM:CDD:dgs. 12/10/64

I fully agree that this work should eventually be done, particularly if an additional controversy arises with King. I see no necessity, however, in this work being done at the present time inasmuch as the controversy has quieted down considerably and we are not in need of transcriptions right now. In view of the transcription already accomplished, and because of the above-mentioned reasons, I would recommend that we hold off doing this tremendous amount of work until there is an actual need.

And We have prepared 32/ffor Jane 1/2 (23/fb), for item#1-w70 + 90/ff for Jane 1/2 (23/fb), for item#1-w70 + 90/ff for stand of the st

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UNITED STATES G *lemorandum* 

DATE: 12/14/54

V. C. Sullivary

SUBJECT:

in I. This LUTHER KING, JR.

SECURITY MATTER - C

120-106670-

hr. Jack N. Rogers, Committee Counsel, Joint Legislative Conmittee on Un-merican activities, State of Louisiana, called re to advise he was sending to me airmail a letter directed to "rriends " of SCEF Everywhere," attacking Er. Hoover and the FSI on behalf of Martin Luther King. : copy of this is enclosed. This attack is sponsored by The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., which was the successor organization to the Louthern Conference for Human Welfare, cited as a communist front organization by the Committee on Un-merican activities in its report dated 5/16/47. Bufiles show that its successor. The Southern Conference Educational Fund, is described as a progressive, liberal organization which one of our sources who has furnished reliable information in the past considers > a communist front organization in that it has followed the Consunist Party line, particularly in regard to the racial question.

The enclosed letter refers to the Director's criticism of Dr. Hartin Luther King and urges all recipients to write a letter or send a telegram to President Johnson expressing the hope that Johnson will remove the Director. The letter also carries a critical article on the birector published in the "Lashington Lost" on 11/21/64.

It is evident from the enclosed document that it will be given widespread disserination. This just highlights what to we is an indisputable fact and that is this Bureau has not yet everged victorious in its conflict with Martin Luther King. I think we are deluding ourselves if we believe that King and his followers and supporters around the country have run. for cover and are not attacking the FBI in one way or another. In view of this situation, realism makes it mandatory that we take every prudent step that we can take

inclosures perf 12.18 64

GCS:mls (6)

1-kr. Belmont; 1-kr. Sullivan;

1-ir. DeLoach; 1-ir. Baumgardner;

1-Mr. Rosack

NW 55070 DocId: 32989755 Page 612

Memo to lir. Belmont
RE: MURTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

to emerge completely victorious in this conflict. de should not take any ineffective or half-way measures, nor blind ourselves to the realities of the situation.

This new attack on the Director and the Eureau should certainly be called to the attention of the President as it is very likely he will be receiving critical letters and telegrams. Enclosed will be found a letter to Mr. Moyers and also a letter for the leting attorney General.

### **KECOFFIEND\_TION:**

That the enclosed letters be approved for dissemination.

J. Milly

Memorandum 12-8-64 Mr. DeLoach 100-106670-6 MARTIN LUTHER KING. JR. Possible appearance before SUBJECT: BAPTIST WORLD ALLIANCE CONGRESS IN JUNE, 1965, MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA You will recall that shortly after the Director's interview with the women reporters, Dr. Robert S./Denny, Associate General Secretary of the Baptist World Alliance (BWA) and a personal friend of SAC. Benjamin Fulton, \*contacted Fulton concerning King. Dr. Denny pointed out that the Program Committee of BWA had been encouraged by some members to invite King to speak at the 1965 Congress in June next year at Miami Beach. About one half of the Program Committee members objected, pointing out that it was their feeling if Director Hoover had publicly identified King as a "notorious liar," there most certainly must be even worse derogatory information concerning him which would make his appearance on the program questionable. You instructed SA Fulton to furnish Dr. Denny the general facts relating to King's this basis and without revealing the details and source, Dr. Denny was able to get the King matter tabled at that time. On 12-7-64, Dr. Denny again contacted Fulton and advised that the matter has been brought up again. He pointed out that while he objects to having King on the program and has made his position known, unless he is able to share the information with at least Dr. Josef Rordenhaug, the General Secretar of BVA, and perhaps one other program official, either Dr. Theodore F. Adams, Program Committee Chairman and minister of the First Baptist Church of Richmond, Virginia, or perhaps Dr. E. H. Pruden, minister of the First Baptist Church of Washington, D. C., and a prominent leader in the American Baptist Convention, it is unlikely that he can keep the Program Committee from extending King an invitation. He would like for us to make the general facts relating to King's moral degeneracy, similar to what we told him, known to Dr. Nordenhaug and either Dr. Adams or Dr. Pruden, whichever is available. Dr. Denny advise that we may have explicit faith in the reliability and discreetness of these men and that he knows they would be exceedingly grateful for the Bureau's consideration in this matter.

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by Belmant Camputate and the content may not be disclosed to anauthorized persons.

The proceedings by the process approved of the process to anauthorized persons.

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.

This, of course, would be only brief or al statements concerning King's interest and the Director earlier on a memorandum dated 11-27-64 disapproved the proposal of arranging for Dr. Denny and Dr. Nordenhaug to listen to sources we have concerning this matter.

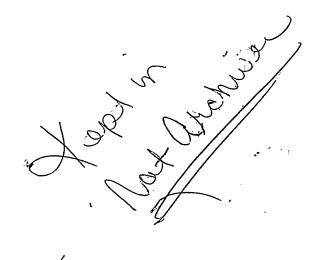
Bufiles reflect no derogatory information concerning Dr. Nordenhaug. We have had friendly relations with Dr. Pruden and very cordial relations with Dr. Adams.

# RECOMMENDATION:

That approval be granted that through Dr. Danny arrangements be made for Dr. Nordenhaug and either Dr. Adams or Dr. Fruden be given the general facts relating to King's 1 on a discreei and comidential

basis.

Freder To Cold





December 1, 1964 Mr. W. C. Sulliv

From: J. A. Sizoo Subject:

Date:

To:

LATIN LUTER KING, JR.

Reference is made to the attached memorandum DeLoach .to Mohr dated 11/27/64 concerning DeLoach's interview with Roy Wilkins, and to your informal memo, also attached.

Mr. Wilkins stated to DeLoach that he was faced with the difficult problem of taking steps to remove King from the national picture. He indicates in his comments a lack of confidence that he, alone, could be successful. It is, therefore, suggested that consideration be given to the following course of action:

That DeLoach have a further discussion with Wilkins and offer to be helpful to Wilkins in connection with the problem of the removal of King from the national scene;

That DeLoach suggest that Mr. Tilkins might desire to call a meeting of Megro leaders in the country which might include, for instance, 2 or 3 top leaders in the civil rights movement such as James Farmer and A. Philip Randolph; 2 or 3 top Megro judges such as Judge Parsons and Judge Hasty; 2 or 3 top reputable ministers such as Robert Johnson, Moderator of the Washington City Presbytery; 2 or 3 other selected Hegro officials from public life such as the Regro Attorney General from one of the New England states. These ren could be called for the purpose of learning the facts as to the Eureau's performance in the fulfillment of its responsibilities under the Civil Rights statute, and this could well be done at such a meeting. In addition, the Eureau, on a highly confidential basis, could brief such a group on the security background of King and his transfer The use of a tape, : such as contemplated in your memoral dum, together with a transcript for convenience in rollowing the tupe, should be nost convincing.

ITHFO FROM ELSUR The inclusion of U.S. Government officials, such as Carl Rowch or Ralph Dunche, is not suggested as they might feel a duty to advise the white House of such a contemplated meeting. It is believed this would give us an opportunity to outline to a group of influential Megro leaders what our record in the enforcement of civilirights has been. It would also give them, on a confidential

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for disceminution of this your Committee. Es use is limited to official proceedings by Novar Con of the and the content may not be disclosed to unualhorized personnclosures

NW 55070 Doctd: 32989755 Page 6f7press appreval of the FEI .

emo to Mr. Sullivan ME: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

basis, information concerning King which would convince them of the danger of King to the over-all civil rights movement. Wilkins is already well aware of this. This group should include such leadership as would be capable of removing King from the scene if they, of their own volition, decided this was the thing to do after such a priefing. The group should include strong enough men to control a man like James Farmer and make him see the light of day. This might have the effect of increasing the stature of Roy Wilkins, who is a capable person and is ambitious.

There are refinements which, of course, could be added to the above which is set forth in outline form for possible consideration.

pert

KUUIII

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT \$20

# ${\it 1emorandum}$

F. J. Baumgardner : ROM

MUSICAL MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SECURITY MATTER - COLMUNIST 1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Mohr

1 - Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 11/30/64

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Hr. Sullivan

1 - Liaison

1 - J. F. Bland

1 - F. J. Baumgardner

1 - S. F. Phillips

Memorandum from D. J. Brennan, Jr., to Mr. Sullivan, 11/13/64, recommended, and the Director approved, that Legat Bates, London, be authorized to orally brief the United States Ambassadors in London and Oslo concerning Martin Luther King, Jr. The briefing was concerning both the communist influences on King and King's degenerate nature. Bates had requested such permission because he anticipated that the Ambassadors might consider entertaining King while he is in Europe to receive the Nobel Peace Prize and Bates believed he could forestall such action by the Ambassadors if they were briefed.

Assistant Legat Minnich, London, telephoned early today (11/30/64) and advised that Bates would also like to brief our Ambassadors at Stockholm and Copenhagen as King is to also visit these citics. The Legat's office, London, will ( telephone again via cost-free defense facilities tomorrow (12/

Our Ambassador at Stockholm is a career Minister, J. Graham Parsons. The Ambassador at Copenhagen is lhs. Katherin Elkus White. We have nothing unfavorable in our files concerning these two Ambassadors which would preclude giving them the same briefing we previously gave the Ambassadors at London and Oslo. Our relations with the Ambassadors are friendly and it is believed that Bates should be permitted to brief them /

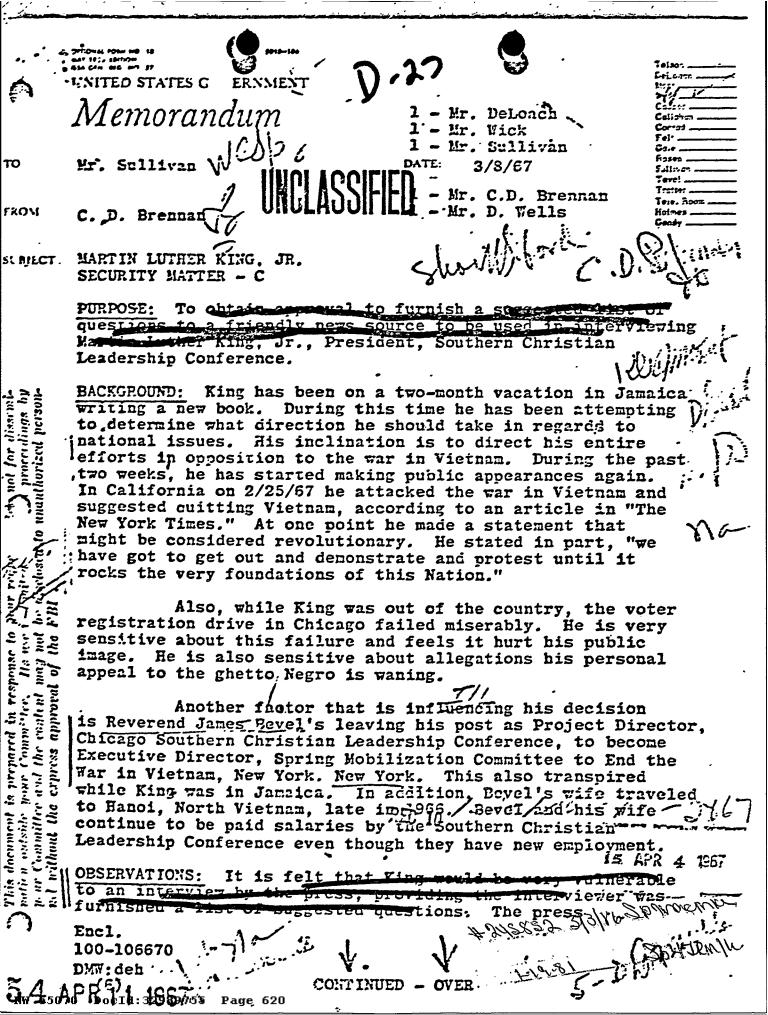
#### RECOMMENDATION:

If approved, we will tell Bates that he may orally brief our Ambassadors in Stockholm and Copenhagen along the same lines as he previously briefed the Ambassadors at London and Oslo. Upon approval this memorandum should be routed to Liaison for the necessary advice to Bates via cost-free telephor facilities. 100-106670-566

100-106670

SFP: jad (10)

1964 REC-341 DEC 4



Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 100-106670

representative could arrange for an interview ostensibly to question King concerning his new book. During the interview the above-interrelated activities could be developed, particularly to bring out the political reorientation of King's major efforts in relation to United States foreign policy as contrasted to the position taken by other civil rights leaders who have continued to direct their efforts at civil rights. This then could be linked to show that King's current policies remarkably parallel communist efforts. This would cause extreme embarrassment to King. Further, it is felt that since the position and paths taken by King and his group closely parallel that advocated by the Communist Party, this fact should be made known to the public.

# RECOLUENDATIONS:

That the attached list of questions be furnished the Crime Records Division in an effort to interest a friend, news media representative in interviewing King.

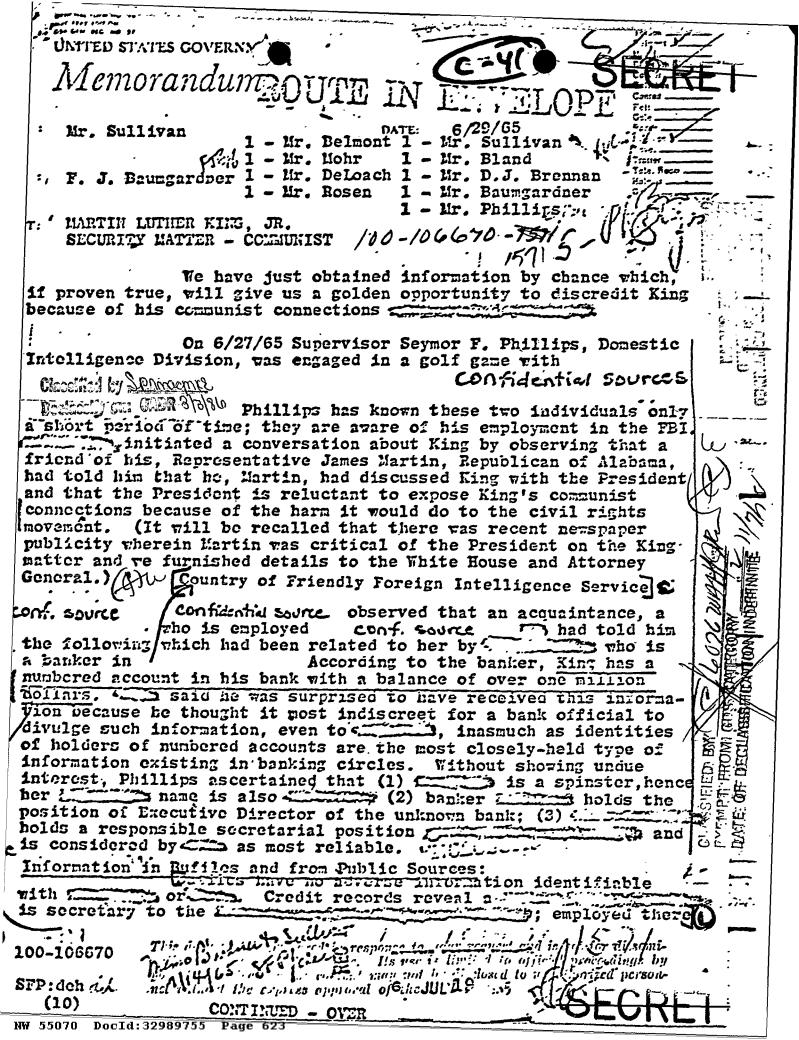
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Hardel.

Miemora: Lum King Security = Mr. 3Loach DATE: 8/30/67 .: Mr. W. C. Sullivah, C. D. Brennan FROM : D. J. Brennan, (D. M. Wells). Liaison - J. M. Fitzgerald SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SECURITY MATTER - C This is to recommend that we furnish to General Wallace M. Greene, Jr., Commandant of the Marine Corps, the attached copy of Bureau "Top Secret" monograph entitled, W-Y'Communist Influence in Racial Matters - - A Current Analysis OBSERVATIONS: General Greene has always been very friendly and cooperative with the Bureau. As Commandant of the Marine Corps he is also a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It is felt it would definitely be to the benefit of General Greene and to the Bureau to furnish him the enclosed monograph which has : previously been disseminated on a high level to the White House the Attorney General, the Secretary of Defense, Secretary of State, and the Secret Service. In addition, approval was given recently to furnish a copy of the document to Embassy, wasnington, D. Calbified by 6080 Exempt from CDS, Category Date of Declar Mication Indelinite 12/13/77-RECOMMENDATION: That attached monograph be furnished by Liaison General Greene. 100-106670 Enc. JMF: jad II SEP 12 1957 **(6)** NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 622



lemorandum to Mr. Sullivan le: Martin Luther King, Jr. 100-106670 ALL EXCISING EXCEPT CONF.
SCURCE ON THIS PAGE TO PROTECT
FRIENDLY FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE
SERVICE, ITS REPRESENTATIVE AND
COUNTRY

or over 30 years. In November, 1964, just after the Director poke out concerning King and other matters, Conf. Source ou Mr. Noover!" She was thanked for her remarks by letter.

Telephone Directory has no listing for any conf. Some and McMally Bankers Directory identifies officials of several banks but no listed. In connection with our

banks but no listed. In connection with our investigations under the Criminal Intelligence Program, we have leveloped information that some banks do have numbered accounts. We do not have any sources that can give us specific information about such numbered accounts.

Our investigation of King and related matters has given us some cause to suspect a possible skimming off of funds by King from the vast amounts he collects on behalf of the civil rights movement. This would certainly be consistent with the apportunistic and with from Electronature of King. However, we have never been able to develop any evidence to support such a suspicion. We do know that one of his favorite vacation haunts is and he has made at least two trips there in the past several months. It is based there to service in the past is based there to service. Investigative needs, including those of the control and a priefed by us concerning King and would appear to be our best

channel for attempting to establish whether or not King does have

DBSERVATIONS AND PROPOSED COURSE OF ACTION:

large sum of money concealed in a i bank.

If we can prove that King is hearding large sums of money, we would have available possibly the best information to date which could be used to discredit him, especially in the eyes of his own people. Depending on exactly what evidence is developed, we may take the action to discredit King ourselves (through friendly news sources, or the like) or we might turn the information over to the Internal Revenue Service for possible criminal prosecution. This bridge can be crossed when we reach it. For the present, we propose taking this matter up with the propose taking t

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CONTINUED - OVER

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NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 624

emorandum to Er. Sullivan e: Martin Luther King. Jr. 00-106670

ense of urgency in this matter and should not delay our action ecause it is entirely likely that other individuals may have een in receipt of this information and inquiries by others, uch as an ambitious newspaper man, could well interfere with ur designs. There is also the possibility that I who C lso overheard remarks and is friendly with Congressman artin, may tell. Wartin and thus set into motion inquiries from nother direction.

# ECOLDENDATION:

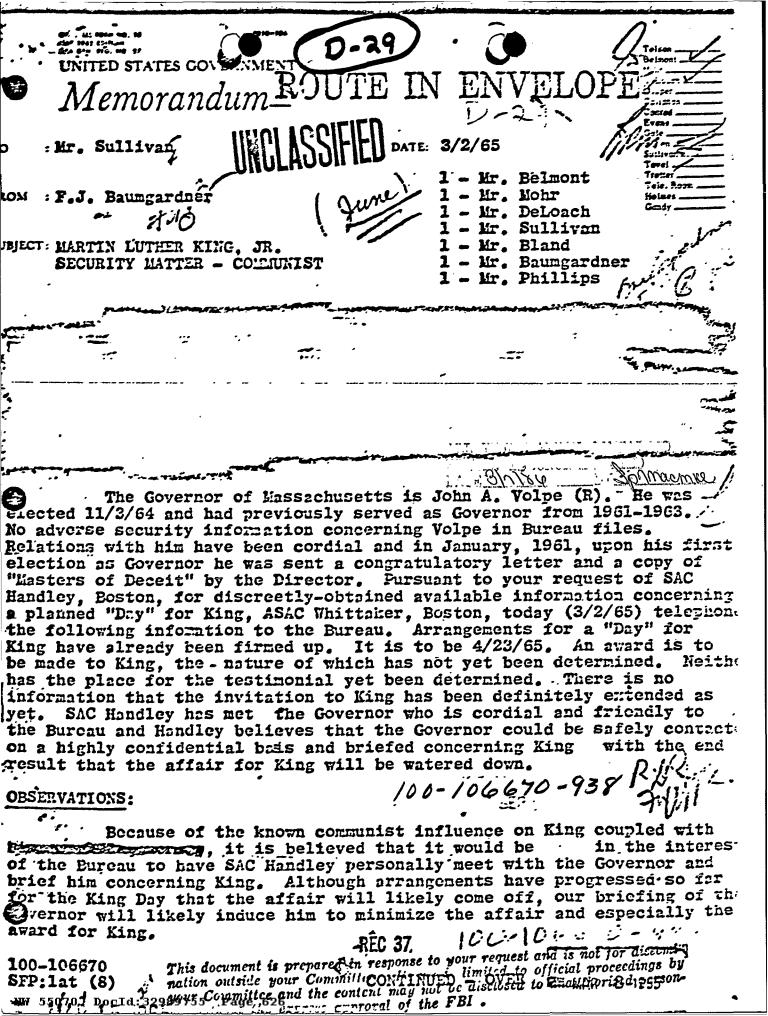
If approved, we will immediately discuss this matter and expedite inquiry 6 You will be kept advised of ertinent developments.

PROTECT FRIEndly Foreign Intelligence Service

FBI

NU 12 1912

`MW 55070` Ďočíd:32989755 Page 625



Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 100-106670

#### RECOLLENDATION:

Assistant Director Sullivan who will telephonically contact SAC Handly and have him brief the Governor on a highly confidential basis and with the proviso that under no circumstances may there ever be any attribution to the FBI for the information furnished him. The Governor will be told that ling for some time has been associated with and under the influence of present and former communists and that King, although a clergyman and a family man.

The Governor will also be told that King and other civil rights leaders plan to go to Poston this Spring to The Covernor will also be told that King and other civil rights leaders plan to go to Poston this Spring to The Covernor will also be told that King and other civil rights leaders plan to go to Poston this Spring to The Covernor will also be told that King and other civil rights leaders plan to go to Poston this Spring to The Covernor will also be told that King and other civil rights leaders plan to go to Poston this Spring to The Covernor will also be told that King and other civil rights leaders plan to go to Poston this Spring to The Covernor will also be told that King and other civil rights leaders plan to go to Poston this Spring to The Covernor will also be told that King and other civil rights leaders plan to go to Poston this Spring to The Covernor will be told that King and other civil rights leaders plan to go to Poston this Spring to The Covernor will be told the civil rights leaders plan to go to Poston this Spring to The Covernor will be told the civil rights leaders plan to go to Poston this Spring to The Covernor will be told the civil rights leaders plan to go to Poston this Spring to The Covernor will be told the civil rights leaders plan to go to Poston this Spring to The Covernor will be told the civil rights leaders plan to go to Poston this Spring to The Covernor will be told the civil rights leaders plan to go to Poston the civil rights leaders plan to go to Poston the civil rights leaders plan to go to Poston the civil rights leaders plan

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UNITED STATES			
Memore	andum Casper		
	Onte Control of Contro		
то :	Mr. Belmont DATE: October 21, 1963		
	B-15		
FROM :	C. A. Evans		
•	Gendy		
subject:	MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.		
	SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST		
1	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN		
	RACIAL MATTERS		
	2000		
	The Attorney General spoke to me with reference to pur		
memorandum of October 18, 1963, recommending a technical surveillance			
on the office of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference at Atlanta,			
_	It is noted that last week the Attorney General authorized first serious verage on the residence of Martin Luther King, Jr., President as a		
	nern Christian Leadership Conference.		
( ?.	The Attender Consult is suppressed at ill equilibrium in his		
position as	The Attorney General is apparently still vacillating in his to technical coverage on Martin Luther King and his organization.		
	called that he had initially suggested such coverage and then		
changed his	s mind and felt it might be inadvisable.		
	The Attorney General said that he is still uncertain in his own		
mind about	this coverage. I reminded him of our previous conversation,		
wherein he was assured that all possible would be done to insure the security			
of this oper	ration.		
	The Attorney General advised that he was approving the		
October 18	, 1963, memorandum but asked that this coverage and that on		
King's res	dence by evaluated at the end of 30 days in light of the results		
at that time	that the continuance of these surveillances could be determined This will be done.		
	· /00-/06670-239		
	The original of our October 18, 1963, memorandum was handed		
Cleristo me by tr	ne Attorney General. It is attached hereto.		
	ALL THOUSAND CONTRACTOR		
Enclosure	ALL THOUSAND CONTAINED SUL WILL TO DATE STORY SUL WILL TO THE STORY SUL WILL TO THE STORY SUL WILL THE STORY SUL WILL THE		
1 - Mr. Su	dro 10 mg		
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12.16	22 116V 8 31363		
W CAE: Yap	189755 Page 628		

Department of juslice FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASHINGTON 25. D. C. Verse Refer to October 18, 1963 MEMORANDULI FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL MARTIN LUTHER KING. JR. SECURITY LATTER - COLLUNIST COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS The office of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is located at 330 Auburn Avenue Northeast. Atlanta, Georgia. Martin Luther King, Jr., is President of this organization. He is closely associated with member of the Communist Party. USA. In view of the possible communist influence in the racial situation, it is requested that authority be granted to place a technical surveillance on the headquarters of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference at its current address or at any future address to which it may be moved. Respectfully. 100-106670-258 ohn Edgar Hoover Director Excluded trop automatic dorngreding and Y LOTOWAR NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION Unauthorized Disclosure Subject to Criminal Sanctions NW 55070 DocId: 32989755 Page 629

UNITED STATES COVERNMENT (Memorandum DATE: October 10, 1963 Mr. Belmont JUNE C. A. Evans

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SUBJECT:

FROM

SECURITY MATTER - C

The Attorney General was contacted at his request this afternoon. He had before him our memorandum of October 7, 1963, requesting authority for technical surveillances on Martin Luther King at his residence at Atlanta and at the office of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference of which he is president at New York City.

The Attorney General said that he recognized the importance o this coverage if substantial information is to be developed concerning the relationship between King and the Communist Party. He said there was no question in his mind as to the coverage in New York City but that he was worried about the security of an installation covering a residence in Atlanta. Georgia. He noted that the last thing we could afford to have would be a discovery of a wire tap on King's residence.

I pointed out to the Attorney General the fact that a residence was involved did not necessarily mean there was any added risk because of the technical nature of the telephone system. He was informed that the Bureau had had years of experience in this field and that we continually oreviewed our procedures to insure that every measure possible to secure such installations was taken. It was nevertheless noted that of necessity gwe had to deal with established contacts in the telephone company to get the necessary leased lines, but once again we had procedures which minimized the risks to the nth degree.

After this discussion the Attorney General said he felt we should go ahead with the technical coverage on King on a trial basis, and to continue it if productive results were forthcoming. He said he was certain that all Bureau representatives involved would recognize the delicacy of this particular matter and would thus be even more cautious than ever in this assignment. He asked to be kept advised of any pertinent information developed regarding King's communist connections.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Sullivan

им 55000- Моста Дорови 630 Сета (630

Our memorandum requesting authority for this surveillance orandum to Mr. Belmont . Signed by the Attorney General and handed to me. It is attached. OF ENCYPROPERTURE OF FOR THE PROPERTURE OF THE TOP TO A STORY OF THE PROPERTURE OF T

MENT OF JUSTICA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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October

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. RE:

SECURITY MATTER - COLLIUNIST

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Martin Luther King, Jr., resides at 563 Johnson Avenue, Mortheast, Atlanta, Georgia, and is president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). The New York office of the SCLC is located at 312 West 125th Street, New York City. He is closely associated with member of the Communist Party,

USA.

In view of the possible communist influence in the racial situation, it is requested that authority be granted to place a technical surveillance on King at his current address or at any future address to which he may move.

It is further requested that authority be granted to place a technical surveillance on the SCLC office at the current New York address or to any other address to which it may be moved.

Respectfully,

hn Edgar Hoover Director

100-106670-250

NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION Unauthorized Disclosure

Subject to Criminal Sanctions

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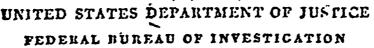
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NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 632

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT emorandum Mr. Belmont June 25. JUNE FROM MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SUBJECT: The Attorney General orally informed me today that he had been considering the request he made on July 16, 1963, for a technical surveillance on Martin Luther King at his home and office and was now of the opinion that this would be ill advised... At the time the Attorney General initially asked for such a surveillance, he was told there was considerable doubt that the productivity of the surveillance would be worth the risk because King travels most of the time and that there might be serious repercussions should it ever become known the Government had instituted this coverage. These were the very thoughts that the Attorney General expressed today in withdrawing his request. With reference to the other technical surveillance requested at the same time, namely, the one on Clarence Benjamin\_Jones, the Attorney General felt this was in a different category and we should go forward with this coverage. It is noted that this was previously approved in writing by the Attorney General. The memorandum we sent to the Attorney General on July 23, 1963, requesting authority for the King surveillance has been retrieved and is attached. 20/10/8 2110/86 HERTIN IS UNULLE 17. 2/30/30 BIRSKIDS 10 # ACTION TO BE TAKEN: We will take no further action to effect technical coverage on Martin Luther King, either at his home or at his office at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, in the absence of a further request from the Attorney General. 100-106670 Enclosure 1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Rosen CAE:vallation outside nour Committee. Its weet HW 55070 (2) Octo: 34949 155 ham the gad the content man not be discussed to

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ply, Please Refer to . io. 199-100670 Washington 25, D. C.

July 23, 1933

LETTORANDIEL FOR THE AFFORMEY GENERAL

(A-17)

re: 1427H Lutitle King, Jr. . Dimerite latter – Collunist

Kartin Lather Elng, Jr., resides at 503 Johnson Avenue, N.E., Litlenin, Georgia, and is the President of the Couthern Christian Lendership Conderence, 500 Laburn Avenue, Atlanta, Courin. He is clarify associated with Limbey Levison, Couring as Louis as Couring to Lath, 634.

SENSITIVE FEREIGN PETELLIGENER CHATTEN

Pursuant to your request that in view of the possible excausist influence in the racial situation consideration be given to plucing a technical surveillance on him, it is requested that authority be granted to piace a technical surveillance on him, at his current residence or at my future address to which he may nove. It is further requested that authority be granted to place a technical surveillance on the conthern thristian bendership Conference of thich him; is President or at any future address to which it may be noved.

V/7/24/2010	Respectfully,
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CLASSIFICATION RETAINED BY 676 WANT 91 TXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2+ \$ TE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE.	Spin Regne-Regner
THE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE.	Director GCI 17 1975
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011 3/10/27

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SIP: kmj / Thie document is prepared in response to wave of is not for dissemi-(\$1970 Document 329897956 Bassic Ibur Committee. Its use it while the ficial proceedings by

1-100-438794 (Southern Christian Leadership Conference)

100-3-116

-100-106670 (Martin Luther King, Jr.)

emorandum to Mr. Sullivan RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

NEGRO QUESTION

COLLIUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

100-3-116



#### OBSERVATIONS:

It is believed that an examination of recent income tax returns of King might well reveal information which could assist the Dureau in its efforts to discredit King or neutralize his effectiveness. This is possibly applicable also if the income tax returns of the SCLC and the Gandhi Society were reviewed. In view of the possibility that the SCLC has already been under some investigation by IRS, a request for the results of such investigation is indicated. We also had information in late 1963 that the Gandhi Society was negotiating with IRS relative to tax exemptions and therefore the results of any IRS investigation of that Society would be worth procuring.

To date we have been most discreet and circumspect in our handling of the King investigation, as well as corollary investigations such as revolving around organizations, because of the position King has not only as a clergyman, but also as a "respected" Kegro eader. It is therefore essential that our current requests of the IRS which are herein being recommended be handled in a manner which would provide for optimum security so that neither King nor any other unauthorized individuals may become aware of the Eureau's interest and so that no embarrassment may come to the Bureau. For this reason, the attached memoranda are classified "Secret,"

# RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Liaison Section obtain two uncertified copies of each of the income tax returns available for the past five years pertaining to King, the SCLC and the Gandhi Society. Attached hereto are three memoranda for the use of the Hondled with old:
Werlington

Liaison Section.

FYTMPT FROM GRE CATEGORY CLASSIFIED B ASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

UNITED STATES CLERNMENT Memorandum DATE November 29, 1967 1 - Mr. DeLoach :G. C. Moorefile 1 - Mr. Bishop 1 - Mr. Sullivan SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST 1 - Mr. D. M. Wells EYEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY V DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE. PURPOSE: Attached for your approval for dissemination are copies of a communication revealing the Ford Foundation is giving Martin Luther King, Jr.'s, group, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), a quarter of a million dollars. CLICOLLED EV MONRARICH. BACKGROUND: Informer . In October, 1966, Advised McGeorge Bundy, President of the Ford Foundation, was about to give SCLC a \$3 million grant in December, 1966. According to the source. the Ford Foundation was sympathetic to the financial problems of SCLC. Atu EX-113 \*\*\* // /-With your approval, John Bugas, former Special Agent in Charge of the Detroit Office and presently Vice President of the Ford Motor Company, was briefed as to the subversive backgrounds of King's principal advisors. Bugas expressed alarm and indicated that although the Ford Motor Company had little control over the Ford Foundation .he. nevertheless, would immediately attempt to get in touch with Bundy and do something about this matter. Bugas advised that when he confronted Bundy with this matter." Bundy was rather highhanded in the conversation. Findicated his company had quite a number of "hard blows" LEC\_1\_1 from the Ford Foundation over the years and most certainly  $^{f j}$  a liaison between this foundation and Martin Luther King, Jr., would be a serious blow to the company. No additional information was received concerning this matter until Precently. We did not disseminate this information so that our counterintelligence measures would not be divulged CUPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

Memorandum G. C. Moore to W. C. Sullivan MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST



#### RECENT DEVELOPMENTS:

At a staff meeting recently, King announced the Ford Foundation had granted his organization a quarter of a million dollars. King did not state how this money was going to be used.

#### **OBSERVATIONS:**

It is interesting to note that King's group will only get \$250,000, a large sum, but considerably smaller than the original amount. Perhaps our measures had some effect in causing this reduction. In view of King's current announcements indicating he will hold a camp-in at Washington, D. C., across from the White House, it is felt the President would be extremely interested. in the source of these new funds being made available to SCLC.

# RECOMMENDATION:

The attached be forwarded by routing slip to Mrs. Mildred Stegall at the White House; Mr. William Welsh. Administrative Assistant to the Vice President; Secretary of Defense McNamara; the Attorney General; Deputy Attorney General: Assistant Attorneys General Doar, Yeagley, and M Vinson; Army, Navy, and Air Force.

15 ph

UNITED STATES GOORNMENT 1 - Mr. De 1 - Mr. De ach 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan Memoranaum 1 - Mr. Bishop :Mr. W. C. Sullivar DATENOVEmber 24, 1967 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore .G. C. Moore / C 1 - Mr. D. M. Wells subject: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.: SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST CH NOUS BOD JOH. PURPOSE: 3/3/rc 2pnMachee Attached for your approval for dissemination are copies of a communication containing the following information. Lormont a Phus BACKGROUND AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS: advised recently Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), announced to his staff that they will all attend a retreat from November 27, 1967, to December 1, 1967, at Frogmore, South Carolina, the purpose of this being to discuss ways and means of implementing a program of massive civil dispbedience in Washington, D. C., in February, 1968./ (\*) · King plans for a personal delegation to present their demands to the Secretary of Labor requesting prompt Congressional action concerning Negroes' problems. demands are not met, massive civil disobedience would -then start in Washington, D. C. If this activity fails to obtain Congressional action or is quelled by authorities, similar demonstrations would commence throughout the Nation in ten different unidentified cities. Enclosurese REC 7. 12 NOV 29 1957 100-106570 100-438794 (SCLC) CONTINUED - OVER DMW:ekw CLASSIFIED BY 6076 WAF 960 EYEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2 (7) DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE My 55070 DocId: 32989755 Page 6 COPY SENT TO MR. TOLEON

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SECURITY MATTER

100-106670

In order to be effective, 2,000 people must be trained between now and early February, 1968. Also, black nationalist organizations! activities must be neutralized in order that SCLC's demonstration will be successful. King felt that if this program fails it would probably benefit the black nationalist movement.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

The attached be forwarded by routing slip to Mrs. Mildred Stegall at the White House; Administrative Assistant to the Vice President; Secretary of Labor Wirtz; Secretary of Defense McNamara; Army; Navy; Air Force; Attorney General; Deputy Attorney General; Assistant ( Attorneys General: Doar, Vinson, and Yeagley.

Bures

Aemoran**e**um

1 - Mr. Bishop

: Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 11/7/67

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. P. T. Basher

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

SECURITY MATTERS - COMMUNIST

Informant

CLASSIFIED ON REPEAT FROM GDS CATEGORY DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

# PURPOSE:

3-18-83 3/8/86 Sprmoomy Attached for your approval for dissemination are copies of a communication containing information regarding a contract in amount of \$61,000 funded and approved by Department of Labor and negotiated by the Community Action Group, Atlanta, Georgia, with Martin Luther King's organization Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). Also included is information indicating recent immoral conduct on the part of King./

# BACKGROUND:

Recently advised that the Department of Laborwas negotiating a contract with the SCLC to train Negroes in the Atlanta, Georgia, area for employment.

The Director approved furnishing W. Willard Wirtz, 'Secretary of Labor, a copy of the "Top Secret" document entitled "Communist Influence in Racial Matters - A Current Analysis" dated 4/10/67. This document sets forth in detail the extent of Communist influence within the SCLC and King's involvement with such elements and his unsavory moral.back-TREC. 60,100-106670-3138 ground.

Mr. James J. Reynolds, Undersecretary of Labor, sequently advised Liaison (SA W. J. McDonnell) that Che De De partment of Labor had recently approved a contract in the amount of \$61,000 negotiated by the Community Action Group, Atlanta, Georgia, with the SCLC. The contract is for on-thejob-training for Negroes with retail grocers. SCLC will receive \$13,000 for administering the program and the grocers will receive \$48,000 for providing on-the-job-training. 4-8-67 Enclosure

100-106670 1 - 100-438794

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

55070 DocId:32989755 Page 641

Memorandum G. C. Moore to W. C. Sullivan RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SECURITY MATTERS - COMMUNIST

Reynolds advised that upon receipt of the document comering King, he conferred with Secretary of Labor Wirtz. Both agreed that there was no way at this time that the contract with SCLC could be gracefully canceled without causing severe and embarrassing repercussions. He stated, however, that in view of the information received, both he and the Secretary are in agreement that steps will be taken to insure that no further contracts will be awarded to King's group.

has advised that King recently completed a tour throughout the United States with the purpose of participating in benefit programs to raise funds for the SCLC. While on this tour, King took an excessive dosage of sleeping pills and his conduct on the tour was "quite atrocious." According to the source, King not only "traveled, ate, and drank first class but slept with his secretary and others."

# RECOMMENDATION:

The attached be forwarded by routing slip to Mrs. Mildred Stegall at the White House; Attorney General; Deputy Attorney General; and Assistant Attorney J. Walter Yeagley.

the pt. Who have



In Reply, Please Refer to File No. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

November 8, 1967

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

#### Contract Awarded

The Department of Labor recently approved a contract in the amount of \$61,000 negotiated by the Community Action Group, Atlanta, Georgia, with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The contract provides for on-the-job-training for Negroes with retail grocers. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference will receive \$13,000 for administering the program and the grocers will receive \$48,000 for providing on-the-job-training.

Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was instrumental in establishing this program. He contacted grocers and obtained their assurance that they would set aside 15 percent of the employment openings for on-the-job-training of Negro youths.

# King Emotionally Upset

Martin Luther King, Jr., recently completed a tour throughout the United States for the purpose of participating in benefit programs to raise funds for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

According to a confidential source of this Bureau, King, while on the tour, experienced difficulty sleeping and as a consequence he resorted to the use of sleeping pills. The source stated that in one instance Kingvas scheduled to depart by air at 9 A.M.; but due to having taken sleeping pills the previous evening, "they" could not awaken King until 2 P.M. the following afternoon.

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MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

The source also stated that King's conduct on the tour was "quite atrocious." He said King not only "traveled, ate, and drank first class but slept with his secretary and others." Furthermore, according to the source King frequently flew into a rage over relatively insignificant matters.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTE:

UNITED STATES GO ERNMENT Memorani m 1 - Mr. W. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Bishop DATE: October 18, 1967 : Mr. W. C. Sulliv 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore FROM : G. C. Moore 1 - Mr. D. Ryan 1 - Mr. Marion 1 - Mr. D. M. Wells poha SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNISM PURPOSE: Attached for your approval for dissemination to friendly news media sources is a copy of a Negro newspaper editorial attacking Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference. BACKGROUND: King's group is in desperate need of funds. an effort to combat this problem, King has organized a variety show starring Harry Belafonte, well-known Negro vocalist with a subversive background, to tour seven major cities in the United States. The proceeds will go to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. King is touringwith the group and speaks during each performance. The attached editorial entitled Think Twice Ur

Before Going to Coliseum Tuesday Night" appeared in the "Forward Times," the leading Negro newspaper in Houston,

Texas. This paper attacks King for his stand on Vietnam and claims his appearance in Houston is "an imposition on

the community." King is also referred to as "a misguided & 'Moses' who has lost himself." In addition, the article claims King's position regarding the Vietnam war "borders

upon treason." Further, "a man who will not fight for his country hasn't got any civil rights or any respect due him."

Enclosure

100-106670 Classified by 6080 Led

Exempt from GDS, Category DMW: ekw . Late of Declassification Indefinite

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**EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY** 

NW 55070, Docid: 32989755 Page ATE OF DECLASSIFICATION IND

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Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 100-106670,

OBSERVATIONS: Onformont

has advised us that this news item is extremely irritating to King. In addition, the advanced ticket sales were slow in Houston, Texas, prior to the performance on October 17, 1967. This newspaper story may have caused many of the citizens of Houston to "think twice before going" and indeed, not go at all.

It is felt that if this article is given wide-spread publicity as how thinking Negroes really feel about King, two objectives can be accomplished.

The bis country and recession only, reduce his income from those shews since he has five more performances to give; namely, Chicago, Illinois, October 19; Cleveland, Ohio, October 21; Washington, D. C., October 23; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 26; and Boston, Massachusetts, October 27.

# RECOMMENDATIONS:

The attached be forwarded to Crime Records Division for dissemination to appropriate friendly news wedien contests.

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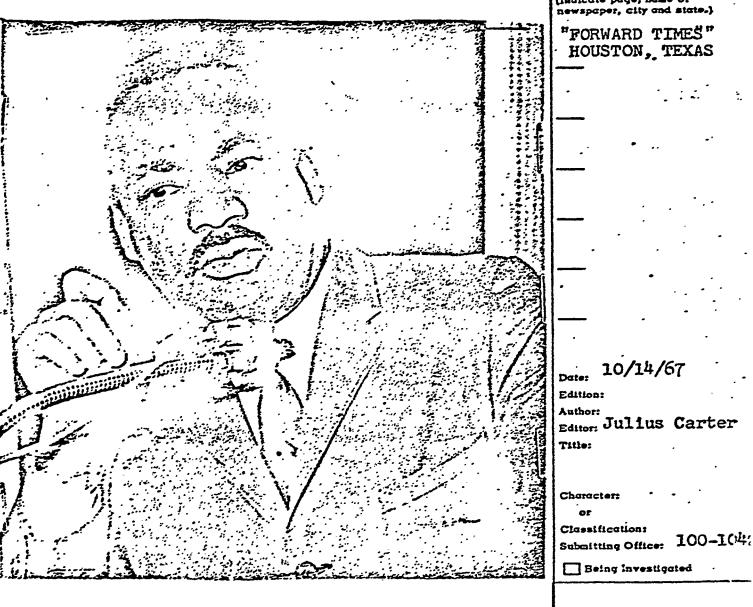
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SZEPZE

N.K.

# THINK TWICE BEFORE COING COLISEUM TUESDAY NICH



3/29

100-104-70

ENCLOSURE

3/3/20 JOUNDONIES

Several weeks ago FORWARD TIMES made an editorial expression which stated, among other things, that Dr. Martin Luther King had strayed off onto an extremely dangerous course which ran in the opposite direction from the civil rights leadership course that vast numbers of citizens had come to know and respect him for over a wide span of years.

Now, we wish to make it crystal clear that this newspaper, of course, respects and upholds Dr. King's right to take a position that is, what we think to be, contrary to good judgement. If he wishes to be the spokesman for the 'peaceniks', that's his business. When, however, Dr. King joins with others and tries to impose that poor judgement upon the entire Negro community which is already beset with more in-depth and complicated problems than can apparently be coped with, at that point we call it our business.

FORWARD TIMES takes the position that Dr. King's visit to Houston next Tuesday night is an imposition upon this community of the first order. We also think that the fact that he is shrouding his "remarks" behind a big name popular singer like Aretha Franklin suggests subterfuge. If Aretha Franklin, who is now at the peak of fame, permits this group of 'peaceniks' to use her name to further their efforts, all that we cay say, is. "that's her business." If she wakes up. flater and finds that she has acted just, like Tokyo Rose and Axis Sally, all that we can say is that she brought it all upon herselt.

Our concern is not so much with what course Dr. King and Miss Franklin elect to tollow. What concerns us is that the in-

nocent public, if not properly forewarned, might be taken in by their visit to Houston. We think that if what Dr. King has to say isn't within itself meritorious enough to draw a crowd, he shouldn't be coming to town in the first place to say it. As it stands now, Aretha Franklin's name has been added to the show and many people will pay the iee expecting to hear her sing. She will be the 'bait' to help' get the crowd inside the Coliseum. Once inside, the trapped ticket purchasers will have to sit quietly while Dr. King spews : about the "immorality" of the war in Viet Nam. Whether we like it or not, the United States of America is at war with a determined aggressor. How we got into this war matters little at this point. The bold truth is that we are shooting 'live' ammunition at them and they are shooting the same type back at us with remarkable effectiveness.

Looking at the conflict logically and realistically, we cannot escape the fact that we have absolutely no course open to us but to disregard all of the babble of weakings. We, as bonafide American citizens, must take a stand with our country. In our actions, in our conversations and in our preachments, we must give no aid and no comfort to the enemy.

We must remember that all wars are immoral and when Martin Luther King preaches about how immoral the American bullets are and fails to offer us an alternative for stopping those immoral bullets being fired at our boys, we have got to take the ex-civil rights worker to task for his oversight.

There is no middle ground here for any misguided "Moses" who has lost himself, King got lost just outside of Chica-

# GROUP II

# Third Revision

Reviewed by Projects Unit, DCRS, and copy returned 11/15/78 to HSCA representative. Lew Darisi.



Lin-30-12 via 1-0304

## STATUTORY DECLARATION IN LIEU OF GUARANTOR

I, RAMOS GECRGE SA EVA
of YOU DUNDAR ST. W - TUR MIC MANNER
do solemly declare that:
1. The statements contained in the attached application for passport are true and correct;
<ol><li>There is no one in Canada, eligible under the Canadian passport regulations to vouch for passport applications, who knows me well enough to vouch for my application. The reason for this is that</li></ol>
I HAVE BEEN IN TORUMS COLD TO COLD
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And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if cade under oath, and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.
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his 16th day of APRIL )
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Public (Strike out inappropriate)
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Marisa Phinachia

Airiel -

To: SAC's, Newark (44-854) - Enc. Memphis (44-1987) **REC-19** 

MURKIE

From:

Re Newark airtel 6-11-66, submitting bank newsletter for examination.

Director, FHI (44-38861)

Four latent fingerprints of value were developed on the newsletter. These latent fingerprints are not identical with the lingerprints of James Earl Ray, FM \$105942G or Jerry William Ray, FIH \$862651A.

- Revaletter enclosed to Newark.
- 1 Newark (137-6829) 1 - Kewars (137-5825)
- 1 Chicago (44-1114)

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 Kirow copy genero to OPR. 9-21-76

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Date May 14, 1968

Mrs. ALBERT B. (CAROL ANN) PEPPER, 2025 Bellevue, stated her new unpublished telephone number is 645-9152. She was interviewed on May 10, 1968, by SAs HOWARD C. KENNEDY and ALBERT J. RUSHING at which time she furnished the following information:

Mrs. PEPPER is the sister of subject. JAMES EARL RAY, but is 13 years younger than subject and in all of her life has had very little contact or association with the subject having seen him only approximately three or four times in her life. These three or four times when she has seen him all occurred in the City of St. Louis after Mrs. PEPPER came to St. Louis when she was 16 years old to reside with her father in St. Louis and all of the occasions when she saw the subject were brief encounters such as when she saw him on the street. She believes the last time she saw the subject was probably in 1959 or earlier when she encountered him on the street in South St. Louis at which time she was in the company of their brother, FRANK (BUZZY) RAY, who is now deceased. Her first recollection of seeing him was following his discharge from military service.

Mrs. PEPPER was born January 30, 1941, at Ewing, Missouri. She went to school at Quincy, Illinois, where she resided with her mother, LUCILLE RYAN. Mrs. PEPPER's birth certificate showed her name as RAYNES which she understands is an incorrect spelling of the name of her father, whose name is RAYNS and who now resides near Center, Missouri, to which location he recently moved from St. Louis, Missouri. Mrs. PEPPER prior to marriage, used the name CAROL RYAN, the same surname used by her mother, LUCILLE RYAN. Mrs. PEPPER is unable to account for the variations in the surnames and she is aware that various ones of her brothers and sister have used the surname RAY. So far as she knows they all had the same father although she expressed uncertainty in that regard and she assumes that the variations of the name are simply because her brothers and sisters decided to use the name RAY, a variation of the name RAYNS.

When Mrs. PEPPER was 16 years of age, she left her mother's residence in Quincy and came to St. Louis where she lived with her father at 1727 South 11th Street. She did

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5/10/68 at	St. Louis,	Missouri	File # SL	44-775	•
SA HOWARD	C. KENNEDY	* I	•	·:·	
· SA ALBERT		ATP/leh		5/10/68	

#### SL 44-775

not attend school after she moved to St. Louis but had various jobs including a period of employment at Kresge's, a dime store, located on Delmar Boulevard, University City, Missouri, no longer in existence. She is not now employed. Her last employment having been by the Catholic Archdiocese in St. Louis as a teacher in the Head Start Program which was conducted at St. Joseph's School on South 12th Street in St. Louis. The later employment was for a period of about one year during the latter part of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. PEPPER at 712a Shenandoah, St. Louis, from which address they moved to their present address in the Maplewood in about October, 1967.

Sometime after Mrs. PEPPER came to St. Louis at the age of 16 years to reside with her father, hermother also came to St. Louis and resided with Mrs. PEPPER's maternal grandmother, MARY MAHER, at 1913 Hickory, St. Louis. Mrs. PEPPER however, did not at any time actually reside in St. Louis with her mother, although she occasionally spent brief periods of time with her mother at the mother's address. After the death of Mrs. PEPPER's mother in early 1961, Mrs. PEPPER did reside for a period of a few months with her grandmother, Mrs. MAHER, in St. Louis, until Mrs. PEPPER was married in St. Louis to ALBERT B. PEPPER in December, 1961.

Mrs. PEPPER and her husband have two children, ALBERT, age 6, and JIMMY, age 4.

After subject, JAMES EARL RAY, was arrested and convicted on the charge for which he was sent to the Missouri State Penitentiary, Mrs. PEPPER has not ever seen him again on any occasion. For a time after he went to the penitentiary she did write letters to him on behalf of her grandmother, Mrs. MAHER and used the latters name in the letters and she continued this practice after the death of the grandmother in 1963, continuing to use the name of Mrs. MARY MAHER, who was an approved correspondent of subject's in the penitentiary. Mrs. PEPPER estimates that after the death of her grandmother she probably wrote no more than three or four letters to the subject at the penitentiary. She is unable to recall the last such letter she wrote to him but the last time may have been as late as the early part of 1967. She occasionally received a letter from subject while he was in the penitentiary and believes she received no more than two or three Mrs. PEPPER did not ever visit subject at letters from him. 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 653

#### SL 44-775

the penitentiary or attempt to do so and insofar as she knows her husband did not ever visit him at the penitentiary. She advised she has understood from her husband that the latter has never seen the subject in his life.

Mrs. PEPPER has not at any time had any contact either direct or indirect with the subject since his escape in 1967 from the Missouri State Penitentiary. She has no knowledge of any person who has had information regarding the subject's whereabouts and stated she could furnish no such information regarding his whereabouts. She, herself, first learned that he had escaped from the penitentiary when she heard it on the radio and she knew nothing about any plans for the escape. She stated she has had no indication that anyone in her family or otherwise has been in any way in contact with the subject or had information regarding his whereabouts since his escape.

Inquiry was made of Mrs. PEPPER regarding whether she recalled anything about the receipt of a money order in approximately January, 1967, which was reportedly in the amount of \$15.00 and was sent by an inmate at the Missouri State Penitentiary to the ALBERT PEPPER Stationery Company, 712a Shenandoah, St. Louis.

In response to direct questions concerning this matter, she advised that she may have received a money order on one occasion but to the best of her recollection, it was for \$2.00 or \$3.00 and it may have been in payment for magazines which her brother had requested she mail to him. It was her recollection that if she received a money order it was received earlier than January, 1967. She said she never at any time mailed magazines to him and doesnot recall what disposition she may have made of any money order after it was received. Later in the interview she said the money order may have been for as much as \$15.00 but she does not recall. She also acknowledged that she might have cashed such a money order but she cannot specifically remember having done so. In this connection, she said her memory is very vague.

In response to soliciting by interviewing agents, Mrs. PEPPER stated that she would be entirely willing to notify the St. Louis Office of the FBI if she should at any time in

#### SL 44-775

the future receive any information which might have bearing on locating the subject. She also stated that she would be entirely willing to be interviewed further in the event there should be any additional matters on which an interview with her would be desired.

Mrs. PEPPER said that her first knowledge of the subject's involvement in this matter was when she heard the news announcement on the radio and she said she has never had any information regarding the possible involvement other than that which has apeared in the news media. She said she had never known of anything in her brother's attitude or associations which would suggest any motive for his involvement in the killing of a Negro leader such as MARTIN LUTHER KING.

302 (Rev. 1-25-f0) 4

#### FLJERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mrs. ALBERT B. (CAROL) PEPPER was recontacted at

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her residence, 2025 Bellevue, Maplewood, Missouri. She again specifically denied that she has had any contact with her brother, JAMES RAY, since his escape from the Missouri State Penitentiary in April, 1967, or that she has had any knowledge whatever of his whereabouts since that time other than what she has derived from the news media. Although Mrs. PEPPER expressed her willingness and intention to notify the FBI if she should at any time be contacted by him or if she should receive any information regarding him she stated that she would certainly not expect that he would contact her and she noted in that regard that RAY would not be aware of her current address or her new un-published telephone number. She further pointed out that other than their brother, JERRY RAY, who is in the Chicago area, she believes all of the family have moved since RAY's escape from the penitentiary and that JERRY RAY would, therefore, be the only one whose address would be known to JAMES RAY.

With regard to the Grapevine Tavern, Mrs. PEPPER commented that the tavern has larely been making expenses since it was opened about the first of the current year and, therefore, it may not continue in operation very long.

5-14-68 of Maplewood, Missouri File # SL 44-775
SA ALBERT J. RUSHING

SA HOWARD C. KENNEDY AJR: amb

5-21-68 Date ....

Mrs. ALBERT (CAROL) PEPPER, 2025 Bellevue, Maplewood, Misscuri, was interviewed at her residence, at which time she furnished the following information:

Mrs. PEPPER has received no information regarding her brother, JAMES EARL RAY (whome she refers to as JIM), since the last previous interview with her by the FBI.

Within the past several days, police officers from the St. Louis Police Department came to see Mrs. PEPPER indicating to her that they had received some inquiry from a newspaper, possibly "The Los Angeles Times" according to Mrs. PEPPER's recollection of what they said; this inquiry having to do with the finances of the RAY family. The police officers apparently came to see Mrs. PEPPER just to find out some general information about her, and they suggested to her that if people wanted to talk to her about her finances, she might want to obtain a lawyer. A representative of "The St. Louis Post Dispatch" newspaper also came to see Mrs. PEPPER within the preceding few days, but she refused to talk to him.

PEPPER has heard from an acquaintance that there was an article a few days ago in "The St. Louis Post Dispatch" which seemed to be a rehash of the erroneous information which appeared in a "Life Magazine" article concerning the RAY family, but Mrs. PEPPER herself did not read this newspaper article.

Mrs. PEPPER and her family went to see her father at Center, Missouri, over the preceding weekend, May 18-19, She has been customarily going to see him there during weekends and usually takes him groceries. She is the one in the family who maintains contact with the father and looks after his needs. The farm which the father bought about six months ago is believed to consist of about forty acres of which a little is probably tillable, and she thinks her father will grow corn on this part of the farm, but the remainder is suitable only for livestock and grazing. She thinks that he paid some amount in the neighborhood of \$2,600 for this farm. Mrs. PEPPER is uncertain in her recollection, but believes it may be correct that she gave him a check drawn on her account

Filo # SL 44-775 Maplewood, Missouri

SA HARRY C. JUNG

\_Date dictated \_\_5-20-68

in the amount of \$1,900 at the time he was purchasing this farm and which was applied to the purchase. If so, this money

would have been his money. Mrs. PEPPER sometimes keeps his money in her checking account or savings account, and she thinks this may have occurred in this instance. On the other hand, she may have given him such a check as a loan, but she is uncertain in her recollection. Sometime before her father purchased the farm, he sold the property in St. Louis which he formerly owned at 1819 Park, this property consisting of a two-story residential building. Mrs. PEOPER believes he received something like \$2,800 from the sale of this property. She believes that the \$1,900 which she may have returned to him in the form of her check represented part of the proceeds of the sale of that property which he gave her to keep for him in her account. In any event Mrs. PEPPER is certain that she did not herself pay for any part of the purchase of the farm by her father, and if she gave him the check for \$1,900, this was a return of his money or a loan.

While Mrs. PEPPER's father resided in St. Louis before the purchase of the farm at Center, Missouri, he had various jobs, such as, service station attendant, and he also at one time operated a second-hand store where he sold junk. This business was also located on Park Avenue, but was somewhere east of Twelfth Street, a considerable distance from 1819 Park. Her father did not own the property where he conducted this second-hand business.

Until Mr. and Mrs. PEPPER moved to their present residence in the fall of 1967, Mrs. PEPPER was always employed ever since their marriage in December of 1961. During that period of time, they have practiced thrift and economy and have always endeavored to save something from their income. They opened a savings account several years ago at the Bohemian Savings and Loan Association on South Eighteenth Street in St. Louis in the same area where they resided. few years ago when the Bohemian Savings and Loan Association was moved to a remote section of the city, they transferred their savings account to the Manufacturers Bank and Trust Company, where they have continued to have a joint sayings account. ALBERT PEPPER has been employed for more than three years by the Ace Construction and Engineering Company, which is affilicated with the New Market Hardware Store. His earnings in this employment is \$3 per hour, and in some weeks he works overtime on Saturdays. Mrs. PEPPER's last employment was with

SL 44-775

the "Head Start" School Program, and she was employed there by the Catholic Archdiocese being paid at the rate of \$60 per week. She had this employment for about a year until Mr. and Mrs. PEPPER moved in the fall of 1967 to their present address. Her last employment before that was in cleaning work at an office building at 1015 Locust in St. Louis. Because she and her husband have always endeavored to be economical and saving in the handling of their family finances, they were able to accumulate funds in their savings account. When they contracted in the fall of 1967 to purchase the house where they now live for a purchase price of \$10,500, they withdrew the necessary money for the downpayment from their savings account.

Mrs. PEPPER has no idea and no knowledge as to whether her father may ever have given Mrs. PEPPER's brother, JOHN LARRY RAY, any funds to hold for her father.

Mrs. PEPPER has no information regarding a trip to California made by her brother, JOHN LARRY RAY, in the summer of 1967 and never knew or heard that he made such a trip.

One of the places in St. Louis where Mrs. PEPPER lived with her father prior to her marriage was 1727 South Eleventh Street. She believes her brother BUZZY lived with them there part of the time, but she is certain that her brother JIM never lived with them there. Mrs. PEPPER never had any knowledge of her brother JIM having used the name O'CONNOR, and she never knew of any bank accounts he may have had at any bank at any time. In fact, Mrs. PEPPER had so little contact or knowledge of her brother JIM that she can now recall having seen him only on possibly a couple of occa- . sions when she was small and shortly after he was discharged from military service, and she recalls seeing him on one occasion on the street in South St. Louis at some later time after she moved to St. Louis with her father. Although Mrs. PEPPER was known as CAROL RYAN as of 1959, she has no knowledge or recollection of having received any checks from her brother JIM or from any person under the name JAMES CARL O'CONNOR, either in 1959 or any other time. She can think of no reason why she might ever have received any such checks. Mrs. PEPPER is certain that she has never had any financial dealings of

any type with her brother JIM in her life.

With regard to the matter of a money order directed from an inmate at the Missouri State Penitentiary to the Albert Pepper Stationery Company, 712 Shenandcah, St. Louis, Mrs. PEPPER has still been unable to remember anything further regarding such a matter since she was previously interviewed regarding this matter. She still does vaguely remember that someone told her one time while he was in the penitentiary that he wanted magazines sent to him, but she cannot remember having sent magazines to him and cannot recall that she was ever reimbursed for doing so. She is certain, however, that there was never any Albert Pepper Stationery Company at 712 Shenandoah.

Mrs. PEPPER has no recollection that she has ever known of a person named Y. P. WEBBE or V. P. WEBBE, and this name is not in any way familiar or significant to her.

11/15/78 WINTER

Inquiry was made of Mrs. PEPPER as to whether, in

Date June 5, 1968

Mrs. ALBERT (CAROL) PEPPER, 2025 Bellevue, Maplewood, Missouri, advised that she had received no additional information whatever bearing on the possible location of her brother, JAMES EARL RAY, since she was last interviewed.

the event she should receive some pertinent information regarding her brother, she would furnish such information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Mrs. PEPPER then stated that she would have no expectations whatever that her brother would communicate with her in any way, pointing out that he did not know her current address or her current unpublished telephone number. She added that she felt that he did not believe that he could expect any help from her and she said that, as a matter of fact, she would not be at all interested or willing to help him as she did not want herself and particularly her children to be in any way involved with She said that if she should hear from RAY and be convinced of his innocence she might find it difficult to furnish such information to the FBI. It was pointed out to Mrs. PEPPER that in the event RAY should be innocent or there should be any extenuating circumstances the entire matter would in any event be most readily resolved through locating RAY at the earliest possible time. Mrs. PEPPER expressed understanding and agreement with this idea.

Inquiry was made of Mrs. PEPPER as to her whereabouts and activities during the period between April and July, 1967. She said she was living at that period of time with her husband and two children at 712-a Shenandoah, St. Louis. She recalled that beginning in about the summer of 1966 and ending in about July or August, 1967, she was employed as a teacher's aide or assistant teacher in the "Head Start Program" at St. Joseph's School located at Twelfth and Russell Streets, St. Louis. In this employment she worked regularly during that period on Monday through Friday, each week, during the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 or 4:30 p.m. daily. This work involved the teaching of children three to five years of age. She was employed in this work by the Catholic Archdiocese on

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/N	SA ALBERT J.	RUSHING	AJR:jfb		•	6/5/68	
v I	SAA HOWARD C	KENNEDY	re 661	Date did	ctated _		

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Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, under Sister ANN CLARICE, Supervisor of the "Head Start Program" for this Archdiocese. She was paid for her work by check from the Archdiocese, although she understood that at least some of the funds for the "Head Start Program" were furnished the Archdiocese by the Human Development Corporation. Mrs. PEPPER recalled that she missed only one day from work during the entire period of her employment and that day was due to the illness of her youngest child.

Mrs. PEPPER said her first knowledge of the escape of her brother, JAMES EARL RAY, from the Missouri State Penitentiary was when she heard or read news reports regarding the escape but she is unable to recall the approximate time she heard such reports. However, since reported identification of RAY as the alleged assassin of MARTIN LUTHER KING, Mrs. PEPPER has heard or read reports to the effect that his escape from the penitentiary was not officially reported or given publicity for perhaps several weeks after the escape occurred. Mrs. PEPPER, therefore, assumed that she herself would not have learned of the escape from news reports until perhaps several weeks after the escape.

Dote June 14, 1968

Mrs. ALBERT (CAROL ANN) PEPPER, residing 2025 Bellevue, Maplewood, Missouri, telephone 645-9152, who was contacted at her residence, disclosed the following information:

She has been truthful in previous contacts by FBI Agents with her that she does not recall having any contact at all except by personal correspondence with her oldest brother, JAMES EARL RAY, since about eight or nine years ago, prior to the time he escaped from the Missouri State Penitentiary (MSP), Jefferson City, Missouri. Her only contact with JAMES EARL RAY while he was incarcerated there was via mail. She admitted having written to him under the name of her grandmother who died after RAY was confined to the penitentiary.

She emphasized that she has never at anytime nor does she now know where her brother spent the time between about April 23, 1967, when he escaped from the MSP and July 1967, when his whereabouts have been established through investigation. She did not see or hear from him at all during that period of time, and insofar as is known to her, none of her brothers or sisters have seen him since he escaped from the MSP.

She was very much surprised when she learned that JAMES EARL RAY had been arrested in London, England. She first learned of these circumstances after being called by telephone by a woman friend, name not disclosed, on Saturday, June 8, 1968, the day of his arrest. This friend informed her of the news and she then heard the same news on television. Although she has saved most of the local papers for each day since that time, she has not read from more than one or two of them about her brother. The news is, of course, upsetting and she has formed an opinion that in many instances information is grossly exaggerated and misrepresented. She is somewhat bitter towards the local press, advising that CHRIS CONDON, a St. Louis news commentator, telephoned her, probably on Monday, June 10, 1968, requesting an interview with her. She declined and on the following day, Tuesday, June 11, 1968, in the late afternoon she observed CHRIS CONDON and several other men with him, both in front of the house and in a vestibule at her house. They appeared to be attempting to gain entrance but she declined to answer the door. She observed that they took pictures of the house and then on the 6:00 p.m. television news broadcast, Channel 5, she observed pictures of her house. The pictures disclosed the house number of 2025, and the news announcement indicated the house was located on Bellevue Streat in Maplewood.

On 6/13/	68 Maplewood,	Missouri	File # SL 44-775
		- • •	
by SA (A	) HOWARD C. KENNEE	W:pjh	Date dictated6/14/68

44-775

On the previous evening, CHRIS CONDON reported photographs and news concerning the Grape Vine Tavern owned by her and operated by her brother, JOHN LARRY RAY, at St. Louis. She believes this news coverage is very unfair to herself and to her brother, JOHN.

At one point she commented that it is rather discouraging to know that she and many other people are paying through taxes the expenses for a representative of the United States Government to travel to London, England, in behalf of the Government for prosecution of her brother when she personally does not have money enough to afford to go there also. She said it might be possible if she had money to "help in his defense" in referring to her brother, JAMES EARL RAY, but she did not comment further. She emphasized she has absolutely no information pertaining to his activities within the past several years.

She became sad and tearful in recalling incidents of her childhood, mentioning that a Catholic children's home, not otherwise identified, was wrong in taking from her mother her three youngest children, namely MAX, SUSIE and BUZZY.

MAX, if living, is now about fifteen years old. According to the recent news, MAX was adopted but she has no other information concerning him. She knows that her mother never signed papers or gave any approval for an adoption of MAX, who she heard many years ago was retarded or a "mental case." She would very much like to know the whereabouts of MAX. She has not seen her sister, SUSIE, who is married and who lives in the Chicago, Illinois, area, since BUZZY's funeral. Her mother, of course, was an alcoholic.

Her husband, ALBERT PEPPER, has indicated to her he believes they should obtain a gun of some kind "for protection" in view of recent publicity. She is afraid that Negroes may attempt to harm them. She personally directed JOHN RAY to close the tavern for a few days. JOHN RAY, she believes is at home. She talked to him by telephone when he called her from the tavern where he had stopped for a few minutes on June 12, 1968. She does not know when the tavern will reopen.

# -EDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date June 14, 1968

Mrs. ALBERT PEPPER (CARCL ANN), residing 2025 Bellevue, Maplewood, Missouri, telephone 645-9152, telephonically furnished the following information at 2:30 p.m.

On inquiry as to whether her brother, JOHN LARRY RAY, is in fact intending to travel to London, England, in behalf of JAMES EARL RAY, his brother, she commented that her brother JOHN is definitely not going to leave St. Louis to travel to England or anywhere else. She said he does not have funds with which to travel and although she personally "has a few dollars" she does not intend to give any of it to JOHN. She said she might consider doing so if either of them could be of any assistance to JAMES EARL RAY, but she is confident that "there is no help for him". She said that if they can in anyway help him, they will have to do so after he is returned to this country.

She said that JOHN RAY does not have a telephone where he may be reached except at the Grape Vine Tavern. He visited her home on the afternoon of June 13, 1968, and he usually telephones her once each day. He has not yet called her today and she expects to hear from him this afternoon. At the request of SA(A) HCWARD C. KENNEDY she said she will inform JOHN RAY to telephonically contact SA PATRICK W. BRADLEY at this office.

0. 6/14/68 . St. Louis, Missouri

File # SL 44-775

1 SL: 44-775 HRD:wma

## CAROL PEPPER -EMPLOYMENT

Sister ANN CLARICE, Supervisor, "Head Start Program," for the Catholic Archdiocese, 4445 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri, advised SA JOSEPH A. DUBYAK, June 7, 1968, her records disclosed CAROL PEPPER of 712A Shenandoah, St. Louis, Missouri, was employed as a teachers aide under that program and under her supervision at St. Joseph's School, 12th and Russell, St. Louis, Missouri, from 1966 until she voluntarily terminated such employment on August 18, 1967, due to the fact that she was moving to St. Louis County.

During this period she worked from 8:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M. each week day, except for one five-hour absence on one day in February, 1967.

Her services were satisfactory.

1 SL 44-775 CSD/ral

## Re: CAROL PEPPER - CREDIT REFERENCE

The following investigation was conducted by SA CHARLES S. DUKE on May 22, 1968, at St. Louis, Missouri:

Mr. DON HUELSING, Credit Manager, Beiderman's Furniture Store, 6759 Chippewa Street, St. Louis, Missouri, advised that an account, now closed, was established on June 4, 1966, for the amount of \$103 in the name of AL and CAROL PEPPER, residing at 712A Shenandoah, St. Louis, with an indicated previous address of 1324 Lami, St. Louis.

ALBERT's employment was listed as New Market Hardware on Laclede Avenue, St. Louis.

The record of Mr. and Mrs. PEPPER indicated a savings account at the Manufacturers Bank and a personal reference as JERRY RAYNS, 1819 Park Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

HUELSING advised that the record contained no derogatory information.

<u>1</u> SL 44-775 **C**SD/ral

## Re: CAROL PEPPER - CHARACTER REFERENCE

The following investigation was conducted by SA CHARLES S. DUKE at St. Louis, Missouri, on May 22, 1968:

ALENA SUTTON, 7129 Leona Street, St. Louis, Missouri, was contacted at her residence, whereupon she advised that she knew CAROL PEPPER, also known as Mrs. ALBERT PEPPER, for just a couple of years and that their association was not a social relationship but rather a teacher-parent relationship. She said that she was an instructor at the St. Joseph Church on Twelfth and Russell Streets, St. Louis, and enrolled in the project "Headstart" government program, and the program required at least one parent of one of the children attending the program to be present. She said CAROL was the parent present at this program.

SUTTON advised that she did not know where CAROL was presently residing with her husband ALBERT and two sons, ALBERT, JR., and JAMES, ages 6 and 4 respectively.

SUTTON stated that she did not know any of CAROLS brothers or sisters and did not know if she even had any.

She stated that she last saw CAROL sometime in August of last year, and the only thing she could remember about any type of conversation about her family was something to the effect that her father was going to buy or did buy a farm up around Hannibal, Missouri, and that he probably would let her children go to the farm. She said that it was probably in Hannibal, but she was not sure.

SL 44-775 BCK: amb

RE:

CAROL PEPPER

# AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI:

On May 17, 1968, Mr. HENRY A. GREEDIECK, Owner and Operator of a proprietorship known as F.L.K. Investments with offices at 3638 Olive Street, St. Louis, was contacted at his place of business by SAA HOWARD C. KENNEDY. Mr. GRIESEDIECK furnished the following information:

On or about May 1, 1968, he received a \$320 check .

from CAROL PEPPER residing 2025 Bellevue, St. Louis, Missouri. Mrs. PEPPER is the operator of a tavern known as "Jack's Place," 1982 Arsenal Street, St. Louis. He recalled that this check was drawn on an account at Manufacturers Bank and Trust Company, St. Louis, Missouri, but he had no further description of the check received by him. The check was forwarded in response to a statement of F.L.R. Investments forwarded to Mrs. PEPPER under date of March 27, 1968, and it was in payment for a tavern bond costing \$20 and a Missouri State Liquor License costing \$300. F.L.R. Investments serves as an agent, obtaining liquor licenses and supplying bonds, for numerous taverns and cocktail lounges in the St. Louis area.

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TOMAS LAU, Director, International School of Bartending, 2125 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, was interviewed at this location and furnished the following information:

He stated his records reflect that ERIC S. GALT attended the International School of Bartending from January 19, 1963 through March 2, 1963, graduating from same on the latter date. He attended school Monday through Friday from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

IAUSrecords further reflect that on January 19, 1968 GAIT paid \$20 in each and on January 20, 1968 paid \$105 in each for this course. GALT's Application for Admission to the School, which is dated January 19, 1968, reflects an address of 1535 North Serrano and telephone number 469-8096, which address and telephone number were scratched out and replaced with an address of 5533 Hollywood Boulevard and with a telephone number of 464-1131. The application further reflects that GALT furnished a prior employment as Mr. WILLER 751 South Figueroa, with a salary of \$50. He listed the following references:

MARIE DENINNO 5533 Hollywood Boulevard Hollywood, California

RITA STEEN 5666 Franklin Hollywood, California

On this application, GALT listed his age as 36 years with a birth date of July 20, 1931 and that he was a citizen of the United States. He listed his marital status as single, number of children none and his Selective Service classification as TITA. He listed his education as high school, and describes

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On	4/15/63 at Los !	ngeles, Celifo	rniaFile #	Hos Angeles	44-1574
by	SA RICHARD J. RA SA THEODORE J. A	YSÄ and VHEARH: TJA	/mbDate (	dictated	_4/15/63_
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himself as 175 pounds, 5'10" and as having no physical defects. This application was signed by ERIC S. GALT.

IAU made available the above application, indicating he observed GALT complete and sign this application in his office on January 19, 1968. IAU also made available the Installment Notice dated January 19, 1968 at Los Angeles, California, payable to International School of Bartending in the amount of \$125 for a six week bartending course and signed ERIC S. GALT and TOMAS REYES IAU. LAU stated he also observed GALT sign this document on January 19, 1968.

LAU also made available a color photograph and negative dated March 2, 1968 depicting CALT and LAU together in LAU's office on March 2, 1968, the date of GALT's graduation from the International School of Bartending.

IAU recalls GALT driving a dark, possibly black, late and small model Ford having red interior bearing out of state license plates, possibly black and white in color.

LAU recalls that approximately one week after GALT's graduation on March 2, 1968, GALT telephonically contacted him (LAU) at which time LAU advised him that he had a possible job opportunity for him as a bartender. GALT advised LAU that he was leaving town within two weeks for an undisclosed destination to visit his brother and did not wish to take a job at this time. GALT stated that he would return to Los Angeles and check with LAU regarding employment at that time.

LAU stated he had no information which would indicate that GALT has held a position as a bartender in the Los Angeles area. LAU stated that while GALT was a student at this school, he did not observe him to associate closely with any other student. LAU continued that GALT did not talk about himself, his past experiences or any associates.

LAU furnished the following description was GAIM:

Name
Sex
Race
Date of birth
Citizenship
Height
Weight
Eyes
Hair

Build Complexion Education Marital status Characteristics ERIC S. GALT
Male
Caucasian
July 20, 1931
United States
5'10"
180 to 185 pounds
Blue
Brown, close grounds

Brown, close cropped, greying at temples
Husky
Light

High school Single Neat and clean shaven;

well dressed;
right handed;
speaks with slight southern accent;

thin lips; well coordinated; no visible jewelry

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11/15/18 WAHIORY

# DERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGAT

note 4/14/68

Mr. RODNEY ARVIDSON, owner - operator, National Dance Studio, 2026 Pacific Avenue, Long Beach, California,

telephone 591-5651, advised as follows:

He recalled ERIC GALT as a dancing student who enrolled at National Dance Studio during the first week of December 1967, and who subsequently quit taking lessons quite abruptly on approximately February 12, 1968.

ARVIDSON stated that during this period of time he had several occasions to talk with GALT and on at least one occasion he interviewed GALT for approximately two hours, in an attempt to benefit him socially through his dance lessons at the studio.

Through his conversations with GALT, ARVIDSON stated that he was told by GALT that he had been in Mexico and as he, ARVIDSON, recalled he believed it was in the early part of 1967. ARVIDSON stated that he believed GALT informed him that he owned a restaurant in Mexico City. ARVIDSON stated that he spoke Spanish fluently and when he conversed with GALT in Spanish, GALT did not reply, leading ARVIDSON to believe that GALT was not conversant to any degree in that language. ARVIDSON stated that GALT used rather poor language, leading him, ARVIDSON, to believe that he had achieved education no higher than high school.

ARVIDSON recalled that he never saw GALT in any attire other than shirt and tie. He often wore a very expensive pair of alligator shoes which ARVIDSON believed were loafer cut. GALT told him sometime during their conversations that he was a merchant seaman and that he very much desired to return to the sea.

Upon terminating his dance instructions, GALT stated that he wanted to attend bartending school in order

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On	4/13/68 at _	Long Beach, California	File # Los Angeles 44-157	<u> </u>
by	SA GEORGE E.	AIKEN, JR./kaf	Date dictated4/14/68	
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2 LA 44-1574

that he may open his own restaurant, and his dance instructions were conflicting with his desires to attend bartending school.

ARVIDSON stated that GALT was somewhat backward socially and was a poor dancing student because he was ill at ease with others. GALT could never seem to relax while in a mixed group or around other people. ARVIDSON recalled that GALT was driving a white automobile, make and model unrecalled by ARVIDSON.

ARVIDSON stated since GALT was a student for such a short period of time he did not obtain a photograph of him, which was customary for all students enrolled in the dance studio.

GALT did not smile readily, was pleasant but very evasive. He would not talk about himself at all and would not look the individual he was conversing with in the eye. He was bashful and a true introvert and smiled with a crooked smile. To ARVIDSON's recollection, GALT never appeared at the dance studio with any associates, male or female.

ARVIDSON stated that he was of the opinion that GALT was a complete loner, was transient, although he seemed to have money. ARVIDSON recalled that in each instance when GALT paid for dance instruction as agreed, he removed a roll of bills from his trouser pocket and paid his account as agreed.

ARVIDSON stated that ARDELLE, a part-time dancing employee, instructed GALT more than any other of the National Dance Studio employees. ARVIDSON stated that ARDELLE was the nickname of SHARON RHOADS, 5411 Don Ricardo Drive, Los Angeles, residence telephone 293-2616. ARVIDSON stated that RHOADS was employed by Charter Title Company, located on Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California, business telephone O F 9-0326.

Date 4/14/68

Mr. RODNEY ARVIDSON, owner - operator, National Dance Studio, 2026 Pacific Avenue, Long Beach, California, telephone 591-5651, was interviewed at his place of business, at which time he provided the following official National Dance Studio records for review by SA GEORGE E. AIKEN, JR.:

A National Dance Studio "Enrollment Agreement and Contract for Dancing Instruction", reflected that ERIC GALT, residence 1535 North Serrano, Los Angeles, California, telephone 469-8096, on December 14, 1967, executed an enrollment agreement, agreeing to take a course of 50 hour lessons for the total amount of \$499. The course consisted of 25 private hour lessons and 25 party or group techniquehour lessons.

GALT paid \$100 on account and agreed to pay the balance of \$399 under the following terms:

\$149 due December 18, 1967;

\$50 per week until the contract was paid in full.

The National Dance Studio agreed to give the above stated 50 hour lessons within four months from the date of execution and stipulated that this course of 50 hours of dance instructions expired on March 14, 1968. The contract was signed by ERIC S. GALT and A.S. JORGENSEN, Dance Instructor.

National Dance Studio Card Number 66429, a dance analysis card used by instructors, in the name of ERIC GALT, 1535 Serrano, reflected that the dance student had previously had dance lessons in the State of Alabama, had taken fox trot and cha cha dancing. It was dated December 5, 1967, and reflected that GALT's dancing counselor was Miss LIPTON and instructor was ARDELLE.

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On	4/13/68 at _	Long Beach,	California File # Los	Angeles 44-1574
by	SA GEORGE E.	AIKEN, JR. /ka	afDate dictate	d4/14/68

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<u>3</u> LA 44-1574

ARVIDSON was shown three photographs, a composite drawing of the KING assailant furnished from Memphis, Tennessee, a description of the assailant of KING from Birmingham, Alabama, and a photograph of JEROME WALLACE VERNON. He was asked by SA GEORGE E. AIKEN, JR., if any of the above three photographs appeared to be similar in facial characteristics to ERIC GALT. After viewing the photographs, Mr. ARVIDSON chose the photograph submitted from Memphis, Tennessee, as being very similar in facial characteristics to GALT. He stated that the eye region, the nose region, and ears look very similar to GALT; however, the hair line and chin line were a little bit different. When he looked at the photograph, he stated the above mentioned photograph furnished from Memphis, reminded him of GALT very much.

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On the reverse side of the dance analysis card the following notations had been noted by an employee of National Dance Studio: "Had a restaurant in Mexico"; "Leaving in a couple of months to work on a ship - wants to travel". The card also reflected that a box adjacent to the letter "S" had been checked indicating that GALT was single.

A National Dance Studio Bookkeeping Card, in the name of ERIC GALT, 1535 Serrano, telephone 469-8096 and subsequently noted 464-1131, reflected the following transactions:

LESSON NO.	DATE	TEACHER	PAYMENTS .	BALANCE DUE	BALANCE OWED
1 - 2	12/5/67	LIPTON & ARDELLE	\$29		•
3 - 4	12/7/67	ARDELLE		· ·	•
5 ~ 6	12/12/67	ARDELLE			· · ·
7 .	12/14/67	ARDELLE			
8	12/21/67	ARDELLE			•
	12/14/67 12/25/67		\$100	\$399	\$100
1	12/21/67	ARDELLE	\$364	Discount	\$455.70
2 - 3	12/26/67	ARDELLE	1		\$437.10
4 - 5	12/27/67	ARDELLE			\$418.40

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LESSON NO.	DATE	TEACHER	PAYMENTS .	BALANCE DUE	BALANCE OWED
6 - 7	12/28/67	NORTON	,	•	\$399.80
8 - 9	12/28/67	ARDELLE	•		\$381.20
10 - 11	1/2/68	ARDELLE		•	\$362.60
12 - 13	1/3/68	ARDELLE			\$344.00
Illegible	1/3/68	MC KAY			` <b>.</b> ;
14 - 15	1/9/68	ARDELLE	•	•	\$326.40
16 - 17	1/11/68	NORTON			\$307.80
18 - 19	1/11/68	HARRIS	•		\$289.20
20 - 21	1/15/68	ARDELLE		•	\$270.66
22 - 23	1/16/68	HARRIS	·	:	\$252.00
24 - 25	1/18/68	HARRIS			\$233.40
26 - 27	1/18/68	HARRIS			\$215.80
28 - 29	1/22/68	ARDELLE	•		\$197.20
30 - 31	1/23/68	HARRIS			\$178.60
32 - 33	1/25/68	ARDELLE		,•	\$160.00
34 - 35	1/25/68	HARRIS	1	•	\$141.40
36 - 37	1/29/68	ARDELLE			\$122.80

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LESSON NO.	<u>DATE</u>	TEACHER	PAYMENTS .	BALANCE DUE	BALANCE OWED
38 <b>-</b> 39	1/30/68	ARDELLE			\$104.20
Illegible	1/31/68-				Illegibl
40 - 41	2/1/68	NORTON			\$85.60
42 - 43	2/5/68	ARDELLE			\$67.00
44 - 45	2/6/68	HARRIS		,	\$48.40
46 - 47	2/8/68	ARDELLE	-	••	\$29.80
48	2/12/68	ARDELLE			\$18.60

SHARON RHOADS, employed at Charter Title, 9033 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, was interviewed by SAs GEORGE E. AIKEN, Jr. and E. RHEAD RICHARDS in the vicinity of her employment on April 16, 1968. at which time she advised as follows:

She stated that she was employed on a part-time basis as an evening dance instructor at the National Dance Studio located at 2026 Pacific Avenue, Long Beach, California.

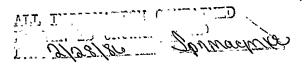
She stated that she recalled one ERIC S. GALT as a former student whom she instructed. She stated that as she recalled, GALT was her dancing pupil from about the first week in December 1967 through approximately the middle of February 1968.

In recalling GALT, she offered the following information concerning him:

She said that GALT was a very neat person and that he dressed immaculately, often in expensive clothes. He always appeared at the dance studio cleanly shaven, wearing white shirt and tie, and either a sport coat and slacks or a suit. She stated he also owned an expensive looking pair of alligator loafers, which he often wore with a sport suit. She stated that his hands were very well kept, and his nails may have been professionally manicured, but she could not state this with absolute certainty. She stated, however, that she had never seen his hands soiled or his fingernails dirty. His fingernails were well filed and trimmed and were worn short and neat. She stated that he was left handed inasmuch as she had noticed him on two occasions writing, and at the time she observed him writing, she made a mental note that he was a "south paw."

4/16/68	Los Angeles, Californi	a Los	Angeles 44-1574
SAs GEORGE E. E. RHEAD RICH	AIKEN, Jr. and ARDS/GEA/eb	Date dictated	4/17/68

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GALT was very ill at ease in crowds and gave her the impression that he prefers to be either alone or with no more than one other individual. He was an introvert and was very hard to converse with. She stated that in the approximate two months that she knew him, only towards the last did he feel confident enough with her that he would joke with her. She stated that toward the end he showed somewhat of a humor, which she believed very few people knew he had. He was always ill at ease around others and could not relax while in conversation with any other individual. He always fidgeted, pulled at his ears, played with his hands, and looked in every direction but at the person with whom he was conversing. She stated that he smiled with a one-sided smile and that he smiled very infrequently.

He would never talk about himself, but in general conversations she was led to believe that he came to Los Angeles from Mexico, possibly around Mexico City. He told her that he was unemployed; was a former merchant seaman; that he wished to return to sea, and that he received sufficient proceeds from the sale of a bar that he could "get along without being gainfully employed."

RHOADS stated that she was of the opinion that GALT entertained the thought of asking her for a date on many occasions, but his backwardness prevented him from actually doing so. During the dancing lessons he always centered his conversations around dancing techniques and never talked in general terms about himself. She believes he was a Southerner, and she recalled that possibly the first or second week during January 1968, he did not attend dancing instruction, and upon his return, stated that he had visited a brother in the State of Louisiana. RHOADS stated that during the two month period that she knew GALT, he changed residences twice in Hollywood, California. She at no time associated with GALT socially. She was not acquainted with any of his associates, and through conversations, GALT told her that he had no particular "hobby."

She stated that GALT seemed to compensate for his social inaptness by his attire and placing his schedule on precise projects which he was participating in.

As an example, she stated that GALT took dancing lessons she believed to overcome some of his shyness. He pursued the dancing lessons quite vigorously, doubling up on the number of lessons normally taught per week so as to take the maximum number of lessons in the shortest possible time. He abruptly quit dancing, telling her that he had enrolled in bartending school and was having a conflict in his schedule.

RHOADS was of the opinion that he had toyed with his dancing lessons sufficiently to satisfy himself and was "running off on another tangent." She also stated that GALT was not sufficiently busy she believed to have not pursued both courses, because GALT told her that he slept rather late, had lunch, took a nap in the early afternoon, went to bartending school in the late afternoon, and would then attend dancing lessons in the early evening. This, he explained to her, was his typical day, which was not a busy, productive, or strenuous one in her mind.

She stated that GALT was very slow in his mental processes. He often did not understand jokes and did not react favorably to a friendly gesture extended to him. RHOADS stated that during one conversation with GALT she made mention that it was odd that he did not wear any jewelry, that is ring or watch, since he was so well dressed otherwise. GALT replied that he detested jewelry of any sort, and to her knowledge, she never saw him wear a watch, ring, or cuff links, or any other items of jewelry.

RHOADS could remember nothing else of the mannerisms, background, etc. of GALT. She stated that GALT was a white male, weighing about 165 pounds. She stated that he had brown hair; was in his middle 30s; had a medium complexion, and spoke with a Southern accent. She stated that from his diction she believed him to be high school educated. To her knowledge, he spoke no foreign language.

His hair was short but not a flattop or Butch haircut. She stated that she could not recall whether or not he had a part in his hair but for some reason doubted that his hair was parted. His eyes were described as pretty and blue in color.

She stated that should she remember any further information pertaining to GALT, she would immediately contact the Los Angeles Division of the FBI.

CG 44-1114 HAW:jap 1.

Mrs. MARGUERITE WELCH, immediate supervisor of JERRY RAY at the Sportsman Country Club, Dundee Road, Northbrook, Illinois, and Mr. RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN, owner of the club, were contacted by SA HARRY A. WALKER on the evening of April 24, 1968, and given the background of JERRY RAY's visit to "Life Magazine," Chicago, Illinois. Both people who expressed surprise of RAY's contact with "Life" were advised that "Life" did not learn the identity of JERRY RAY from the FBI.

The above people also advised that before JERRY RAY left Sportsman Country Club voluntarily on April 24, 1968, for the Chicago Office of the FBI, they talked to him attempting to impress upon RAY the necessity of RAY fully cooperating with the FBI at all times in this investigation.

Both of the above people advised that one or the other will know if JERRY RAY does not report for work and if he does not, they will immediately contact the Chicago Office of the FBI.

CG 44-1114 HAW:jap 1.



Mrs. MARGUERITE WELCH, who resides at 287 Crestwood Village, Northfield, Illinois, home phone HI 6-6087, who is in charge of personnel at the Sportsman Country Club located on Dundee Road, Wheeling, Illinois, advised SA HARRY A. WALKER as follows on April 24, 1968:

She has been acquainted with JERRY RAY, the maintenance man at the Sportsman Country Club, since approximately September, 1964, when he started employment as a dishwasher at the country club coming to the club from the Bell Employment Service, Chicago, Illinois. RAY left shortly after his employment started; however, returned within one or two months and continued his employment as a dishwasher. He eventually became night maintenance man at the club and has always in this capacity performed his work in a capable manner and was honest in every respect; however, she is of the opinion that RAY has a low mental capacity.

RAY at no time has ever visited her home at the above address and she has had no contact with RAY since he left the Sportsman Country Club on April 23, 1968, which is his day off, until the present time. RAY on his day off which falls on a Tuesday usually takes a bus to Chicago, visits a theater, sometimes staying in Chicago and returning the next day either for lunch or dinner.

RAY has spoken of a brother who she believes is from the St. Louis, Missouri area; however, he never provided any additional information concerning this brother other than the fact that he was a bartender. RAY also had a child during his marriage to GJIRDIS RAY, nee OLSEN, a former waitress at the country club; however, GJIRDIS was pregnant by a former husband whose last name she remembers as STRIET (phonetic) and the baby was born shortly after RAY's marriage to GJIRDIS RAY, nee OLSEN. To the best of her recollection, GJIRDIS RAY no longer has this baby turning it over to a welfare agency for adoption. RAY also has an ex-wife, possibly in Nashville, Tennessee, and had a son and a daughter by this marriage who should be in the vicinity of from eight to ten years old. Approximately three years ago at Christmas during his employ-



- 48 -

CG 44-1114 HAW: jap 2.

ment at the club, RAY flew to Tennessee to visit these two children; however, she knows nothing further concerning these children or their mother or where the family is presently residing in Tennessee.

RAY has no close friends at the club; however, in the past has filled in for other employees of the club in addition to his own duties when the employees wanted time off and needed someone to work in their place. He at no time spoke of other members of his family other than to say that he had a brother that was a bartender in the St. Louis area and she had no idea that RAY was incarcerated in the past. Her records revealed that RAY worked steadily during the night at the Sportsman Country Club from Wednesday evening, April 3, 1968, through Monday, April 8, 1968, without having any time off.

She is of the opinion that RAY is not cooperating with the FBI in every respect, does not feel that some of the questions asked of him are important enough for him to give any thought in answering; however, it could be that due to his low mental condition that he is not capable of answering the questions asked of him. However, she is going to talk to RAY telling him that she "thinks" that this is an extremely important part of his life to cooperate with the FBI in every respect.

CG 44-1114 RJD: jap 11/15/23 21/11/-)

RE: POSSIBILITY SUBJECT AT BROTHER
JERRY'S HOUSE, NORTHBROOK, ILLINOIS
APRIL, 1967

On the evening of May 3, 1968

JFK Act 6 (4)

advised SA RENE J. DUMAINE that JERRY RAY was formerly married to a friend of his wife's. He said that according to his wife, approximately one year ago in April, 1967, the subject was with JERRY RAY and his wife in Northbrook, Illinois.

JFK Act 6 (4)

Mrs. LINDA ALLEN also telephonically advised that she had attended school with Mrs. GJERDIS RAY, who is presently residing at 314 Wisconsin Avenue, Lake Forest, Illinois.

Mrs. ALLEN related that Mrs. RAY had told her that sometime in April, 1967, a brother had stayed with JERRY RAY when she and JERRY were residing at 2897 Techny Road, Northbrook, Illinois (from March to September, 1967). The brother stayed there for approximately one week and that although she, LINDA, rented a house in Northbrook, Illinois, next to RAY, she never physically observed the brother. She did remember that GJERDIS had told her that JERRY and the brother would go to Chicago on numerous occasions but would not take her with them. Mrs. ALLEN advised that one neighbor who was residing there at the time still lives there in the house to the west of where the RAYs used to live. She did not know whether or not the landlord was still in the area but that information could be obtained from the ex-landlord.

The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT K. MC QUEEN and SA O. ARTHUR GRAN:

## AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

ROY WILSON, Caretaker, rooming house at 314 Wisconsin, advised on May 6, 1968, that GJERDIS D. OLSEN, also known as GJERDIS RAY. occupied Apartment 72 from about November, 1967, to 3:00 p.m., Saturday, May 4, 1968, when she "sneaked off" without notice and without paying \$180 that she was

X B202

her mother, which WILSON had noted parked that morning a block away. She had a red car of her own, and had worked a short while last fall at Scottie's Restaurant, Lake Forest. Her father, a retired Navy man, supposedly worked at Great Lakes. WILSON said he never noted any menfolk visiting GJERDIS. At the time she left, she had just had a phone, number 234-9047, installed the week before.

A check of Civil Service and Navy Exchange, personnel records and of registered station wagons at Great Lakes Naval Training Center failed to identify parents of GJERDIS RAY, nee OLSEN. NICOL LAMBERT, Owner, Scottie's Restuarant, Lake Forest, was located May 7, 1968. He said GJERDIS RAY had been employed only a few days as a waitress in late 1967, at which time she was rooming at 314 Wisconsin, phone 234-9894; however, other waitresses had since reported seeing her around town occasionally, most recently keeping company with a dark-skinned Negro whom she identified as her boyfriend, name not given. LAMBERT located 1967 withholding certificate for GJERDIS RAY, Social Security Number 348-40-1527, on which was listed address of 1344 Hazel Avenue, Deerfield, Illinois, telephone 945-0356.

## AT DEERFIELD, ILLINOIS.

Located at 1344 Hazel, as he came home for lunch from his two-day-a-week "manpower"job as maintenance manager at Recreation Department, United States Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, PAUL ALFRED OLSEN, Age 69, advised as follows:

GJERDIS RAY is the daughter of his brother who was killed in Whitehall, Montana, in 1949. He and his wife adopted GJERDIS at age 11 months. They also adopted GJERDIS' brother, NORMAN DALE OLSEN, now age 22, and living in Houston, Texas, and working as an auto painter. Both of the children were slow to learn, left school early, and have been constant sources of trouble for their stepparents.

DAVID STREET, had a baby by him, then got a divorce for non-support. Then she married JERRY RAY whom she met at Sportsmans golf course two years ago. Last year she put her baby up for adoption through a Methodist home in Lake Forest.

**3.** 

She and JERRY separated six months ago, and she later got a divorce. She has since lived by herself and not at her "parental" home because Mr. and Mrs. OLSEN are "fed up" and did not approve of her chasing around, staying out late, etc.

Mr. and Mrs. OLSEN had become attached to the baby, and visited GJERDIS and the baby a few times at Northbrook, at the place on Techny Road. OLSEN saw JERRY RAY a few of those times but did not like him because once OLSEN got stuck in the snow right outside the Techny address, and JERRY would not "even bother to help push" him out. OLSEN never met any relatives of JERRY RAY and first knew that JERRY had a brother, JAMES RAY, when he read it in the newspapers a few weeks ago. GJERDIS never mentioned having met JAMES, and OLSEN was unaware of a visit by one of the RAY brothers to the Techny Road address. He recalled that shortly after they were married, JERRY RAY and GJERDIS went to Missouri to see JERRY's relatives with the intention of living there but he heard no more about this.

OLSEN concluded that he feels there is something wrong mentally with GJERDIS, who just moved from Lake Forest to a motel in Des Plaines and who is working as a waitress at the Kopper Kettle, Highland Park. Mrs. OLSEN works as a babysitter at the J. D. SIMMONS residence, B2724 Birchwood Lane, Highland Park, phone 945-5029.

Interviewed separately May 7, 1968, at B2724 Birchwood Lane, Mrs. PAUL OLSEN verified generally what her husband had said and added that GJERDIS is highly nervous and emotional, takes pills and is under doctor's care, principally because of the strain of having placed her baby out for adoption last summer in an attempt to preserve her marriage with JERRY RAY. She said GJERDIS, who was born April 12, 1948, married JERRY RAY in Chicago in about January, 1967, and they first lived at Arlington Heights before moving to 2897 Techny Road, Northbrook. Before GJERDIS and JERRY were separated in the fall of 1967, Mrs. OLSEN visited them about three times, but at no time saw any of JERRY's relatives. When the papers related, much to her surprise, a few weeks ago that JAMES RAY and JERRY RAY were brothers, she recalled the following

two incidents, the dates of which she could not precisely place:

The first was GJERDIS' relating to her about the trip she and JERRY took to St. Louis where JERRY visited a brother and his father who lived near there. GJERDIS told of "waiting in a theater" for JERRY while he went with his brother on some sort of mission. This trip was shortly after the marriage, probably in the early spring of 1967, which Mrs. OLSEN related to a time when GJERDIS had just quit working for Culligan's in Arlington or Northbrook.

The other incident concerned a phone call GJERDIS made to Mrs. OLSEN from Northbrook, in which she said that "something funny" was going on because she, GJERDIS, had discovered some strange clothes left in the garage by JERRY's brother from St. Louis; further, that this brother had taken JERRY's car and left. GJERDIS told Mrs. OLSEN that she "just don't understand" and that she had not really seen the brother.

When the publicity about JAMES EARL RAY came out, Mrs. OLSEN and GJERDIS tried to set the time of the foregoing car incident and figured that it must have been April, 1967, because "he (JAMES RAY) didn't escape until late in April" and they chose to assume that it was brother JAMES who was there at the time.

Mrs. OLSEN concluded that she is certain that GJERDIS has never in her life seen JAMES EARL RAY from what she has told and indicated to her (Mrs. OLSEN). She cautioned that GJERDIS' mind would "wander" when agents talked with her and she would not be able to recall specific dates and places.

It is noted that Mrs. OLSEN as well as her husband pledged complete cooperation and said they would immediately contact the FBI should they hear or learn any information re subject.

41 - M.M.-./ 👐

5.

GJERDIS DOROTHEA ANNA OLSEN (she has again assumed her maiden name), date of birth April 12, 1948, at St. Paul, Minnesota, who would frequently go off on unexplained tangents in response to questions, was interviewed outside her place of employment, Kopper Kettle, Routes 41 and 22, Highland Park. She said she had been "expecting" agents, that she really had no "good" information, but that she would cooperate in any way. She advised as follows:

Since May 4, 1968, she has been residing at Randel's Motel, Apartment 12, Des Plaines, but intends to move in the near future to Waukegan. She drives a 1962 Plymouth with 1968 Illinois license HK 6917. She married WILLIAM STREET, Mundelein, Illinois, August 31, 1966, and gave birth to his baby October 13, 1966. She divorced him in Chicago in about January, 1967, after having met JERRY RAY who was working at Sportsmans. In about Christmas, 1966, she and JERRY went to St. Louis and visited his father and his sister, MELBA, and her husband. There was another man there, probably a brother, but she never heard his name. She first knew of a brother, JOHN, when in early 1967, at the Techny Road address, she happened to see a clipping in which it was mentioned that JOHN RAY was in some kind of trouble. never talked to JERRY about this, however, and she never knew there was a JAMES RAY until after it "came out in the papers." She has seen numerous pictures of JAMES RAY since and"is quite sure" she has never seen him before. As to her waiting in a theater in St. Louis, she responded only that she did go to a movie one time rather than go with JERRY on some sort of errand.

After the publicity about JAMES, she and her mother recalled the incident wherein a brother from St. Louis, name unknown to her, came and left some clothes and his car. This brother was about 45, had dark hair like JERRY, but was not JAMES. She and her mother figured it was about April, 1967, when this occurred. The brother came driving a 1961 red Plymouth tudor, with white top, and he traded cars with JERRY, taking JERRY's 1963 or 1964 Rambler, which JERRY had bought from the second chef at Sportsmans. This was a cream-colored four door. The brother left in this car, saying he

: CG 44-1114 RJD: jap

was going to Los Angeles. She did not see him again. JERRY was to have been sent the title for the 1961 Plymouth but later he took this car back to St. Louis and left it and got the car which he is now driving.

GJERDIS, who had to return to work at her boss' request, concluded that she would be available at any time for further interview, but she was very certain "I have never seen JAMES." She said JERRY has been ruined by the publicity and she would like to "find him" to talk to him and "settle him down."

SL:

CAROL PEPPER - SISTER

(and husband ALBERT PEPPER)

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 29, 1968

1

Mrs. ALBERT & (CAROL) PEPPER, age 27, of 2025 Bellevue, advised interviewing Agents that she had been married to ALBERT S. PEPPER for approximately six years. She stated she had not seen JAMES EARL RAY since some time prior to her marriage and that her husband had never met her brother JAMES EARL RAY.

With reference to her brothers JOHN "JACK" RAY and JERRY RAY she stated she had not seen either of these individuals since they were visiting in St. Louis around Christmas, 1967. She advised JERRY RAY resides in the vicinity of Chicago, Illinois, and it is her understanding that JACK RAY is residing there also.

When questioned concerning her father she stated that her father, JERRY RAY, age about 59 years, is presently residing on a farm he owns which is located in the vicinity of Hannibal, Nissouri. She denied knowing the exact location of this farm stating she had never visited it. However, she had visited in me general area near Hannibal some months ago at the time her father was looking for a farm to purchase in that area. According to Mrs. PEPPER she is normally in contact with her father approximately once a week at which time he calls her by telephone, usually on Saturday morning. She denied having ever made a telephone call to her father, JERRY RAY, stating that she did not know his telephone number. When questioned specifically in this respect she stated she had not misplaced his number but had never been in possession of his telephone number. She advised that her father was retired, and that his only source of income was what he received from Social Security.

With respect to other members of the family Mrs. PEPPER furnished the following information:

SUSIE RAY, age 20, was raised by some unknown well-to-do family residing in the vicinity of Quincy, Illinois. Within the past several months SUSIE was married to some uknown band leader who works out of the vicinity of the Quincy, Illinois, area.

244 Unitedia

m 4/19/68 Maplewood, Missouri File # SL 44-775

SA HARRY C. JUNG

SA CLETIS B. BIDEWELL CBB:bam

Date dictate

3650

2.

SL 44-775

A sister, MELBA RAY, age 30 and single, resides somewhere in Quincy, Illinois, and has on occasion been confined in a hospital due to a mentally retarded condition. She volunteered the information that the last time she heard from MELBA was at Christmas last year at which time she was in jail in Quincy, Illinois.

According to Mrs. PEPPER another brother, FRANKLIN "BUZZY" RAY was killed in an automobile accident which occurred approximately four years ago on a bridge west of Quincy, Illinois. She stated when she last saw JAMES EARL RAY he was with this brother "BUZZY" in St. Louis approximately two or three years prior to the death of "BUZZY" RAY.

With respect to her mother LUCILLE RYAN, Mrs. PEPPER advised that she had died in the City Hospital at St. Louis approximately seven years ago of complications resulting from sclerosis of the liver and heart trouble.

Mrs. PEPPER emphatically denied having any knowledge or information whatever concerning the whereabouts of her brother, JAMES EARL RAY. She was specifically advised of the provisions of the harboring statute during the course of the interview.

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date Hay 2, 1968

**学学学说,这种意思** ALBERT B. PEPPER was interviewed at his place of employment, the New Market Hardware, 4064 Laclede. PEPPER stated he had never seen subject RAY inasmuch as RAY was serving time in the Missouri State Penitentiary at the time he married CAROL RAY, subject's sister. He denied having any information whatsoever concerning the present whereabouts of subject or having been contacted either directly or indirectly by subject since his escape from the Hissouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, 的复数多数人的第三人称单数 Missouri.

With respect to subject's brother, JERRY RAY, presently residing in Chicago, Illinois, he stated he had not seen JERRY in a couple of months. When questioned concerning the subject's brother, JACK RAY, he stated he had not seen him in approximately one month. He further stated he did not mix with his wife's relatives and her contact with them was her own business.

When questioned specifically concerning any communication from the Hissouri State Penitentiary addressed to the Albert J. Pepper Stationery Company, 712a Shenandoah, St. Louis, Missouri, PEPPER stated he and his family formerly resided at that address but he was not aware of any mail addressed to such a stationery company. In discussing this matter, he admitted that his wife might have received such a communication but denied having any information concerning this. He mentioned the possibility that if such a letter had been sent it very well could have been stolen from the mailbox and never received as they have had in the past checks stolen from the mailbox.

Secretaria de la companya de la comp PEPPER was asked if he would discuss this matter with his wife CAROL and endeavor to determine whether or not she had ever received any mail or any money mailed to her addressed to the Albert J. Pepper Stationery Company, 712a Shenandoah, and he agreed to do so. During the entire course of the interview, PRPPER appeared friendly, but obviously volunteered no information whatsoever.

的一个人的 人名英格兰 医克里氏 医多种性 医多种性 医多种性 医多种性 医多种性 It was pointed out to PEPPER that this matter would undoubtedly be discussed with him again at some future date and he was apparently agreeable to this suggestion.

On <u>5/2/68</u> g St. Louis, Missouri 3667 SA CLETIS B. BIDEWELL/mjb SA ROBERT S STEWART

REC 36

44 34161-4390

l - Foreign Liaison

l - Mr. Long

CODE

JUNE 11, 1968

CABLEGRAM

URGENT

TO LEGAT, LONDON

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

MURKIN

3/2/20 Josmachens

THE FOLLOWING IS BEING SET FORTH FOR THE INFORMATION AND INVESTIGATIVE ASSISTANCE OF LEGAT, LONDON:

JERRY RAY, SUBJECT'S BROTHER

JERRY RAY

INDICATED THE FOLLOWING: SINCE SUBJECT HAD TO SERVE EIGHTEEN
YEARS IN PRISON, HE CERTAINLY HAD NOTHING TO LOOSE IF SOMEONE
DID OFFER HIM A LOT OF MONEY AND WOULD GET HIM OUT OF THE
COUNTRY TO KILL A PERSON HE DIDN'T LIKE ANYWAY. THIS ANSWER
WAS TO A DIRECT QUESTION "DID YOUR BROTHER KILL KING?"
THAT SUBJECT RECEIVED SOME MONEY IN ADVANCE WHICH HE MAINTAINED
IN A SAFE DEPOSIT BOX AT UNKNOWN LOCATION, WHICH WAS WITHDRAWN
WHEN "SUBJECT LEFT." IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT FROM WHERE HE LEFT

WHEN HE WITHDREW THE MONEY COULD NOT BE CLARIFIED

UBJECT'S BROTHER JERRY INDICATED SUBJECT RECEIVED EITHER

REL:hw (4)

70 JUN 1 0 1068

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JUNI 1 1968

CABLEGRAM TO LEGAT, LONDON RE: MURKIN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND OR FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS "IT BROKE SUBJECT'S HEART TO ABANDON THE MUSTANG." JERRY RAY AT NO TIME DURING DISCUSSIONS MADE A STATEMENT THAT HE HAD DIRECT KNOWLEDGE THAT SUBJECT KILLED KING OR WHO MADE THE MONEY AVAILABLE. NEWARK OFFICE DOES NOT DOUBT WORD BUT HAS NO WAY TO EVALUATE JERRY RAY'S INFORMATION. NEWARK OFFICE FEELS PERHAPS THIS INFORMATION COULD BE USED IN DIRECT INTERVIEW OF SUBJECT, HOWEVER TO APPROACH JERRY RAY ABOUT ABOVE WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY STOP THE FLOW OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM JERRY RAY. JERRY INDICATED THAT HE WILL VISIT HIS BROTHER IN ST. LOUIS AND FEEL THEY WILL HAVE NO TROUBLE OBTAINING A GOOD ATTORNEY BECAUSE OF THE PUBLICITY.

SINCE JUNE SEVEN, LAST, NEWARK OFFICE HAS CONSISTENT/LY

BEEN IN AN EFFORT TO CLARIFY ANY VARIATIONS

NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 698 \_ 2 \_

CABLEGRAM TO LEGAT, LONDON

IN INFORMATION	N FURNISHED	BY	
TEN TEN	RRY RAY		

NORMAN MC CABE, DIRECTOR OF SECURITY, RCA, CAMDEN. NJ. ADVISED THAT MANUFACTURER'S SERIAL NUMBERS AS FURNISHED OF TWO ONE SIX V SITHREE ONE TWO AND J I S ZERO ZERO SIX P ARE NUMBERS FOR RCA BATTERIES AND NOT FOR TRANSISTOR RADIOS. THE FIRST NUMBER IS THE BATTERY SERIAL NUMBER AND THE J I S NUMBER IS A VOLTAGE DISCLOSURE CODE NUMBER. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO TRACE SUCH NUMBERS. MC CABE ADVISED THAT INSIDE THE CASING OF RCA PRODUCED TRANSISTOR SETS IS PLACED ON A PIECE OF GLUED PAPER THE SERIAL NUMBER, MODEL NUMBER, AND BATTERY INSTRUCTIONS OF THE SET. OCCASIONALLY A SERIAL NUMBER OR IDENTIFICATION NUMBER IS PLACED ON THE PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD OF THE SET. THESE NUMBERS MUST BE OBTAINED TO EFFECT ANY POSSIBLE TRACING OF AN RCA MADE TRANSISTOR RADIO. THE ACTUAL POSSIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING WHERE THE RADIO WAS SOLD IS REMOTE BUT IF RCA COULD OBTAIN THESE NUMBERS THEY WILL DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE IN THIS REGARD. IF THE NUMBERS ARE OBTAINED AT LEAST THE DATE AND PLACE

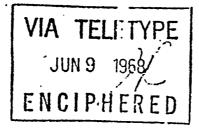
CABLEGRAM TO LEGAT, LONDON RE: MURKIN

OF MANUFACTURE CAN BE ESTABLISHED. MC CABE ADVISED
THAT THE TRACING OF A TRANSISTOR RADIO MANUFACTURED
BY THAT COMPANY WILL BE DONE BY RCA AT INDIANAPOLIS
AND HE SUGGESTED THAT TO EXPEDITE SUCH A TRACING ANY
FUTURE CONTACTS THIS REGARD BE HANDLED AT INDIANAPOLIS.

NEW YORK OFFICE,

JUNE NINE, LAST, A LONG DISTANCE
PERSON-TO-PERSON CALL WAS PLACED FROM JIM TATUM,
HOUSTON, TEXAS, TO SUBJECT, JAMES EARL RAY, LONDON
ENGLAND. CALL WAS PLACED FROM FOLLOWING NUMBER.

CALLER EVENTUALLY CONTACTED CANON ROW POLICE
HEADQUARTERS, PHONE NUMBER NINE THREE ZERO - ONE ONE
ONE THREE, LONDON, ENGLAND, AND AFTER BEING DENIED
ACCESS TO RAY, ASKED TO SPEAK TO SOMEONE WHO COULD
FURNISH INFORMATION REGARDING RAY. HE WAS REFERRED TO
CHIEF OF DETECTIVES SUPERINTENDENT BUTLER BY THE NIGHT
STATION OFFICER, HOWEVER, DECLINED TO CALL BUTLER.
HOUSTON OFFICE IDENTIFYING JIM TATUM AND DETERMINING
HIS INTEREST IN SUBJECT RAY.



WASHINGTON

URGENT

TO

PM

DIRECTOR, CHICAGO AND MEMPHIS -- ) CONTROL

Mr. Gale . 4 Mr. Rosen.4

Mr. Tolson Mr. Delench Mr. Mohr ..

Mr. Bishop .. Mr. Casper . Mr. Callahan.

Mr. Conrad-Mr. Felt ..

Mr. Sullivan

Mr. Tavel. Mr. Trotter.

Tele. Room . Miss Holmes ... Miss Gandy.

FROM NEWARK (44-854)

649-68

MURKIN

JERRY RAY, SUBJECT'S BROTHER

DURING DISCUSSIONS

JERRY RAY INDICATED THE FOLLOWING-

SINCE SUBJECT HAD TO SERVE EIGHTEEN YEARS IN PRISON, HE CERTAINLY HAD NOTHING TO LOOSE IF SOMEONE DID OFFER HIM A LOT OF MONEY AND WOULD GET HIM OUT OF THE COUNTRY TO KILL A PERSON HE DIDN'T LIKE ANYWAY THIS ANSWER WAS TO A DIRECT QUESTION "DID YOUR BROTHER KILL KING"?

THAT SUBJECT RECEIVED SOME MONEY IN ADVANCE WHICH HE MAINTAINED IN A SAFE DEPOSIT BOX AT UNKNOWN LOCATION, WHICH WAS WITHDRAWN WHEN "SUBJECT LEFT". IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT FROM WHERE HE LEFT WHEN HE WITHDREW THE MONEY COULD NOT BE CLARIFIED SUBJECT'S BROTHER JERRY INDICATED SUBJECT RECEIVED EITHER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND OR

END PAGE ONE.

REC 36

JUN 12 1959

PAGE TWO.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

KILLED KING OR WHO MADE THE MONEY AVAILABLE.

"IT BROKE SUBJECT'S HEART TO ABANDON THE MUSTANG". JERRY RAY AT

NO TIME DURING DISCUSSIONS

MADE A STATEMENT THAT HE HAD DIRECT KNOWLEDGE THAT SUBJECT

NEWARK DOES NOT DOUBT WORD BUT HAS NO WAY TO EVALUATE

JERRY RAY'S INFORMATION.

NEWARK FEELS PERHAPS THIS INFORMATION COULD BE USED IN DIRECT

INTERVIEW OF SUBJECT, HOWEVER TO APPROACH JERRY RAY ABOUT ABOVE WOULD

UNDOUBTEDLY STOP THE FLOW OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM JERRY RAY.

THAT HE WILL VISIT HIS BROTHER IN ST. LOUIS AND FEEL THEY WILL HAVE.

NO TROUBLE OBTAINING A GOOD ATTORNEY BECAUSE OF THE PUBLICITY.

END PAGE TWO.

PAGE THREE.

SINCE SIX SEVEN LAST NEWARK HAS CONSISTENTLY BEEN IN

IN AN EFFORT TO CLARIFY ANY VARIATIONS IN INFORMATION FURNISHED

B

JERRY RAY

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

END...EFH

FBI WASH DC

6/11/68 Date: smit the following in \_ (Type in plaintext or code) (Priority) DIRECTOR, FBI TO: (ATTN: FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION) with identification of FCI excised throughout descented FROM: SAC, NEWARK (44-854) (P) SUBJECT: MURKIN (00: Memphis) Re Newark teletype to Chicago dated 6/7/68, and Newark teletype to the Bureau. Memphis and Chicago dated 6/9/68. Enclosed for the Bureau is a form newsletter bearing the Meading. "The Royal Bank of Canada Monthly Letter." For the information of the Bureau JERRY RAY subject's brother, was encouraged by travel from Chicago, Ill., to Camden, N.J., on 6/5/68, to visit her. This was their first meeting and JERRY RAY performed his ' travel by plane. where has a room. The landlady for this who resides at the same location. RAY stayed with L. On 6/7/68, said to and upon his arrival on 6/5/68, JERRY RAY had with him the 5/3/68, issue of "Life" magazine, which contains a cover story re instant matter. He also had a second issue of "Life" which had New York City Mayor JOHN LINDSAY on the cover. issue contained additional information concerning MURKIN. 411. 30 mg. 4595 4 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM) - Memphis (Info) 1 - Chicago (Info) 要定 JUN 13 1968 5 - Newark (1 - 137 - 6829)(1 - 137 - 6826)JEO/eag (11)Approved: 2

NW 55070

As he unpacked the magazines, JERRY RAY said "Just between you and me, I saw my brother right after he escaped. We had a meeting place where he would meet on my days off." RAY did not say if these alleged meetings occurred after his escape from prison or after the murder of KING.

JERRY RAY also said he had visited his brother who owns a tavern in St. Louis, Missouri, after the assassination and before his first interview by the FBI. He stated that before the FBI contacted him, he saw the photograph of an individual identified as ERIC STARVO GALT with his eyes closed. He recognized this man as being identical with his brother JAMES EARL RAY.

JERRY RAY said if he told the FBI everything he knows, "with all of their resources" they would be able to "track him down." He stated, "I do not know where he is right now. I do not think I'll ever see him alive again." He explained his brother would probably not permit himself to be captured alive. JERRY RAY added that he did not want the subject apprehended because of the additional bad publicity it would result in for the RAY family. RAY further said he does not refer to the subject since the assassination by his real name but calls him STARYO or GALT. He did not explain why he does this.

RAY also said, "I tell the FBI only enough to keep them off my back."

On 6/5/68, RAY speculated that the subject would probably flee the country to Mexico or Canada. He also said the subject was too hot for him to be in touch with now.

on 6/6/68, asked JERRY RAY if his brother shot KING. He replied, "This is his business. I didn't ask him. If I was in his position and had 18 years to serve and someone offered me a lot of money to kill someone I didn't like anyhow and get me out of the country, I'd do it."

Later the same day JERRY RAY commended even if the subject confesses to committing the murder of KING, he, JERRY RAY, would not agree with him. He did not further explain this statement, advised.

RAY said he now carries a gun from his room to his car. He keeps the gun in the trunk of his car. When he walks

NK 44-854

to his room from his car, he removes the gun from the car's trunk and takes it with him. He said he carries the weapon for personal protection.

RAY said the subject is a supporter of Presidential Candidate GEORGE WALLACE. He said the subject once drove a man to Alabama from possibly the California area so he could vote for WALLACE. He then identified this man by his photograph which appears in the 5/3/68, issue of "Life" It is noted said the magazine states this man's name is CHARLES STEIN. JERRY RAY, did not say when the trip to Alabama occurred.

JERRY RAY said he was considering moving his residence again to a place where the press and possibly the FBI would be unaware of. He also said he was thinking of beginning to use the alias of JERRY RYAN. He then displayed a new Illinois driver's license in the name of JERRY RYAN. He said he recently obtained that license for his own use. He did not further explain why he might change his address and begin to use an alias. He did not say he intended to leave his present job.

on 6/7/68, said on 6/6/68, asked JERRY RAY if he thought his brother shot KING. RAY replied by pointing out if he were in his brother's position of having an 18 year sentence to serve once he was apprehended and someone offered him money to kill someone he did not like and thereafter be able to leave the country, he would do it. RAY further volunteered at this point the subject might have fled to Canada or Mexico. He did not say anything further about where he thought the subject was.

Then asked JERRY RAY where the subject got the money to buy instant white Mustang with. JERRY RAY replied, "They gave him part of the money. He put the money in a safety deposit box, but when he left, he drew it all out. It broke his heart to have to leave the white Mustang."

On 6/9/68, PCI also said on 6/6/68, recalled RAY commented the subject was paid either \$100,000 or \$500,000.

JERRY RAY said this while and he were discussing if the subject killed KING. According to JERRY RAY did not further explain his comment regarding the \$100,000 or \$500,000 sum. Neither PCI was able to extract a direct statement from JERRY RAY that the subject killed KING.

On 6/9/68, said received a telephone call from JERRY RAY. He said he was calling to alert in

NK 44-854

the event did not know, the subject had been arrested. He also said he did not think the RAY family would have any difficulty obtaining a lawyer to-represent the subject because he was certain several good ones would want the job because of the publicity they would receive.

NK 44-854 JEO: 1gd

JERRY RAY also told he intends to visit the subject with his brother who owns a tavern in St.

Louis when the subject is returned to the United States.

received the impression from JERRY RAY that he did not know the subject was traveling as he was just before his arrest.

JERRY RAY also said he intends to travel to St. Louis, Missouri to confer with his brother who owns a tavern there within the next week. He said he will do this so he and his brother can agree on how they should handle inquiries from the Press. He said he might consult with an attorney himself so he would not mistakenly say anything in public which might be detrimental to the subject's case.

On 6/10/68, advised received on 6/3/68 an airmail special delivery envelope from JERRY RAY postmarked in Wheeling, Ill., on 6/1/68. The envelope contained a money order from JERRY RAY to in the amount of \$40.00. The money order was about 8½" long by 3½" wide. The paper the money order was on was yellow in color and had a white edge. Across the bottom of the face of the money order was "PERSONAL MONEY ORDER" written in black letters. PCI said could not recall noticing what kind of a money order it was.

order at the First Camden National Bank and Trust Co. bank located in the 2800 block of Mt. Ephraim Ave. Camden, N.J. accompanied and put mame and the number of account at that bank on the money order when it was cashed.

This money order represents one of several instances where TERRY RAY has mailed money orders or cash to for personal use. It is noted for the Bureau's information JERRY RAY is apparently quite fond of and this is probably the reason he sends money.

The money order was enclosed in a four page formtype newsletter bearing the heading of "THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA MONTHLY NEWSLETTER". Beneath this heading appears the information this newsletter represents Vol. 49, No. 5, NK 44-854 JEO:1gd

and the organization's head office is in Montreal. The newsletter is for May, 1968, and contains an article entitled "TECHNOLOGY AS A WAY OF LIFE". The article deals generally with the various aspects of technology's affect on contemporary living.

Across the front of the newsletter is written in ink, "Look inside, I am at the post office and didn't have any paper." said this is the only message from JERRY RAY which appeared in this piece of correspondence.

communication containing the described newsletter after learning the subject had been in Canada prior to his apprehension. Said that JERRY RAY indicated to during his visit he obtained and sent the money order from the Wheeling, Ill. area.

### REQUEST OF THE BUREAU:

The FBI Identification Division is requested to process the enclosed newsletter for latent impressions and compare any of value which are developed with the subject's fingerprints.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

AFTER 5 DAYS RETURN TO 2535 Dunder Road northwales ellenis ZIP COOE 6 60 62 miss mayorie Fetters 2420 amald street Comstan, new Jersey. 09104 AUDU TILL AUDU TILL AUDU

May 10, 68. Dewert mayorle ?? Just a few lines to say hello and hope this letter find your the Baby en goad health. I hope you get the money en time el maile l'it yesterlay from It dans. maybe I should I we put a st don's Return addless on it being the money order was purchased in st Louis I hope you didn't have any trouble Earning Ut. Mayrie this is semportant to the Three, of us so place tell me have much it would the cast for you and the Hoby to live on, by that I don't mean just to get by on, I meon to have mengthing you wont and Twither of your wanting for nathery. In your answer you Tell she and all send that amount each week & think you would prefer staying home and taking cone of the Billy. DECTION EN PONTACIONAL 011 3/2/8/ MAY 1 6 1968 EBI — CHICAGO

If that's your wish then that's what you should do, you shouldn't ever work unless you destred to do so. In your answer also tell me all about the Buby and don't leave out anything. close aufully sorn about not writing in the post Time days but leve smalley been moning around, I purt armies! back if here yesterday Evening and the people el work for his get me living here en Lake Frest ellensis, en which is about In rile from where I work. I still get my mail where I work at as actually down not listed here, the Claber work for pays my Bent plus don not little here, that so the newspiper reporters dont find out where close at. Ill Continue to live here for a month one of the newspaper lit up then ell moule hoch into the Club.

NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 71

3

ed they keep the publistly on then Ill fust leave my file and more to Comelen. Even of everything gas along okar here se might eventually more up There, That was the main reason I wanted you to Fly down for a Visit Becouse of you found you preferred living down there or vice vices then that would be where we luced in case we decided to get maniel. as I also believe tip the womon who decides Where to line, a mon con adjust to any city or state and he should live Where she prefers. Ill pick your letter up tonight and well arriver it our the week-iend, I dichet get it last night as I get in to late. mayrie I don't know what your Julings are Concurry my Brother being Occused of killing morter duther 71 ing

4

as it told you in one of my previous eletter, I don't hate caloud men for There being superior to us in many fields But il quess down deep without bruning it I do a little. Its bind of hard to Take at times when whoy shaw you up in Front of other people for unstonce when I go into their in which is only 20 miles away. everyonce in auchile one will bump little you on purpose and outermatisty you apolique to him become if you don't you have he will been't you selle, once in awhile is used to. go into a few deficient nightclules everyonce in auchile a negra mon would walk in and usually he would fact out whalever sirl operated to him the most and till the person she was with to get last, weather it would be Bay Friend or Husban I don't know

NW 55070 Doc'ld:32989755 Page 714

But who cever it was they would have the place and fast The negro mon and the guil we columnally donce until clasing time then line together most of the time you could tell she dealnt want to leave with him but she dednit have any choice Enough for that as it think we con find more pleasant things to talk alcount. Ill Call you on the plant Tomorrane or Sunday. let me know in your answer of gan like to but in comolon or prefer to live somewhere else, also dont forget to tell me how much it costs for you and the Baly to luce on compitally and till me all about him annuer When you get time. as always Jing -

AFTER 5 DAYS RETURN TO 35 35 Dunder Road northweb / ell ZIP CODE 6662eee, VIA AR MAIL Miss marjorie Fetters 2420 arhald street Camden, new Jersey. 09104.

NW 55070 Docld:32989755 Page 716

may 18,69. Dear Mayores Dreserved your letter a few days ago and was very hoppy to get it, we would have arrowed it right back but I wanted to think things out I haven't been doing nathing elser but thinking for the part few day. I hope you'll agree with The declien of finally reached. Marjoric after social security and sencome top in withheld from my thick I clear one Hundred & Twenty two dallars per week, they really tay me heavy because som single, ef il has a wife one a Child I would bear around one Hundred and therey right dollars per week- plus el & stay working here centil forwary 1, 1969 It means and Extra 5 Hundred & Fifty dellars. at therems ell at least get a two Hundreddellar Bonis plus a the week paid Vacation. magnie el think it would be hest for us if we at least que this a try and That is Stay here certil January 1, 1969 and Ilon SERRAHIZED

2

you make the decision weather I should stay here or we should more to compler or Florida. youll get this letter monday and all plane you monday night between Eleven retwelve oclockel wont you to thirt these things own so who il phone youll know what you are going to-do. I think a Round trip plane techet up here would Cast around a Hundred Vitin dallors que or Take a few dollars, neut week ell mail you a Hundrel dallars plus the Fallowing weeks I would mail you the some amount of you would Fily up for a one or two day visit. You wouldn't have it sent a corasel would meet you at the abject. I know we would have a wordeful The as whiteen you desire to do we would do it as Theres nice suppor Clubs, nightclubs. Druce in or anything else you might deserce. Don't mistake the Subirks for thecogo as out here theres practically no creme plus you go for a week at a time without seling

any colored people most people who him out here are Rich but theres also quite a for like mapelf who work for a lively and Ilie out here because we don't like therings a person carle live a lifetime without ever seeing checip as there energiling out here that they are in the city. after we meet and get acquainted and find out him much we enjoy each other company Jelies if we think we should get marrish in the men future or on the atter hand I just close appeal to you or theres something about The that you don't like and you think it wouldn't make a suitable Husband. letter way you want come out the loser as if You decide we should get manied in the near puture then we could liath chine to consolon and pech up all of your Belongings and dresse Seach here and get telled down or you could Fily leach and have me plat you up at a later date. ey you decide we shallst got married then

W-55070 DocId:32989755 Page 7:

CONFIDENTIAL

close going to quel you my con to been, its not a new car but its in people condition plus you'll like it as its a 1960 Desote and they was a Expensive con. I wouldn't be hurling as if also have a 1961 plymouth at my Wad Farm in mussial and el would go up on spiel it up I would make sure you would have much money to step at a motel at night plus for Food and whatever else you might meed. or if you throught it would be to long of a duce Then you could Fly lisch, that's willy clim. sinding your eneugh money for a Pour trus ell talk to you more about it monday night please don't ever get the elded that som Just aut for legationent or good times as what it wont is a wife and about three his, I just hove that one and I only see him a couple times every you please think this own careful and slow butting my Finger Crossed for for your asieur monder

as Even

NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 720

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### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

March 13, 1978

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

In the course of a file review conducted at the St. Louis FBI Office in an unrelated matter, a St. Louis informant file was reviewed. This file contained a contact memorandum dated March 19, 1974, which set forth information relating to several criminal matters and also contained the following paragraph:

"During the Fall of 1973, five or six months ago, date not recalled, Beyers came to the shop inquiring as to whether they could get together to talk, and they later did so at Pizza and Cream, Clayton, Missouri, in the area of a Broad-Dugan Paint Store, where informant had traveled on business. Beyers talked freely about himself and his business, and they later went to informant's house where Beyers told a story about visiting a lawyer in St. Louis County, now deceased, not further identified, who had offered to give him a contract to kill Martin Luther King. He said that also present was a short, stocky man, who walked with å limp. (Later, with regard to the latter individual, Beyers commented that this man was actually the individual who made the payoff of James Earl Pay after the killing.) Beyers said he had declined to accept this contract. He did remark that this lawyer had confederate flags and other items about the house that might indicate that he was 'a real rebel'. Beyers also commented that he had been offered either \$10,000 or \$20,000 to kill King.

Extensive further research in the St. Louis indices and files failed to reveal this information was in any way disseminated and the information simply reposes in the informant file.

3/34/81

Spinochina



### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

March 20, 1978

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

In connection with the HSCA's investigation into the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., the St. Louis Office of the FBI surfaced information during a file review in an unrelated matter which it is believed is of interest to the Committee. This information concerning a St. Louis informant discussing with (first name not furnished) Beyers several individuals who may have information germane to the HSCA's investigation was furnished to FBI Headquarters, in the attached memorandum dated March 13, 1978.

In order to facilitate the Committee's evaluation of the information contained in above-mentioned memorandum, the St. Louis Office was asked to furnish background data on Beyers. On March 17, 1978, the St. Louis Office telephonically furnished the following:

NAME: Russell George Beyers

DOB: August 19, 1931 FBI NUMBER: 101-311E

The information contained in the memorandum of March 13, 1978, was discovered as a result of a file review conducted for background data on Beyers who was recently arrested by the St. Louis Police Department for his alleged participation in the burglary of a St. Louis museum.

Where information is not provided, it is because it is not retrievable or is not being furnished pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding.

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## LATENT PRINTS (Memphis Evidence)

### Photo number

- 1. One palm print on black rifle box, Q1
  Identified as palm print of Birmingham gun store clerk Donald F. Wo
- 2. One fingerprint on side of rifle, Q2

  Identified as left thumb of James Earl Ray
- 3. One fingerprint on side of telescopic sight, Q2

  Identified as right fingerprint of James Earl Ray
- 4. One fingerprint on binoculars, Q14
  Identified as left thumb of James Earl Ray
- 5. One fingerprint on front page of Memphis newspaper "Commercial Appea for 4-4-68, Q19 Identified as left index fingerprint of James Earl Ray
- 6. One fingerprint on after shave lotion bottle, part of Q24
  Identified as right index fingerprint of James Earl Ray
- 7. One fingerprint on Schlitz beer can, Q53
  Identified as right middle fingerprint of James Earl Ray
- 8. One fingerprint on board, Q71
  Identified as fingerprint of SA Franklin L. Johnson
- 9. One fingerprint on lift marked in part "Lifted from Dresser top" Identified as fingerprint of Memphis police officer
- 10. One fingerprint on lift marked in part "Rt. side of fireplace(front)"
- 11. One fingerprint on front Rebel Motel Registration card for 4-3-68 in name of Eric S. Galt, Q86

  Identified as fingerprint of SA John W. Bauer
- 12. One fingerprint on back of same registration card Identified as fingerprint of motel clerk

2/20/30

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GROUP II

HSCA LETTER 10/30/78

FBIHQ COPY

GROUP II

HSCA LETTER 10/30/78

FBIHQ COPY

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON

U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

ASSASSINATIONS

SUBJECT:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 - Mr. Boynton

1 - Intelligence Division (Attn: Mr. Steinbeck)

1 - Legal Counsel Division (Atth: Mr. Heller)

1 - Mr. Bassett

1 - Mr. Foster

1 - Mr. Ryan 🖰

Dep. AD Inv. Ásst. Dír.:" Adm. Servs. Crim. Inv. .. ident. Intell. L'oboratory Legal Coun. Plan. & Insp Rec. Mgnt. Tech. Servs. Training Public Affs. Off. Telephone Rm. Director's Sec'y

ssoc. Dir. irp. AD Adm. \_\_

PURPOSE: To furnish information concerning the documents the HSCA has indicated it may publicly disclose when the public hearings reconvene on 11/9/78, concerning the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

SYNOPSIS: HSCA is scheduled to reconvene its public hearings on the assassination of Dr. King on 11/9/78. As the HSCA has done previously, copies of those documents which may be referred to or made public during those hearings were furnished to Mr. Robert L. Keuch, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, by HSCA letter dated 10/30/78, with the request that the Department review them. Mr. Keuch, in turn, requested that the FBI ascertain whether there would be any objection to the public release of those documents. He requested that the FBI advise him of the results of that review by 11/6/38.

The material, as furnished, was broken down into five groups. The material contained in Groups 1 and 5, reflects various aspects of the criminal investigation into the King assassination, including photographs of various documents; FD-302's reflecting interviews of witnesses and relatives; and investigation into the financial records of those relatives. Group 2 contains documents from various security files pertaining to King which appear to cover the gamut of the security investigation of King. Because of the nature of these documents, they were reviewed for classification by the Projects Unit, Downent Classification and Review Section (DCRS), Records Management Division (RMD). Group 3 contained FD-302's reflecting the interviews of several witnesses Ta PEC teletype reflecting the interview of James Earl Ray; and a letterhead memorandum reflecting investigation conducted in Nexico. CBecause of the sensitive nature of Legat operations, this letterhead memorandum was reviewed for classification by the Projects Unit.

SEE ADDENDUM PAGE 7.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI/DOJ





GROUP II

# UNCLASSIFIED

SAC, Memphis (157-1092)

157-9146-X26

Director, FBI

3/15/68

1 - Mr. Parkis

SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE RACIAL MATTERS

Reurairtels and letterhead memoranda concerning this matter.

It is noted at the Bureau that in several of the letterhead memoranda submitted in connection with this matter Special Agents of the FBI have observed marches and demonstrations. It is assumed at the Bureau that Agents were at the scene of these demonstrations in connection with other business inasmuch as there has been no authority from the Bureau for Agents to be present observing such activities. It is, of course, necessary that your office maintain sufficient close liaison with law enforcement agencies to be made currently aware of all developments; however, without specific Bureau authority, Agents should not observe demonstrations as a part of intelligence-gathering activity.

CAP:bjr kyr.
(4)

NOTE:

DATE 3/1/80 Spruceling

princetors 157-9146- X26

In Memphis, Tennessee, Negro sanitation workers have been on strike since early February, 1968. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is supporting the strikers. There have been a number of marches and demonstrations in connection with this labor dispute. There is no outstanding instructions for Special Agents to observe.

MARI 1 5 1983

COMM-FB:

- 14 0 2 1 10 50 / Page 728

1 - lir. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Evans 1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - J. F. Bland

The Acting Attorney Coneral

elections, riots and the so-cziled "backlash."L( ..

1 - F. J. Baumgardn

Hovembor 3, 1964

1 - S. F. Phillips

Director, FEI

CCHAUMIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE 3/6/30 Confidential informatis of this Bureau who have furnished reliable information in the past recently supplied the following information. (

Martin Luther King, Jr., hoad of the Southern Christian leadership-Conference (SCIC), and seme of his representatives have been negotiating with "The Saturday Evening Pest" concerning the publication of an article in that magazine which will carry . King as the author. Such an article was written by Clarence Jones and submitted to the "Post" for publication in King's name. The articlo reportedly will deal with such matters as the Poverty Bill

Jones is Conoral Counsel of the Gandhi Society for Kunan Bights, a fund-raising adjunct of the SCIC. Jones is a frequent advisor to King and in the mid-1980's hold a position of of leadership in the Labor Youth League, an organization which has been designated as subversive pursuant to Executive Order 1045

Recently, a number of King's associates, including attorneys representing him, have been negotiating with the "Post" in an offort to have a portion of the article which had been submitted for publication changed. The "Post," however, has indicated a reductance to make the requested change. It is roported that the article contains some criticism of other civil rights groups and leaders and that inasmuch as King recentlyreceived the Nobel Peace Prize, the article should not be critical but instead should try to unite all civil rights sevenents. It has also been indicated that King does not want to go too far in the article in condemning civil dischedience because if Sonator Barry Coldwater is elected Dresident, King may call for sit-ins and other forms of protest. There is concern in the King camp that the article, if published as originally submitted, would cause certain difficulties in the civil rights movement. 11.100-166670 100-442529

NOT RECORDED

- 100-106670 (King) 145 OCT 4 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO. SFP:jad (16) (1) enem outomotic.

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The Acting Attorney General:

Although it was originally expected that the King article would be published before the Movember 3, 1964, election, this was not accomplished. The October 31, 1964, issue of the "Post" contains an announcement of articles "Coming Soon in the 'Post, " Listed is "The Regro Movement Cannot be Stopped" by Nobel Peace Prize vinner Mortin Lathor Eing, Jr. U

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable Bill D. Hoyers, Special Assistant to the President.

- 1 The Deputy Attorney General
- 'l Hr. Barko Karshall Assistant Attorney General
- 1 Mr. J. Walter Yeagley Assistant Attorney General

### NOTE:

Classified "Secret" because most of the information reported is from highly sensitive sources in the racial field such as and the uncetherized disclosure of this information could expose the informants and thus possibly be injurious to the national defense. Separate dissemination being made to the military intolligence agencies and Secret Service.

informants
4042 . 4212

Ilsuis a Jones à Rustin

CONFIDERAL C.63	•
CLASSIFIED BY WAY OF FBI  EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY  DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE Date: 2/24/66	
ensmit the following in	
AIRTEL AIRMAIL  (Type in plaintext or code)  AIRMAIL  AIRMAIL	
(Priority) Trie Room	
in Gardy	
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  ATTENTION: Assistant Director WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN  DECLASSIND EVEROPMENT	
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO ON 3/12/19	
RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  SW-C (Security Eatter - Communist)	
Re Bureau phone call from Assistant Director SULLIVAN to SAC JOHNSON 2/23/66.	
V Todav I visited His Excellency, the Most Reverend JOHN P./CODY, Archbishop of Chicago, at his residence. we had a most pleasant visit concerning matters in general,	
during which time His Excellency expressed his very high regard for the Director and the work of the FBI. He	
indicated that he had had the opportunity during past years to cooperate with the Bureau representatives and he appeared most appreciative of my visit. He indicated that during the	
past six months, he has tried to become acquainted with the various problems which face his church in the Chicago	
area, but that a big part of the six months he has spent in traveling and, therefore, is not as well versed in the entire situation concerning Chicago as he would like to be	
EXCISION MADE RECAUSE OF SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED	
PERTAIN to King of the RATION which 6:25 NOT	
THE SIME PRIESTS IN SAURCES IN IN	
A OCESE.	
3/- Bureau . REG- 10 1 Chicago	
1 Chicago 1 Chicago 1 4=21-1615 100-1067-0 2335	
This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemi-	
ne without the express of good of the FBI.	
WY 55070 Docto: 32989755 Page 731 Sent M Per	

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Jaju.

At this point he commented that he was worried. about the presence of Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING in Chicago and stated that KING had visited him here in Chicago some time ago. This gave me an opportunity to ask him his impression of KING. His Excellency stated that this was the first occasion he had talked with KING and he was "not impressed". He stated that during the conversation, KING exhibited a very glib tongue and His Excellency could not help but question his sincerity. Excellency stated that he felt KING was not a truthful man and gave as an example that KIKG agreed that the conversation between KING and His Excellency would remain in strictest confidence. He pointed out, however, that the press was "conveniently available" outside the Archbishop's residence upon the departure of KING and KING spoke at Length to the press concerning his visit with the Archbishop, even though the two men had agreed the conversation was confidential.

I then, in strictest confidence, briefed His Excellency along the lines discussed with Assistant Director SULLIVAN. It was obvious that His Excellency sincerely appreciated receiving this information and indicated to me that he would be most circumspect in his dealings with KING

His Excellency is a very forceful individual, and from his comments and demeanor, I feel certain that he will do everything possible to neutralize KING's effect in this area.

I feel that this visit was highly productive. He has accepted my invitation to visit the Chicago Office. He gave me his private telephone number and asked that we stay in very close touch on matters of mutual interest.

Bureau. will be kept advised of developments.

- CONFIDENTIAL

2/18/66 DATE: 1 - Mr. Baumgardner 1 - Mr. DeLoach J. Baumgardner 1 - Mr. Mohr 1 - Mr. Bland 100-106670-2304 71 - Mr. Sullivan MARTIN LUTHER KING. JR. SUBJECT: SECURITY MATTER - COLLIUNIST Sergeant Edward McClellen, Human Relations Unit Chicago, Illinois, Police Department, advised that on 2/3/86 Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), met with Reverend John P. Cody, Archbishop co the Chicago Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church. The meeting was in the nature of a courtesy visit, at King's request, curing which King reportedly informed the Archbishop of the nature and purpose of his campaign to end segregation and discrimination against the Negro in Chicago. King has selected Chicago to be the site of the first SCLC invasion into the northern civil rights problem. It is recognized by King that the future of program. DECLASSIFIED BY Springs or failure of ISCIC Chicago program. King stated at a press conference, after his meeting with the Archbishop, that he and Archbishop Cody were in substantial agreement upon the goals they were both seeking and intended to keep in touch with each other. King declared he was hopeful of the active participation of priests and nuns in connection with his SCLC program in Chicago and had gained the impression from the Archbishop that such participation was a matter of individual conscience and would not be a matter of discipline insofar as the Diocesan hierarchy was concerned. King continues to rely heavily on the advice of his New York foursome, Stanlev; Levison, Harry: Vachtel, Clarence Jones and Rayard, Rustin, in connection with all major ECLC problems and activities. These individuals have all been members of the Communist Party or Communist Party front groups in the past. As long as King utilizes these advisors with subversive backgrounds, the danger remains that his SCLC activities will be influenced by communist-oriented thinking. Should communists or communist sympathizers succeed in influencing the SCLC Chicago program, it would be a major breakthrough for the communists in the civil rights field my 6886 Led TAP: FOM GOS CATEGORY W Pocid: 32989755- Page 733

SECPET

Baumgardner to Sullivan Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 100-106670 -

King's meeting with Archbishop Cody has been discussed with Special Agent in Charge Marlin W. Johnson of our Chicago Office. Johnson has given assurance that he can talk to Archbishop Cody in complete confidence and Archbishop Cody will not violate this confidence. Bureau files show that Archbishop Cody, while serving as a Bishop in the St. Louis Archdiocese in the early 1950's,

CONFIDENTIAL SCUPPE At that time, he reportedly had an excellent knowledge of the Communist Party.

It is felt it would be desirable to have Special Agent in Charge Johnson brief Archbishop Cody regarding the subversive backgrounds of King's key advisors and to emphasize to the Archbishop the vast influence these individuals exert on King. In addition, Special Agent in Charge Johnson would disclose to the Archbishop King's own sordid activities Such a briefing would benefit the Archbishop in determining the degree of cooperation his archdingese will extend to King's program in Chicago and would probably result in a lessaning of King's influence in Chicago. This would be a serious blow to any possible communist attempt to exploit King's program in Chicago.

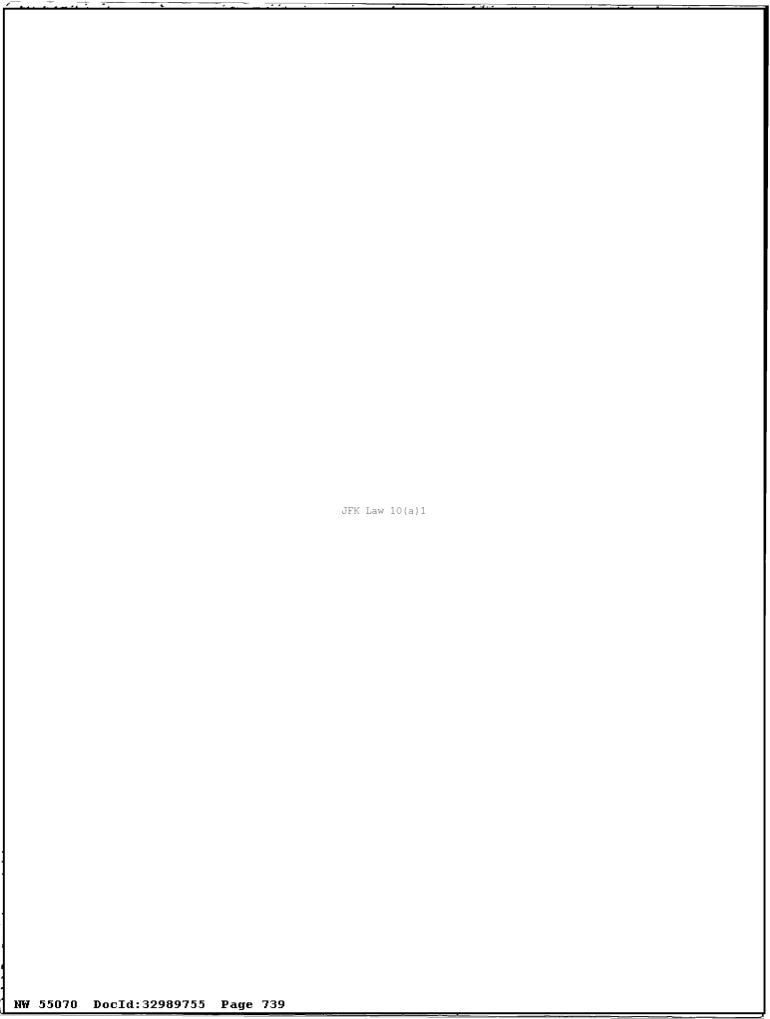
### RECOLDIENDATION:

It is recommended that Assistant Director Sullivan be authorized to telephonically contact Special Agent in Charge Johnson and instruct him to brief Archbishop Cody regarding the strong influence being exerted on King by his key advisors with communist backgrounds and to inform him of King's own hypocritical Thomas who have a property and the Archbishop that under no circumstance may the ever be any attribution to the FBI for the information furnishim.

SEKDET.

JFK Law 10(a)1

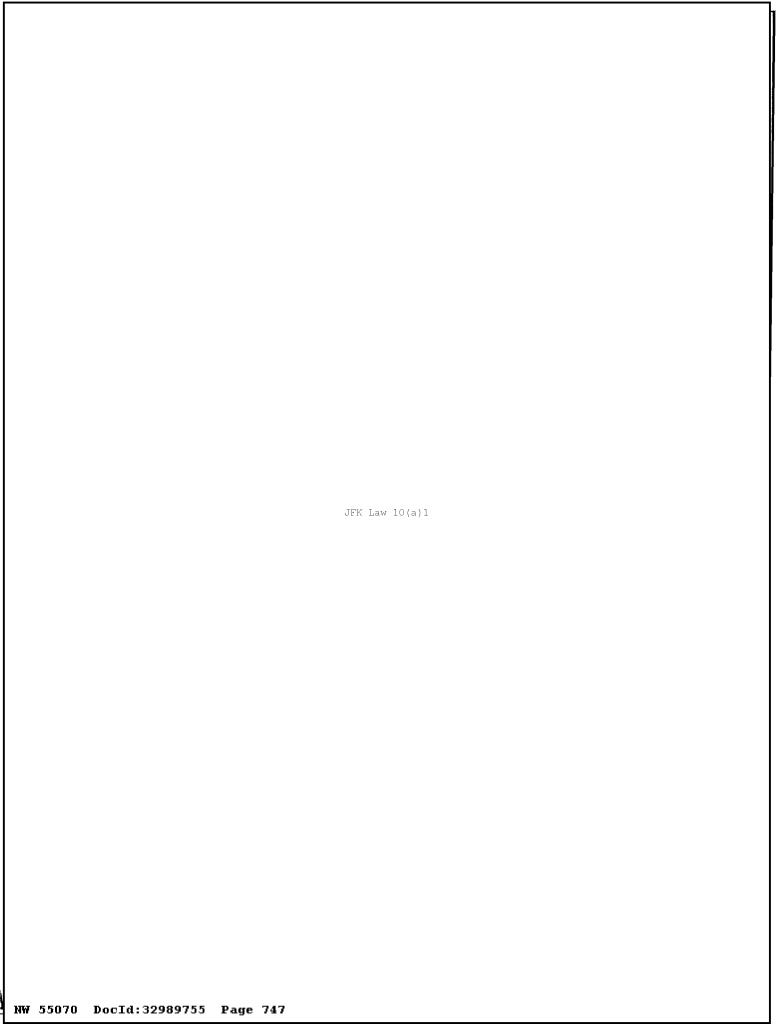
JFK Law 10(a)1 NW 33070 DucId:32989733 Page 736



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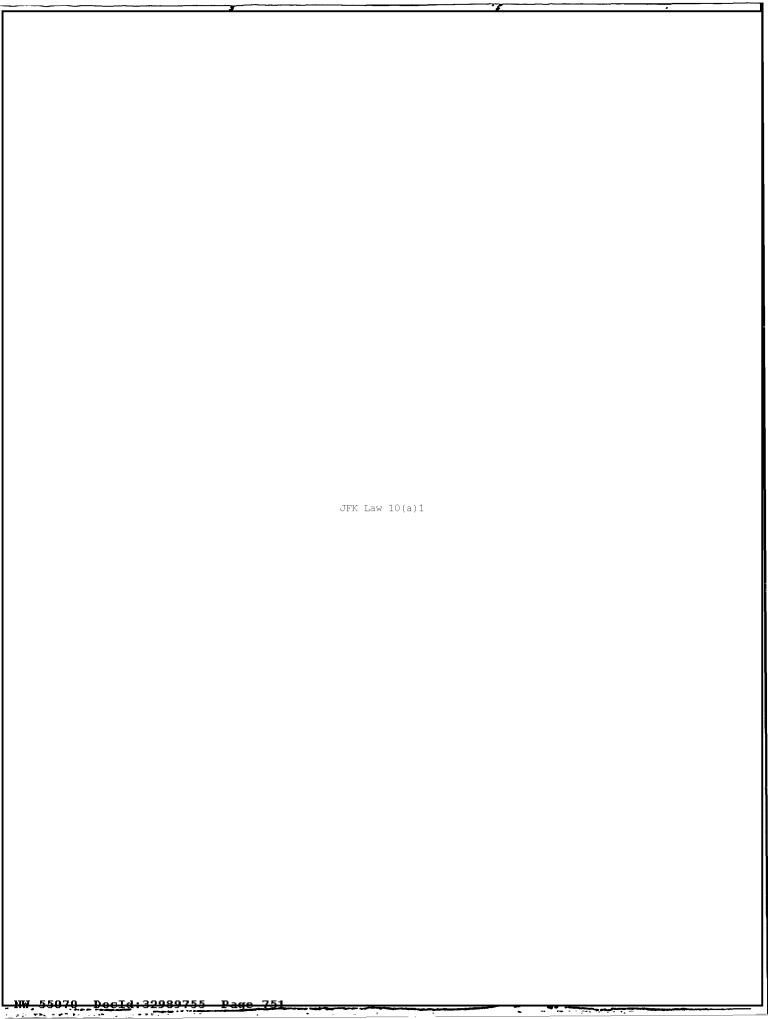
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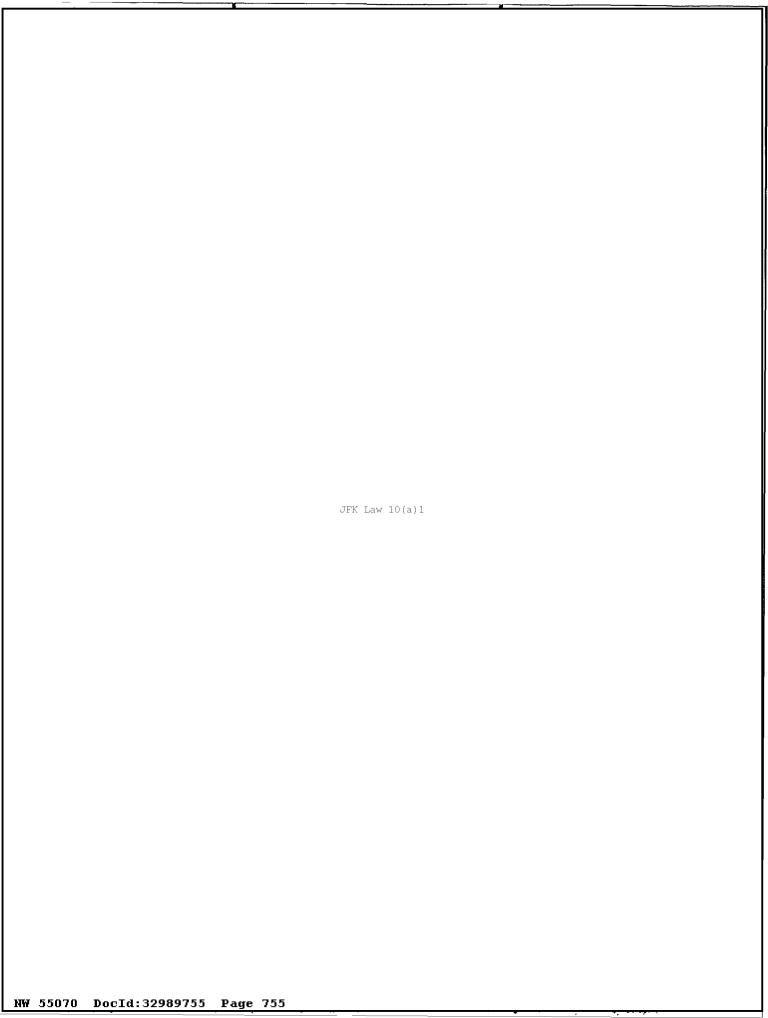
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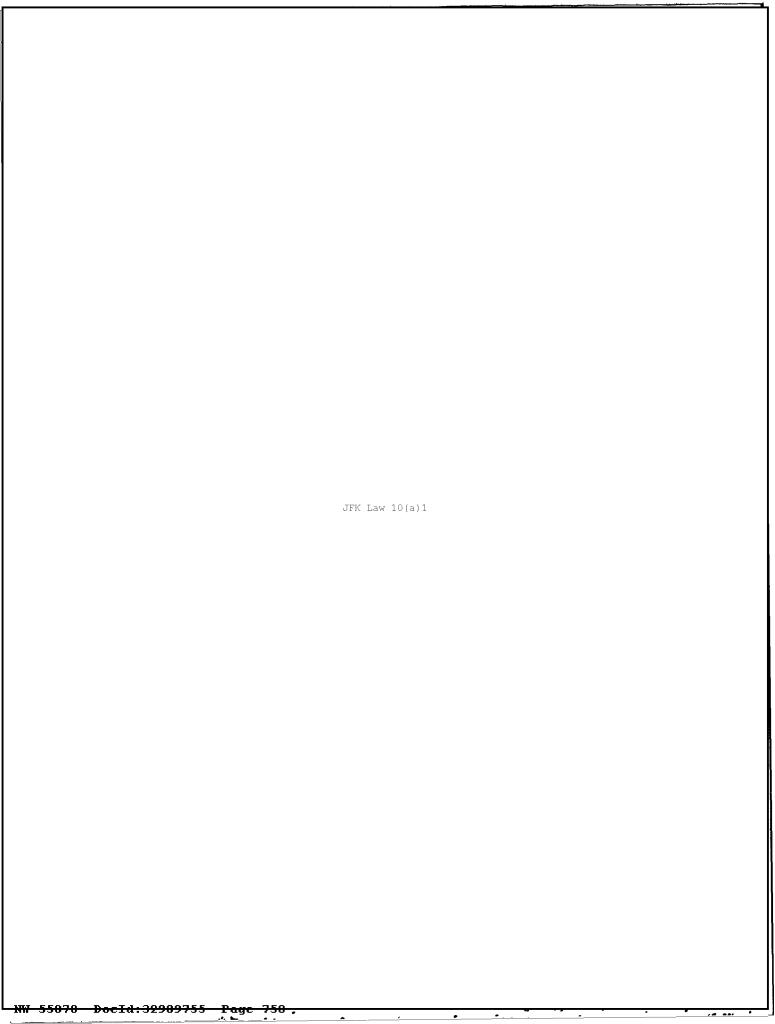
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The server is the relative to JFK Law 10(a)1 NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 756

JFK Law 10(a)1



King Bewil Mr. DeLoach MemorandumMr. W. C. Sullivan - Mr. Bishop Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: 2/20/68 - Mr. Morley - Mr. G. C. Moore G. C. Moore/16 1 - Mr. D. M. Wells SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST EXEMPT FROM COS CATEGORY PURPOSE: DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE Attached for your approval for dissemination are copies of a communication containing information concerning the progress of Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), to organize a massive civil disobedience campaign in Washington, D. C., in the Spring of 1968. DECLACCITED EY Spandence BACKGROUND: 043/13/80 King in the past has publicly announced he will conduct a massive civil disobedience campaign he calls the "Washington Spring Project" in early April, 1968, to pressure Congress into passing legislation favorable to the Negro. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS: King is currently holding the first of two workshops from 2/19-23/68 at Miami, Florida. He has invited approximately 150 Negro ministers throughout the nation to attend this meeting. The Ford Foundation recently gave King's organization a \$230,000 grant to hold these workshops in an effort to devel op responsible leadership in the Negro ghetto areas of the nation's major cities. It has been determined that King plans to discuss the Washington Spring Project at this workshop. Dr. John A. Morsell, Assistant Executive Director. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), has advised his organization is not supporting the Washington Spring Project and is taking no part in it. He advised the NAACP . . 1: 64 /1 - Soll Enclosure ..... 2-21-68 3L CONTINUED -- OVER DMW: 1mr NW 55070 DocId:32989755

Memorandum G. C. Moore to W. C. Sullivan RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

CONFIDENTIAL

has tried, without success, to dissuade King from executing the Project. Dr. Morsell is afraid that King cannot control the demonstrators and there is a likelihood that the overall demonstration will be taken over by extremists.

King appears to be concentrating his attention on the South where he has chartered a small twin-engine aircraft to help speed him about urging people to support his campaign.

Spring Project seems to be suffering from indecision, petty bickering among the staff members and the idiosyncrasies of King's ego. This source advised that King is worried about the lack of progress being made by his recruiters. He is concerned about the success of the program. He has instructed his staff to seriously consider whether or not they can successfully carry out the Project. If they cannot then it will be necessary to establish a reason as to why he finds it necessary to discontinue the Washington Spring Project.

# RECOMMENDATION:

That copies of the enclosures be forwarded to Mrs. Mildred Stegall at the White House; Mr. William Welsh, Administrative Assistant to the Vice President; Secretary of Agriculture Freeman; Secretary of Labor Wirtz; Secretary of Defense; Secret Service; the Attorney General; the Deputy Attorney General; Assistant Attorneys General Pollak, Yeagley, and Vinson; the Inter-Division Information Unit of the Department; and to the Departments of Army; Navy; and Air Force.

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CONFINENTIAL



SAC, New York (100-129802)

2/21/68

Director, FBI (100-3-104-34)

- Mr. W. G. Shar

COMUNIST PARTY, USA
LARGORY STRUCTURES
CONTRIBUTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
OF THE PROGRAM (SETALOGUES)

Renyairtel 2/9/68, a copy of which was furnished Atlanta.

Your proposed counterintelligence action set forth in remirtel is excellent and shows that your office is alert to the necessity to suggest effective counterintelligence measures whenever the occasion arises. Your suggested article has been given to cooperative news sources and you should be alert for publication of this information in your area. Promptly furnish the Bureau with copies of any news articles which relate to this matter, along with any tangible results.

1 - Atlanta (100-5586)

#GS:cst

NOTE:

EX-105 & 100-3-104-34-1660

nished a suggested article concerning

New York furnished a suggested article concerning the appearance of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., at a fund-raising affair sponsored by CP-controlled Freedomways Associates. The article raised the question as to whether King was courting the communists to bolster his civil disobedience campaign. It was also pointed out that Jack O'Dell, former close associate of King's and a leading CP figure, is one of the officers of Freedomways FEB 21 1968 article to cooperative news sources and New York is being requested to be alert for the publication of any articles relating to this matter.

MAILED 2 FEBRU 1968 COMM-FBI

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2/15/68 Date:

ransmit the following in · AIRMAIL

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-104-34)

SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670D) FROM:

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE-PROGRAM IS - C (FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.)

Re New York airtel to Bureau 2/9/68 captioned as above and Atlanta airtels and LHEs 2/12/68 and 2/15/68 captioned "WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT, RM".

Re New York airtel suggests a communication which the Bureau might release through its mass media contacts. Re Atlanta communications reflect as of 2/7/68 and 2/12/68 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., evidenced considerable skepticism as to the probable success of SCLC's WSP.

Atlanta is of the opinion that New York's suggested communication is excellent and has no desire to materially amend it.

The communication submitted by New York is designed, or course, to cause the reader thereof to ask himself the question whether KING is inviting CP assistance for the Washington Spring Project. It is felt possible additional impact might be given this question if New York's communication is introduced by pointing out that recently (For example, during the 2/6 and 7/68 Executive Board meeting in Washington, D. C.) it is understood KING evidenced some. discouragement as to the probable success of the Washington Spring Project.

3- Bureau (RM) 2- New York (100-129802) 1- Atlanta

15 FEB 16 1900

AGS:jhs (6)

Agent in Charge



# kemorandum

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

C. D. Brennan 🕰

COLUNIST PARTY, USA COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM

MENN WELL

INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST (FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES)

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach

1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan February 15, 1968

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

1 - Mr. R. C. Putnam

1 - Mr. W. G. Shaw

This is to recommend release of the attached article to sources in the mass news media field regarding Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, who is scheduled to give the keynote address at a fund-raising activity sponsored by Communist Party-controlled Freedomways Associates, publishers of the magazine, "Freedomways," which is self-described as a quarterly review of the Negro Freedom Movement. objective is to show that King appears to be courting the communists to bolster his forthcoming civil disobedience campaign in Washington, D. C., in the Spring of 1968.

- The communist publication, "National Guardian," recently publicized the fact that King is to give the keynote address at the 100th anniversary celebration of the birth of the late W. E. B. DuBois, well-known Negro educator who joined the Communist Party, USA, at the age of 93. This affair is scheduled to be held on 2/23/68 in Carnegie Hall, New York City, and is sponsored by Freedomways Associates. The main purpose of this affair is to raise money to help finance "Freedomways" magazine, and information has been received indicating that with King as the keynote speaker the affair will undoubtedly be a financial success.

Although no information has been received as to the contents of King's speech, it is reasonable to assume that he will comment on the matter with which he is primarily concerned at the present time, namely, his campaign of civil disobedience planned for the Spring of 1968 in Washington, D. C.

Enclosure

100-3-104-34

WGS:cst

REC- 59 100-3-104-34-1662 9 FEB 21 785 4 7 7

CONTINUED -

ALL INTOXIMITED C HEREIN IS UNULAL VILD

NW 55070 Doc#d: 32989755 Page 763 DATE 3/19/86

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA 100-3-104-34

It is believed that the publicity given to King's appearance at Carnegie Hall on 2/23/68 in behalf of the communist publication, "Freedomways," could serve to show King's affinity for the communist movement and, thereby, place his planned civil disobedience campaign in the proper context.

The attached proposed article goes directly to the heart of this matter. It is proposed that this article be released to appropriate sources in the mass news media field through the Crime Records Division. The proposed article raises the question as to whether King is courting the communists to bolster his civil disobedience campaign. In this connection, it is pointed out that Hunter Pitts (Jack) O'Dell, former close associate of King's in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, is one of the editors of "Freedomways." In 1963, King reluctantly released O'Dell from his post in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference when it became publicly known that O'Dell was a leading figure in the Communist Party. It is further pointed out in the proposed article that the Communist Party, with its years of experience in agitation and fomenting conflicts, would be a powerful ally for King in his efforts to promote civil disobedience in Washington. D. C.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum and the attached article be routed to the Crime Records Division for release to appropriate sources in the mass news media field.

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1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach

- Mr. T. E. Bishop 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - ir. G. C. Hoore

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

February 15, 1968

1 - Mr. R. C. Putnam 1 - Hr. Shaw

Is Martin Luther King, Jr., courting Red favor to bolster his civil disobedience campaign in Washington, D.-C.? "Freedomways," the communist-backed publication in the civilrights-field, is holding an affair in New York City tomise of money to help finance its operations. This affair is advertised as an observance of the 100th birthday of the late N. R. B. DuBois, the well-known Negro educator who flirted with left-wing causes for many years before he publicly announced he had joined the Communist Party, USA, at the ageof 93. This announcement was greeted with great fanfare by the Communist Party, USA, press, so it is understandable why the 100th anniversary of the birth of W. E. B. DuBois was chosen as the setting to raise funds that will ultimately benefit the Communist Party, USA:

It is no coincidence that King's old friend from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Jack O'Dell, is one of the editors of "Freedomways" magazine. O'Dell, it is recalled, was reluctantly released by King from his post in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in 1963, after it became public knowledge that O'Dell, a leading Communist Party figure, was a member of King's hierarchy in the leadership of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The Communist Party, USA, has only recently issued a new and more militant line concerning the civil rights struggle in this country. The Party would welcome any opportunity to involve itself in a program such as King has proposed for Washington, D. C. With its years of experience in agitation and fomenting conflicts, the Communist Party would be a powerful ally for King in his efforts to promote civil disobedience in the Spring of 1968. It appears that King has chosen effectively, if not wisely.

100-3-104-34

WGS:cst (10)

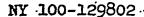
: ETCH See cover memorandum C. D. Brennan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated February 15, 1968, captioned "Communist Party, USA, Counterintelligence Program, IS - C, (Freedomways Associates), " prepared by WGS:cst.

Approved: Approved: NW 55070 Docid Speeds D Asjen Raige CRaage

# UNCLASSIFIED (\*)

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TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-104-34)  FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-129802)  SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM IS-C (FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.)  Re New York letter and LHM, 1/29/68, captioned, "Freedomways Associates, Inc., IS-C", reflecting that MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), is to give the keynote address at the 100th anniversary celebration of the birth of W.E.B. DU BOIS, on 2/23/68, in Carnegle Hall, New York City, which affair is sponsored by Freedomways Associates, Inc.  This affair has been publicized in newspapers such as "The Village Voice" and the "National Guardian".  There can be little doubt that the main purpose of this affair is to raise money to help finance the magazine "Freedomways", published by Freedomways Associates. The NYO has received indications that the affair is going to be a financial success and the fact that MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., is advertised as the main speaker would help to insure its success.    April	-1/					ı	
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about the contents of KING's speech. However, it is reasonable to assume that he will comment on the two items with which he is primarily concerned at the present time, namely, the campaign of civil disobedience which his organization, the SCLC, is planning for the spring of 1968, in Washington, D.C., and the involvement of the United States in the Vietnam war which he opposes. It is believed that if publication is given to KING's appearance at Carnegie Hall on 2/23/68, on behalf of "Freedomways", linking it with his Washington, D.C. campaign, it could serve as a disruptive measure adversely affecting both "Freedomways" and KING's spring project in Washington, D.C. It is suggested that the Bureau, through its contacts with the mass media, release the following communication:

Is MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. courting Red favor to bolster his civil disobedience campaign in Washington, D. . . "Freedomways", the Communist-backed publication in the civil rights-field, is holding an affair in New York City, to raise money to help finance its operation. This affair is advertised as an observance of the 100th birthday of W.E.B. DU BOIS, the well-known Negro educator who flirted with left-wing causes for many years before he finally announced his official joining of the Communist Party. This announcement was greeted with great fanfare by the CP press, so it is understandable why the 100th birthday of W.E.B. DU BOIS was chosen as the setting to raise funds that will ultimately benefit the CP.

It is no coincidence that KING's old friend from the SCLC, JACK O'DELL, is one of the editors of "Freedomways" Magazine. O'DELL, it is recalled, was reluctantly released by KING from his post in the SCLC in 1963, after it became public knowledge that O'DELL, a leading CP figure, was a member of KING's hierarchy in the leadership of the SCLC.

The CP has only recently issued a new and more militant line concerning the civil rights struggle in this country. The Party would welcome any opportunity to involve itself in a program such as KING has proposed for Washington, D.C. With its years of experience in agitation and fomenting conflicts, the CP would be a powerful ally for KING in his efforts to promote civil disobedience in the spring of 1968. It appears that he has chosen effectively if not wisely.

August 23. 1964

Director, FDI (100-3-115)

Continuação de later, usa

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1 - Mr. Belicont 1 - Mr. Caster

Harris Contraction of the

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Hr. Bland

1 - Mr. Baumgardner

INTERIOR CONTAINED - Mr. Phillips (DUDID 11/1/04)

CL EVINEUT THE VITTICE IN PACIAL MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION OF THE HEREIN IS LINE LOT BLOOM OF THE BETTER TO THE BETTER T The Parenu has alvays recognized examint influence in the racial reverent. Cur investigations of the Commist Party. CA (0.87%), allied grows and individuals suspentiatie to corrected have been this out. Simultanuous with the increasing to the of activities. E in the recent wield, we withcomed a storping up of community. activities to influence the racial mero wat. These active ities have taken a veriety of Jorus revenue; from nave conoral verbal number to actual direct-aution influence. The pulseratives involved are also of verious sindes-age are been tide coverest replace of the CAMI or each a boote revolutionary mucho as the Cocinlist Mer wars Party; on to are / fourth tentions of these aream; and attll atters encommon of vido variety and diques of nurversive associations and conrestions, past and present.

Our investigations developing this type of information have also been under the title of a various of watters such as C. USA, Verso Corption, Communist Tollhouse in Decial Letters; communica inviltration of various organizations such es the Corrects of Pacial Denality, Student Hon-Violant Coordinating Committee and the like; investigations of numerous or worstvo individuals active in the racial novement; investigations of communist frests and other iniquellaneous Official constant and a first many rapid dirembances and other recial unterpression to have investigated under the lineal Litter character. --- 17.7 REC 20

There has been no letur in the netivital Intelligit our investigative attention. Earlier, where have presidential ing evidences of a continuing upourse in recial recurrency. The news media of recent concernings of the civil of the appearance to probably/the number one dentatie issue in the This interior areatramiliare are clear and undistable signs that we

Enc. I ENCLOSURE

STP: kaj/

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Letter to Albany
ED: COULDING PARTY, USA
INDEX OF THE PARTY OF THE RACIAL HATTERS
100-2-116

are in the midst of a social revolution with the racial royement as its cold. The imment, in needing its responsibilities in this awa, is an integral part of this revolution. Unling our fork more eliminal has been the controversial nature of the issues involved.

With the foregoing as a background to underscore the entrance to real apprehence of this matter, the Darens desired to real apprehence of this electron measure, the for extending all aspects of this entre years, decisive, imaginative, remessive and fits the inventorative effect, as well as invertage that the meet as promptly navised, on a continuing legic, of all produces as promptly navised, on a continuing legic, of all produces as to discuss the eventure forms in mind and particular in the forest in a succeptable for discussing them.

In a limit, the Dimens derived the field to compile in a simple the entry of the entry the colored developed to date, with a relative peak profiting by the entry to a survey the the point of the entry the entry of the industry the entry of the industry the entry of the industry the entry of the find the newtien entitled "Meyro C. with -- learn that bulliance in industry letters" of the quarter? From a terminist to the C. M.A. as well as industration being to relative the the termy other titles referred to in passion, the previous one, of instant exampleation. It will no force as necessary to include a section conversing this matter in the fixed anternation under the various effort titles. It is the colors of that there will be some explication in reporting. However, they is the interpretary in order to all contents after a convertible in the entry is entry in order to all contents in provide for a convertible in reporting, then facilitating the necessary evaluation and entry the necessary evaluation and entry in provide for a convertible in analysis by the facilitating the necessary evaluation and entry the force and officials of the Covernment.

The Harau is closing its subfile, 100-3-116, and opening a new fale, 100-442529, which will be devoted exclusively to this matter and be entitled "Commist Influence in Recial Matters, External Security - C" (code none "CINT"). This instruction is ellective immediately and is applicable not only to the reports discussed herein but to all communications in this matter. Note that "CPUSA" has been dropped from the

Letter to Albert RE: Communicat PANSEY, UDA INCOMO CONTROLL

CHERRIOF INCLUDED IN PACIAL MATTERS

100-3-11G

title as we are concerned with all communist efforts, whether they be of the Communist Party or other communist prount. Each field effice chemic Mikewise close its file or cusfile relation to the USAA, Hepro Custion, Communist Influence in Racial Hatters, and open a new file or subfile relating to this natter. This new file shall serve as a repenitory for all pertinent information and thus facilitate the submission of the required quarterly reports.

The initial imposticative veneral in this matter, as succeeding remotes, will be desired to proceed supplied the full extent of the extensit induces. It will separate words and introduces are contained induced. It will separate words and introduces are and according more marked the from the nero direct indicate; and the new order of the continuent and an induced in induced a radial nations. It will not include information concerning legitimate circums in the words in the words in the provide according legitimate circums in the words. In the words in the provide a provide in the community thanks. Interval I at the indicate in the words in the CPULA, Norme (mention, are worded in the indicate in the contained address and above, who find it into the the contained address and according to the cataloging and community of all portional information in accordance with a prescribed estables and contain guidelines; and the substance of and contain guidelines; and the substance of any the bareau.

A secondary purpose to be accomplished by the review and preparation of the Americal report will be to emphis the field, and the Duncau or well, to make a self-analysis of all facets of our immusication in this area so that we may capand and intensity our investigations of those phases indicating a need thereof.

# Instructions—Guidelines

AW. 530 (D., pod.14. 32205755 . Page. 250

All offices are instructed to review all pertinent files, pending and closed, which will uncover the type of information cosined as indicated by the cutline which is an enclosure to take extramication. While those files continued above should contain most of the information needed, they are only intended as a guide and should not be considered as all-inclusive.

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Letter to Albery

DE: CONTRIBUT PARTY, DBA,

INC.D CALANTERS

CONTRIBUT INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

100-3-116

- (1) The initial investigative report is intended to primarily depict the current calcustion rather than corve as a historical-type deciment. We are therefore principally concerned with the racial nevenent during the past year and three quarters. The the period commencies 1/1/63 as a general saide-line; heverer, entraordinary situations origing earlier should be commissed for inclusion. Linewise, if a current situation had its general prior to that fate should be used to make the current situation meaningful.
- (2) Constally speaking, it will be necessary for only the office expeaking an activity to report it, as well as the characteristical of persons involved. For example, if a recial extensivition were place in Cleveland with Cleveland residents anyolived, in recall be reported by the Cleveland Cities. If a limital Cities incomes respected by the Cleveland nature to the law Your Cities, it should not be reported by the New Your Cities and by Cleveland in its salvingion as Cleveland with the constant part been sent such information by the New York to its characteristic and the Cleveland that the first participated the Sent of the Sent of the Constant and the constant appreciation while the formation and the constant appreciation the inviter, and peak the attention in its subsission.
- (3) The attached cutline should be followed as to the numbered and lettern and lettern two procedent, it will be permissible to do so.
- (1) Then an activity by an organization is reported under II, the datable checkle not be repeated under III concerning the estimation. It will be necessary only, under III, to refer to the particular activity as appearing under II.
- (3) Where apositic portinent information set out in the outline is not available through file review, immediate discrete Availity should be rode to obtain some. For elample, if the ellicors of an organization overed under III is the outline are not incom, secure their identities. Only catablished reliable sources may be contacted in this regard without prior Durcau authority.
- (6) It may be necessary in some instances for an effice reporting on an activity to seems characterizing information regarding individuals and/or organizations from offices covering

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Lotter to Albany

ED: COMMING PARTY, VOL.
RUCID OF TURKING
COMMING INFLORMED IN RECEAL MATTERS

100-3-11G

them individuals or ergonduathems. This should be done es poes es permisão so timb ti, us will he no delay in the submission of the item by the suggisting (as to activity) office.

- (7) An emigical and eligib employ of all reports should be submitted by each field office. Any office which has absolutely no information to report, this is in the initial report or the marterly request the marker, is possibled to so addice the excess by Lukker to Lieu of a seport. If any positivo information, however il mit at, is available, it must bo submitted by report.
- (3) The initial invertible was art wheald be submitted. to reach the Eurean by 11/2/21. Then then, community reports should be submitted to reach the Works by Debruary 1, Ray 1, August 1 and librember 1 of each pile.
- (0) All main hondings don't dit e manag nemeraks in the attached outline must be recent on the him the reporter. If there is no information to report or the a problem in a new tenton to boading, the heading choold appear, indicated by a statement "No information devoloped."

(10) As to individuals involved, to and concerned primarily with subversive characterizing rule. ...ten eminophing with the period of activity. For emerges, at a facility dual expanished, porticionted in or and otherwise researched with a regist accivity on 1/1/01, his noncomming an election of the control of the characterists of the characterists of the characterists. Of course, if s subversive commeties as of the three of nethrity ended be . established, the ment best thing were be to establish a gub-Versive connection no ocen prior to are nethrity to requible. Generally of conting, characterisments of the intiduals anould be as suspince and pointed as formished for energie, Af on indi-Vidual's lower scattering is essent and, a long recitation of other compected, each of with Arriver, would be areaccomony. Good fri mone trust so emercines in estimatividading individuals, es with all other passes remain; to the collection of there for the remove. If a person ust is a recitedlably key position in the rectal majorithe and, custos . St., a Party noncor also has a long bilitary of communications at may be well to very bristly sumarize are surresurve unvignound. Then characterizing

mr 55078 DocId+32989755 Page 772

lotter to Albany RE: Communicat PANTY, US

ingro couprem

COMMUNICAT INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

100-3-116

a person as a Party number, indicate the highest position hold in the Party. When referring to former Party numbers, include dates of membership.

(11) The term "communist" should be interpreted in its broad conte as including persons not only adhering to the principles of the CFLIA itself, but also to such splinter and elighest groups as the Esciplist Verkers Party, Progressive Labor and the like.

(12) The characterizations of individuals and organizations should be happled in the same manuar as presently prescribed for security reports.

(13) Unless otherwise indicated herein, the regular report whitley rules for security reports shall be applicable.

# 107Z:

,4W .159%%; .PacLit; 92949,75%

See memo Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan dated 8/25/64 captioned as above, STP:kmj.

The tale Spanochare

URGINT 11-19-62 9-40 AM EST JP

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /157-6-2/

FROM SAC, ATLANTA /157-315/

DACIAL SITUATION, ALBANY, GEORGIA, RM.

RE ATLANTA TELETYPE NOVEMBER FIFTEEN LAST CONCERNING REPORT OF DR. HOUARD ZINN, HISTORY PROFESSOR, SPELMAN COLLEGE.

AN ARTICLE APPEARING ON PAGE EIGHTEEN OF THE ATLANTA

CONSTITUTION MORNING OF NOVEMBER NINETEEN SIXTYTEO, TAKEN
FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES QUOTED REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
IN WHICH HE SAID HE AGREED WITH THE REPORT ISSUED HOVEMEER
FOURTEEN LAST IN ATLANTA BY THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
THAT THE FEI HAD NOT BEEN VICOROUS IN LOOKING INTO DENIALS
OF CIVIL RIGHTS IN ALEANY AND THE SURROUNDING AREAS. STATED
CUCTE AGENTS OF THE FEI IN ALEANY, GA. SIDED WITH SEGREGATIONISTS
UNGUOTE. CUOTE ONE OF THE GREAT PROBLEMS WE FACE WITH THE
FEI IN THE SOUTH UNCUOTE HE SAID CUCTE IS THAT THE AGENTS ARE
UNITE SCUTHERNERS WHO MAYE BEEN INFLUENCED BY THE MORES OF
THEIR COMMUNITY. TO MAINTAIN THEIR STATUS, THEY HAVE TO SE
FRIENDLY WITH THE LOCAL POLICE AND PEOPLE WHO ARE PROMOTING
SEGREGATION. EVERY TIME I SAW FEI MEN IN ALEANY, THEY WERE WITH
THE LOCAL POLICE FORCE, UNCUOTED REC. 16

EAL BYCE CHE

AS THE EUREAU IS AWAR

PAGE TWO

FIVE AGENTS, GHT FROM INDIANA, ONE FROM BOSTON, ONE FROM KINGSTON, IN. Y., OME FROM KINNEAPCLIS AND ONE FROM GA. CLIPPING BEING FORWARDED SPECIAL TODAY. RECOMMEND NO FURTHER ACTION IN THIS MATTER.

END AND ACK PLS

MASSSSS

9-45 AM OK FBI WA TAT

The second second

TU DISC

UNITED STATES GO ERNMENT 1 emorandum1 - Mr. Belmont tag 1 - Mr. Mohr DATE: 2/18/65 PUDO 1 - Mr. Deloach O A Rosen Rosen . Mr. W. C. Sullivan TO Trotter FROM: F. J. Baumgardner 那么一个 Tele Room 1 - Mr. Rosen 20 m And 1 - Mr. Sullivani 995 Holmes Goody SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 1 - Mr. Baumga Research SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST 6 1 - Mr. Ryan 0-17 9 3-3-65 %1 - Mr. Phillips Elm W/R Rw 3-4-65 100-106640-917 This informative memorandum reports high lights of recent pertine conversations between Martin Luther King, Jr 1, and some of his associates having communist backgrounds, as furnished by our reliable, sensitive DECLASSIFIED BY SPS - TOID BON JUNE 3-11-80 King's Conferences with President; Vice President and Attorney General 2/2 Bayard Rustin told a confidente of his that while in Washington, with King for conferences with President Johnson, Vice President Humphrey and Attorney General Katzenbach on 2/9/65 he, Rustin, wrote all of King's material and kept "everyone in line." Rustin boasted that following nferences he was stopped by Humphrey and complimented for his "great complete the complete of ibution to the conference." Humphrey told him that he could contact him any time and went so far as to introduce his (Humphrey's) assistant as the man Rustin should contact about an appointment. Humphrey said to Rustin "I think you are a valuable person in our country and we must keep in touch 1/1 Comment: The Vice President has already been briefed concerning Rustin's communist background and record as a homosexual. of course, discount completely the possibility that Rustin's remark were an exaggeration to impress his listener. U King and Negro-Jewish Relations King has advised his close advisor Clarence Jones that he had In accepted two speaking engagements. One is to address the Women's Division of the United Jewish Appeal 3/4/65 at New York City. The other would be a address before the American Jewish Committee 5/20/65, New York City. March affair King is to be given the Eleanor Roosevelt Award. that Jones and "our friend", (probable reference to Stanley Levison) could work on the speeches. King told Jones that he had accepted these engagements because some of his Rabbi friends have been telling him that Jews were not supporting the civil rights movement. King believes this is in part due to anti-Semitic statements being made by Negroes such as Malcolmi (the Muslim leader). King thought it would help improve the situation if spoke before these groups.U REC-3 100 - 106-10-0 MAR 3 1965 Comment; We are having the field attempt to verify any actual resticipation by Levison in the preparation of speeches for King. U MAR 4-1965 Mosterato WHY Ale(ce DAG) MY3/65 SFORELL 1 - 100-442529 (CIRE) CONTINUED - OVER SFP-1570 D(11) 3 998755 ExPage (776 Calcorr)

CONCIDENTIAL

- morandum for Mr. Sullivan : MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 100-106670

King's Fund-raising Activities:

King told Jones that he would be in California 2/25-27/65 to atten a big fund-raising project. It will include a showing of the movie "The Greatest Story Ever Told" and it would "scare the house of about \$28,000." In addition, there are two or three wealthy people trying to get 50 couple to give \$1,000 (presumably each couple) and they have 26 commitments already. King claimed that his organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCIC), needs the money desperately. They also discussed a group in New Rochelle, New York, which King said already had \$5,000 and desired to use it for a fund-raising project to earn even more. Jones told King that the advertisement which appeared in "The New York Times" 2/5/65 soliciting funds on behalf of the SCIC cost \$2,000. King sa that his office had already received \$12,000 as a result of this advertise ment.)

Friction Between King and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

In discussing the current racial situation in Alabama, King told Jones that SNCC was again saying that King likes to come into a situation \* the last minute, get all the publicity and the benefit of contributions CC claims that King makes "grandstand plays" after SNCC has done all the

eld work. King asked Jones if something could be done about this throug Harry Belafonte (noted Negro singer). According to Jones, Belafonte is about the only person that SNCC will listen to and that he has heard

Belafonte stop SNCC workers who tried to attack King's integrity. King said that he did not like for SNCC to fight against the idea of having a leader for the whole movement. King stated that the movement must have a leader because any ideology is fostered around having a leader around whom

leader because any ideology is fostered around having a leader around whom supporters can rally. Jones believes that he can arrange an unpublicized meeting between SNCC, SCIC and Belafonte.

Comment: The naked boldness of King's egotism is vividly reflecte in his pronouncements about the movement needing a leader (obviously King himself).  $\cup$ 

# RECOMMENDATION:

This is for your information. We are disseminating this information to the Department and the intelligence community.

N' also to Watasn

COMPANIAL TO

NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 778

UMITED STATES C ERNMENT Me $ilde{m}$ orandum 1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Kr. Kohr - Mr. DeLoach **ur. V. C.** Sul<del>li</del>van DATE: May 24, 1965 1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. J.A. Sizoo Mr. J. A. Sizoo - Mr. Bland 1 - Mr. Baumgardner 1 - Mr. Phillips UBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING. JR. SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST 100-106670-1403 8 Atlanta letterhead memorandum (LHM) 5-21-65 advised that

Atlanta letterhead memorandum (LHM) 5-21-65 advised that
Alfred Kuettner of the United Press International (UPI), has been in
touch with King's office relative to a possible article to be written
by Kuettner. SAC Ponder of our Atlanta Office telephoned me about noontoday (5-24-65), made reference to the LHM, and stated that Alfred G.

-Kuettner has conferred with King and plans to write either a series
of three articles about King or one article in three parts.

- (1) Martin Luther King, Jr. Who Is He? This will be on King's background.
- (2) Where Does King Go From Here?

  Kuettner speculates as to King's interest in speaking and writing in that in recent speeches King indicates he is moving into international affairs and fancies himself as some sort of an authority.

4.

(3) King's Associates.

Kuettner has requested assistance concerning King's associates and desires public source material to use as well as any other information we can given him on a confidential basis which would serve to orient him. The latter information will not be used by him in his article.

Ponder recommends that the Bureau assist Kuettner. He stated that Kuettner has been an SAC Contact of the Atlanta Office since March, 1960, and that Ponder is absolutely certain that Kuettner will not violate our confidence; that Kuettner is completely reliable: and will write an objective article or articles concerning King. Ponder pointed out that Kuettner is UPI's authority in the South on the Negro movement and his articles carry a great deal of influence and Ponder does not believe that he would prepare anything flattering or favorable to King. Ponder further noted that several weeks ago Kuettner prepared an article on the Selma to Montgomery march which exposed sexual pregularities on the part of certain of the marchers. Dufiles contain adverse information on Kuettner.

Enclosures—This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemi-100-106670 nation officies your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by 1W 55070 Dacka: 31945 fighthelige graf the contecting property disclosured windulative personMemorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 100-106670

#### OBSERVATIONS:

Attached are two documents which it is believed should be made available to Kuettner. Document number 1 contains only public source information which Kuettner could use without, of course, any attribution to the FBI. Document number 2 is a short summation concerning King's communist connections with particular emphasis on his communist advisors. This document would not be used insofar as Kuettner's article would be concerned but would be merely : for orientation purposes. There would be no loss of security to our sources by making this information available to Kuettner.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

Attached two documents be furnished to Ponder for the use of Kuettner with the limitations as set forth above. If approved, this memorandum should be referred back to the Domestic Intelligence Division for appropriate advice to Ponder. The documents are attached to instant memorandum.

SAC PARCHUMAN CAN. ASSET HOMES AND ASSET OF THE PROPERTY OF TH

lemorandum Mr. Mohr



5-Ph(

SPEAKER JOHN MC CORMACK SUBJECT:

BRIEFING RE MARTIN LUTHER KING

SATURDAY, 8-14-65

AT 2 P. M.

C. D. DeLoach

At his request, and with the Director's approval, I briefed Speaker John McCormak regarding the background and activities of Martin Luther King today in the Speaker's rooms.

The briefing lasted approximately 45 minutes. It covered King's as well as his connections with members of the -Communist Party. The identity of the members of the Communist Party who have had control over and association with King were brought out. The latest incident in which King has advised the press that he will write a letter to General Ho Chih Minh of the North Vietnamese, in an attempt to establish himself as a "peacemaker" was related to Speaker McCormack. The communists" efforts back of this incident, and those individuals perpetrating the incident were mentioned.

Speaker McCormack was quite calm about the entire briefing. He stated he had heard much in the way of rumor previously; however, he wanted to know if the information he had received was accurate. He stated he now recognized the gravity of the situation and that something obviously must be done about it. He inquired as to whether the President knew these facts. I replied in the affirmative.

The Speaker stated that he thought that "Edgar Hoover did not call King a notorious liar for nothing." He stated he now recognized why the Director branded King as he did. He added that he was in complete sympathy with the Director taking this action.

100-106670-1782 The Speaker spoke lengthily concerning the desperate need to educate Negroes today with the fact that they cannot defy the law and get away with it.

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Jonesterfowment is profixed telsections to your request and is not for dissert 1965 nation ordside your Committee. Utsine is limited to utilitied recordings by your Committee and the conduct page mut be disclosed to unwithorized person



SLC, Kow York (100-151548)

Director, FBI (100-3-116)

Tebruary 18, 1954

1 - Mr. Haack

1 - Mr. Porsyth

1 - Kr. Ayan

1 - Kr. Phillips

Colemnist Party, USA REGRO CUESTION COLUMNIST THE LUMBOR IN PACIAL MATTERS Informal Security - C

B/11/86 Spmach is ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFICED DATE 11-10-80

As receiving offices are aware, Eartin Luther King has for some time been working on a low book to be published over his signature. Editorial work relative to the pook is boing done by one Meraine Pepper (phonetic) in New York City. There have been numerous references in communications originating with the New York Office in captioned and related matters pertaining to the book. None mention has also been made in communications from Atlanta.

It is entirely possible that with the publication of the book the Barcau say Lesire to take some action, possilly in the communicatellimence area or otherwise, which any be accigned to ensured thing or otherwise neutralize bis effectiveness because of the communist influence upon him. At that take it may be necessary to incorporate into a single communication all partiment reserences to the book, with particular embasis upon the communist influence being given, as for example the counsel which Stanley David Levison has already exerted relative to the book.

In order to facilitate the preparation of a commuication such as the Europu has in mind, receiving offices are now instructed to review appropriate files and tabulate references to the sortheoming book. These references therid be correlates along with any future ones of the same nyture. At e later date the Bareau will issue further instructions as to the preparation of the communication it has in mind.

It is intended that this natter will be handled by the New York Cifice, with Atlanta assisting by furnishing necessary rescrences to Bob York for incorporation in the document. 100-1666

2 - Atlanta (100-6520)

winc-liver (Hartin Luther Ring, Jr.) (Stanley David Levison) من المانية الم

5507 and 329 and 50 Page 782 menered in remonse to worr request and is not for dissemi-

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Memorandum<sub>ROUTE</sub> IN ENVELOPE Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: Nay 10. 1968 G. C. Moore SUBJECT! COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM BLACK NATIONALIST - HATE GROUPS RACIAL INTELLIGENCE (POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN) This is to recommend copy of document showing Communist Party, USA, interest in the Poor People's Campaign be furnished a cooperative news media source on a confidential basis by the Crime Records Division. BACKGROUND: The Poor People's Campaign (PPC) was initiated by the late Martin Luther King, Jr., as a massive civil disobedience campaign to force passage of legislation favorable to Negroes. We have just received, and disseminated to appropriate interested agencies, a Communist Party, USA, (CPUBA) document concerning the PPC. (Copy attached) This document is signed by William L. Patterson for the Party's Negro Work Department. It is addressed to all Districts of the Party, all National Committee (NC) members. Heads of all Negro Work Departments, and Chairmen of all commissions. The first heading in the document reads, "All-out Support to the Poor People's March." The document calls for "mobilization in support" of the PPC. The CPUSA wants to organize the unemployed and the South as a followup to the PPC 2 3 3 REC-116: 100-448006 = 11 Enclosure 11 MAY 17 196 ENCLOS 18006 1 - Mr. C. D. Deloach CONTINUED - Mr. W. C. Sullivan 1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore; 1 - Mr. D. Ryan (mass media) - Mr. Glass 99 MAY 21 1868T. J. Deakin NY 55070 ... DocId; 32989755 ... Page ... 783 ...

Memorandum G.C. Moore to Mr. W.C. Sullivan COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM BLACK NATIONALIST - HATE GROUPS 100-448006

#### PROPOSAL:

To show CPUSA interest in the PPC it is suggested a copy of the attached CPUSA document be furnished a cooperative news media source on a confidential basis by the Crime Records Division.

For the background information of the news source an article in the 1/24/67 issue of "The Worker," the east coast communist newspaper, page two, identified William L. Patterson as the Chairman of the Communist Party, USA, National Negro Commission.

#### ACTION:

That attached copy of CPUSA document regarding PPC be furnished news source on confidential basis by Crime Records Division.

# ADDENDUM: CRIME RECORDS DIVISION: TEB: jo 5/13/68

If approved, this document would be given, on a very confidential basis, to columnist Robert Allen, Hall Syndicate, who is very trustworthy and who is a great friend of the Bureau. His attention would be drawn to the fact that in the January 24, 1967, issue of "The Worker," William L. Patterson, who is the person who issued this document, is publicly described as Chairman of the National Negro Commission of the Communist Party, USA.

NEED STATES GOVE NMENT

# *Lemorandum*

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: March 29, 1968

G. C. Moore

-COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM

BLACK NATIONALIST - HATE GROUPS RACIAL INTELLIGENCE

(MARTIN LUTHER KING)

Purpose:

8.383 BAW/HIER

10

BACKGROUND: Martin Luther King has urged Negroes in Memphis,

Tennessee, to boycott white merchants in order to force compliance with Negro demands in the sanitation workers

strike in Memphis. When violence broke out during the march King led

in Memphis on 3-28-63, King disappeared. There is a first class Negro hotel in Memphis, the Hotel Lorraine, but King chose to hide out at the white owned and operated Holiday Inn Motel. :

RECOMMENDATION: 4

The above facts have been included in the attached blind memorandum and it is recommended it be furnished a cooperative news media source by the Orime Records Division

for an item chewing King is a hypocrite. This will be done on la highly confidential basis.

Enclosure

TJD: ted 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach

1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. D. Ryan (Mass Media) 1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin

NW 55070 DocId: 329897,55 Page 78,5

March 29, 1968

# DO AS I SAY, NOT AS I DO

Hartin Luther King, during the sanitation workers strike in Hemphis, Tennessee, has urged Negroes to boycott downtown white merchants to achieve Negro Cemands. On 3-29-63 King led a march for the sanitation workers. Like Judas leading lambs to slaughter King led the marchers to violence, and when the violence broke out, King disappeared.

patronized exclusively by Negroes but King didn't go there from his hasty exit. Instead King decided the plush Holiday Inn Motel, white owned, operated and almost exclusively white patronized, was the place to "cool it." There will be no boycott of white merchants for King, only for his followers.

SAC, Detroit (100-34655)

4/4/68

Director, FBI: (100-448006)

- Mr. T. J. Deakin

LX 106

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
BLACK NATIONALIST - HATE GROUPS

RACIAL INTELLIGENCE ; (WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT) 3 Barrachine

Reurairtel 3/23/68

Detroit is authorized to continue pretext calls to Frank Ditte, Detroit organizer of the Washington Spring Project. The Eureau appreciates the ingenuity and initiative shown in this matter.

expenditure of \$200 "earnest money" to convince Ditto hat a fictitious businessman will pay for transportation for the Project, transportation that would not materialize. Detroit should consider other methods of using this established pretext to disrupt Ditto's plans.

TJD:sib

<del>9563</del>00 Paris: 12989/56 Page 787

NOTE:

Ditto of a fictitious businessman, G. L. Whyte, who is purportedly sympathetic to Martin Luther King's March on Mashington. Ditto has been so taken in as to furnish G. L. Whyte with considerable information about the march. Detroit now suggests offering to pay for two buses to bring the marchers to Washington, Whyte would make arrangements

Detroit has established the pretext contact with

and, of course, no buses would show up. Detroit suggested sending Ditto \$200 from Whyte to show Whyte's good faith. This would leave Ditto with \$200 of our money, and he could always arrange for two more buses on his own.

USSIFIED

for so

DE 100-34655

request of SA JOHN E. KING, placed a telephone call on March 20, 1968, to DITTO's place of employment "for her employer, G. L. WHYTE, requesting to speak to Mr. DITTO. When DITTO answered, the stenographer went through the besiness routine of advising "Mr. WHYTE" Mr. DITTO was soon the line.

From this point, SA KING advised DITTO that he was a local white businessman with the fictitious name of "G. L. WHYTE" who was in complete sympathy with MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., and his Washington "camp-in." He was further advised that the caller had heard Reverend KING's speech at Grosse Pointe and was deeply moved by KING's speech. "G. L. WHYTE" further advised DITTO that he wanted to assist in the Washington "camp-in" in any way possible, especially from the financial end. DITTO was advised that the caller, under no circumstances, wanted his identity disclosed and any financial assistance offered this project was to be on a strictly confidential basis He was told that thecaller had colored employees in his company and would make these people available to participate for a brief period in the WSP at the caller's expense.

Further, that it was conceivable the caller would be in a position to help out with the financial end of travelindividuals from Detroit in connection with the WSP. DITTO sounded favorably impressed and stated that he fully understood and appreciated the efforts of the caller to assist in this matter. DITTO reasurred that no mention would be made of any donations from this source. He expressed a deep feeling of gratitude and described the caller as one "deeply concerned with the under privileged group of humanity." It was mentioned to DITTO the caller did not want to be publicly identified as it could possibly render harm to his business and bring about retalitory action from the white extremists involving possible physical harm to his wife and family.

It was at this point that DITTO volunteered the information set out in re IHM. He offered to furnish the caller with further information regarding WSP after his meeting with KING.

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Prior to terminating the interview, it was established that DITTO would be telephonically contacted by the caller following his scheduled conference with KING in Detroit. It is the opinion of the contacting Agenty that if KING actually comes to Detroit on 4/4/68, that this return telephonic recontact with DITTO would be productive and pertinent data regarding WSP could be obtained from him.

In addition to the above, it is suggested that the following action be taken prior to 4/4/68:

- cash, carefully wrapped, in commercial type stationery, be mailed to RANK DITTO, care of East Side Voice of Independent Detroit (ESVID), 10833 Mack Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, place of employment, registered, special delivery marked personal on envelope. The stationery covering the money would have typewritten on it "To help the cause of numanity in my own humble manner. G. L. WHYTE."
- KING and DITTO, another personal telephone call to DITTO will be placed in the same manner as the initial call. Further detailed information regarding WSP will be solicited from DITTO. He will be approximated of the interest the caller has in Dr. KING's Washington "camp-in." Inquiry will be made at this time regarding "the good will gesture sent DITTO by the caller."
- to what has thus far transpired, another \$100.00 in cash will be mailed to DITO inthe same manner as described above. The enclosed notation on thisletter would read "To be put to the best use in your good endeavors. G. L. WHYTE."
- 4. Through 'G. L. WHYTE's" show of good faith by giving FRANK DITTO \$200.00 in cash "with no strings attached," he would be receptive to "G. L. WHYTE's" offer of making available to DITTO two chartered buses to

DE 100-34655

transport Detroit area people to Washington for the WSP. The availability of these buses will be handled by "G. L. WHYTE" on a strictly confidential basis and that no one ther than DITTO is to be made aware of the donor. DITTO is to advise any inquiry regarding these buses that they are being sponsored by ESVID or through Reverend KING. DITTO will be contacted by "G. L. WHYTE" prior to the date of departure for those traveling to Washington, abwhich time DITTO will advise "G. L. WHYTE" of the time and location where he wanted these two buses tobe sent.

It is believed that this technique has the potential to achieve the following results:

- 1. It would create a deep resentment on the part of the people to be transported to Washington against DITTO, Reverend KING, and the WSP when they are all set to go and no buses show up at the designated location, especially since DITTO and MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., are supposedly solely responsible for their transportation.
- 2. The resentmentanconfusion derived would undoubtedly stike at the heart of DITTO's recruiting since it is his preasonable by to assume he will have his closest followers and friends traveling to Washington at no expense to them personally.
- 3. Doubt and suspicion would becast upon further and future efforts of recruiting other individuals not personally involved in this incident, thereby resulting in elimination of some of these individuals planning to participate in the WSP.

All possible precautions will be taken to deprecaute any embarrassment to the Bureau in the handling of this matter. No further action will be taken without prior Bureau authority and the Bureau will be immediately advised of any tangible results.

UNITED STATES GERNMENT

# Memorandum

Mr. W. C. Sullivan -

DATE. March 26, 1968

G. C. Moore (1)

JECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
BLACK NATIONALIST - HATE GROUPS
RACIAL INTELLIGENCE

(WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT)



To recommend item be furnished cooperative national news media source by Crime Records, designed to curtail success of Martin Luther King's fund raising for the Washington Spring Project.

Taper Thursens

### BACKGROUND:

Martin Luther King has now scheduled the Washington Spring Project, his "poor people's march on Washington, D. C.," for the latter part of April, 1968. King's organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) has sent out a mailing to 70,000 potential financial contributors. King asked these 70,000 to contribute to the Washington Spring Project for the feeding and housing of the marchers.

At the same time, churches in the Washington, D. C., area have said they will feed and house King's marchers.

# SUGGESTION:

That the above facts be given a cooperative news source by the Crime Records Division so that a story could be

rec-n 8,546?

- I Mr. DeLoach
- 1 Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 Mr. Bishop
- 1 Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 Mr. D. M. Wells

i - Mr. T. J. Deakin

15 APR 9 1968

EX 106 SSFED

ри **Быср<sub>о Store</sub> d: 329897** 5 Page 792

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM

given nation-wide circulation that King does not need contributions from the 70,000 people he solicited. Since the churches have offered support, no more money is needed and any contributed would only be used by King for other purposes. This item would need nation-wide circulation in order to reach all the potential contributors and curtail their donations. A sample item is attached.

### ACTION:

That the facts about King's solicitation of funds unnecessarily be given a cooperative news source by the Crime Records Division.

Z Harilet 4/0/68

Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), today finds himself in the embarrassing position of having too much money, or at least the probability of too much money. The SCLC sent out a huge mailing to its contributors pleading for funds for the Washington Spring Project, the "poor people's march on Washington." Thousands of contributors were urged to support the march financially in order to feed and house the demonstrators. But the churches in the Washington, D. C., area have offered to house and feed the demonstrators.

Now the contributions are beginning to roll in from the mailing and King doesn't need the money. An embarrassment of riches has befallen King, who will only use the money for other purposes. The churches had better come through with all the housing and support the demonstrators need, because there will be little money left for the "poor people" by the time the march rolls around.

2 state Journalus 3903 voly

100-448000- 50

dirtel

1 - Mr. Rushing 1 - Mr. Glass

To:

SAC, Memphis (157-1092)

From:

Director, FBI

OSANITATION WORKERS STRIKE

MEAPHIS, TERRESSEE

RACIAL MATTERS

Dis 3/0/xx Ipomacrous

Reurairtel and letterhead memorandum 3/21/68 and your teletype 3/28/68.

Referenced teletype 3/23/68 reported that prior to the start of the sanitation workers' march on 3/28/68, James Elmore Phillips, LeMoyne College student, Memphis, Tennessee, and one Sam (LNU) and others were heard near Clayborn Temple to say that some of the marchers should break windows and loot. Phillips, Sam (LNU) and others went into an alley behind the Clayborn Temple and obtained sticks and bricks. This group remained behind the line of marchers when the march started.

On 2/16/68 Phillips and Charles L. Cabbage advised Agents of your office that they were part of a small governing body of a black power group known as Black Organizing Power which they said is affiliated with the Student Monviolent Coordinating Committee.

REC 22

Referenced letterhead memorandum 3/21/68 reported that James Bevel, one of Martin Luther King's key workers, had been in Hemphis since 3/18/68 working with Harold Addlebrook in Organizing college and high school students to participate in the sympathy march for the strikers. On 3/20/63 Bevel and Middlebrook

-CEG:srs/bff

1 - 157- HEW (Black Organizing Power)

55040 DOCTH 32200755 LPANE 1790

Airtel to SAC, Memphis RE: SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

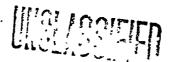
were taken to Leroyne College by Phillips and Clinton Jamerson, also of Black Organizing Power, where Bevel spoke to some students. Bevel gave a virulent black power talk to the students. Four students from Owens Junior College were also at the meeting. Bevel urged the Leroyne College students to appear at Clayborn Temple as early as 7 a.m. the morning of the march.

In connection with your inquiries into the disorder that occurred on 3/28/68, you should be alert for any information that subversives were involved or that the disorder was preplanned by militants. Your inquiries should also cover whether LeNoyne College students were involved in preplanning the disorder and whether James Bevel had a hand in inciting the disorder.

Any inquiries concerning students of LeMoyne College should, of course, be conducted in accordance with current Bureau instructions regarding investigations on college campuses.

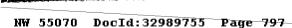
If you have not already done so, initiate an investigation of Black Organizing Power to determine the basic aims and objectives of that organization, to establish the identities of the leaders, and to develop background information about them.

The inquiries into the disorder should be promptly handled and submitted to the Bureau in a letterhead memorandum. Your inquiries concerning Black Organizing Power should be reported under that caption.



# HSCA LETTER 11/7/78

# FBIHQ COPY



Date: 4/3/63 Agency G-2, VOI USI, CRD Cum. Will. ransmit the following in (Type in plain text or code) How Forw. a irtei (Priority or Hethod of Mailing) TO: . DIRECTOR, FBI SAC, MEMPHIS (157-1092) (P) FROM: SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE... MEMPHIS TENHESSEE (OO: Memphis) Re Memphis airtel and LHM. 4/2/68. Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 11 copies, for WFO 3 copies, for Atlanta 3 copies, and for Chicago 1 copy, of LHM captioned as above and dated 4/3/68. Copies are being disseminated to USA, Memphis, and Secret Service, Memphis, and to Regional Offices of Military Intelligence. Source one furnishing information in the enclosed LHM is (PROTECTED at her request). Bureau (Encs. 11) (RM) Atlanta (Encs, 3) (RM) (Info) (1 - SCLC)(1 - MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (1 - Washington Spring Project) 1 - Chicago (SCLC) (Enc.1) (RM) (Info) APR 5 1968 3 - WFO (Encs. 3) (RM) (Info) (1 - SCLC)(1 - MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (1 - Washington Spring Project) - Memphis (1 - 157 - 1092)(1' - 157-1097, Washington Spring Project) ... (1 - 157-556, Possible Racial Violence, Major Urban Areas) (COPIES CONTINUED PAGE 2)

ME 157-1092

### MEMPHIS COPIES CONTINUED:

1 - 100-4528, (CHABLES L. CABBAGE)

ident data

1 - 157-1023 (DONNIE DELANEY)

1 - 100-4105, (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)

1 - 157 - 109 (SNCC)

1 - 66-1687 Sub A. (Dissemination File)

## LEADS:

## ATLANTA, CHICAGO AND WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISIONS (INFORMATION)

Information copies are being furnished above offices since they are interested in MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., SCLC, and the Washington Spring Project.

### MEMPHIS DIVISION

## AT MEMPHIS, TENN.

Will follow and report pertinent activities regarding instant case.



# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Memphis, Tennessee April 3, 1968

Splose Sproente ALL IIII (CITIMED 111/12/10/81 Spuffen pen Splose Sproente

Re: SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

RACIAL MATTERS

intelligence gersonne

On April 1, 1968, Inspectional Bureau, Memphis Police Department, advised that at approximately 2:30 p.m., April 1, 1968, approximately 450 supporters of the Memphis sanitation, strike, which originally began February 12, 1968, all carrying placards marched single file on the sidewalks from Clayborn Temple located at 280 Hernando Street, Memphis, Tennessee, to Main Street and to City Hall on the north end of Main Street, thereafter returning to Clayborn Temple where they dispersed. He stated there were no incidents and no arrests.

A first source advised that Hosea L. Williams, Director of Voter Registration, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC); James L. Bevel, who is in charge of SCLC 'Nonviolent Action"; Jesse Jackson, Director of 'Operation Breadbasket"; J. T. Johnson, the Mississippi organizer of the SCLC 'Washington Spring Project"; and James Orange and R. B. Cottonreader, both field staff members of the SCLC, held a press conference April 1, 1968, in the company of Reverend James Morris Lawson, Jr., Memphis, pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church, who represented the Community on the Move for Equality (OCE), which is the Memphis ministerial group leading the strike support.

Source one advised that representatives of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, the striking union, were also present, including national officials Joseph Paisley, Joseph Ciampa, William Lucy, and Thomas Oliver Jones, President of Local 1733 which is the local striking union. Also present were Charles L. Cabbage and Donnie Delaney.

157-9142-69

San Itation workers strike, Memphis, tennessee

On February 16, 1968, Charle's L. Cabbage advised a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he is the head of the Black Organizing Power (BOP), a Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) oriented group in Memphis, Tennessee. On March 5, 1968, Donnie Delaney advised representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he is a part of this same group.

Source one advised that Hosea L. Williams was the main spokesman and stated that every effort would be made by a task force of the SCLC which is in Memphis during the week beginning April 1, 1968, to escalate the strike support activity in Memphis, Tennessee. Orange stated that he would set up a series of youth workshops in the various churches in Memphis which would be attended by youths and adults and that these persons would be trained in SCLC techniques and would also be trained as parade marshals for any subsequent marches which would be held under the auspices of SCLC and the COME group. James L. Bevel stated that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the SCLC, would come into Memphis on Tuesday, April 2. 1968, and would probably remain until Friday, April 5. 1968, and would probably march in a mass march to be sponsored by COME and SCLC on that date.

Source one stated that some of the press raised the question as to whether SCLC was attempting to take over the strike and related racial activity in Memphis, Tennessee, and Bevel and Hosea Williams emphatically denied this claiming that they are operating in Memphis at their "own expense." Hosea Williams stated that the SCLC would have to get the garbage men justice and that it would probably have to have daily marches in this effort.

Source further advised that Reverend Jesse Jackson stated that SCLC and its supporters would start a concerted drive to get all Negroes in Memphis, some 250,000, to transfer their bank accounts and insurance policies from white institutions to Negro institutions. He stated that this group would also attempt to see that Negro businessmen obtained a greater portion of Negro business and that if they did not "shape up" they would have to "ship out."

Source one interpreted this to mean that Negro businessmen would have to prepare themselves to discharge their business responsibilities should new business from their own people be brought to them.

Source one advised that Williams, Bevel and Jackson kept emphasizing that this is not a "takeover" on their part and that they are in Memphis at the invitation of the COME group. They described themselves as a catalyst who are here in Memphis to unite "black power."

Source one advised that Reverend James Morris Lawson, Jr., stated that the leaders would have to recognize every black person in Memphis, including the youth, as a force in this movement."

Source one advised that in response to queries from the press as to who is financing the obviously expensive SCLC operation in Memphis, Hosea Williams replied that SCLC is paying the bills from its treasury and that any money raised as a result of SCLC activity in Memphis will go the sanitation workers.

Source one further advised that Bevel answered a press inquiry relating to a recent statement by Memphis Police and Fire Director, Frank C. Holloman, in which Mr. Holloman described the March 28, 1968, disruption on Beale Street in Memphis which spread into other Negro neighborhoods of Memphis as in effect a "war." Bevel in commenting on Holloman's statements stated. "We're here as political psychiatrists. We see the Mayor and his group as patients who are mentally sick." Bevel also stated that all of the trouble in Memphis can be attributed not to black militancy and irresponsibility, but to the over-all white racism which he claimed exists in Memphis, He stated that Memphis Mayor Henry Loeb feels inferior because he obviously does not understand black people. He added that the city tried to settle its problem with the Army and with tanks when the real problem was poverty. He emphasized "poverty is the key issue."

Source one stated that some of the press raised questions with the ministers as to how they explained away the mass stealing, looting and vandalism which occurred on March 28, 1968, on the part of Negroes in Memphis; and Bevel stated that all men have a right to steal. He stated that it is obviously correct for the white race to steal; that they have been cheating and stealing from the Negroes economically for centuries; and he concluded by stating, "We believe in black power and advocate its use." He did not elaborate as to what he meant.

On the late night of April 1. 1968. Memphis Chief of Police James C. Macdonald advised that the City of Memphis was giving serious consideration to legal actions which could be taken to prevent future mass marches. He stated that the city was considering asking for a court injunction preferably a Federal Court injunction, prohibiting any mass marches led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., or other persons prominent in the march which preceded violence on Thursday, March 28, 1968, in Memphis, He stated that any such injunction would specify the conditions under which a march could take place and that the city is further considering the resumption of the curfew which was originally imposed on March 28, 1968. and which was lifted April 1, 1968. Chief Macdonald also stated that the city was considering placing some of the strike support leaders under peace and financial responsibility bonds.

Chief Macdonald stated that Memphis Juvenile Court Judge Kenneth Turner was calling for an investigation of a report that one or more ministers provided taxicabs to take youths from their schools to the March 28, 1968, march which would be in violation of the truancy laws. He said adults who were doing this could be charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

Chief Macdonald stated that Judge Turner's decision came after remarks by a student, Alvin White, of 1546 Orr who stated that he skipped school to take part in the march and had told Judge Turner that a minister, name not known to him, had provided taxicabs to take some of his friends and himself to Clayborn Temple AME Church so they could be in the march.

Chief Macdonald stated that approximately 31
Negro youths appeared in Judge Turner's Court on April 1,
1968, in connection with truancy and other charges growing
out of the March 28, 1968, incident; and that Judge Turner
continued 8 cases, dismissed 7 for lack of prosecution,
dismissed 8 for lack of evidence, took 2 under advisement,
sentenced 4 and remanded 2 to the Shelby County Grand Jury.

The information hereinbefore not received from the Police Department, Memphis, Tennessee, was furnished to representatives of the Inspectional Bureau of the Memphis Police Department and to representatives of the Illth Military Intelligence Group, Third Army, Memphis, Tennessee.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Mr. Deloach Mr. Mohr. Mr. Bishop. FEDERAL BURFAU OF INVESTIGATION Mr. Casper. U. S. DEPARTMENT IN JUSTICE Mr. Callahan COMMUNICATIONS SECTION Mr. Conrad APR Mr. Felt. 3 1368 Mr. Gale FRI WASH DC TELETYPE FBI MEMPHIS Miss Grady 1137AM URGENT 4-3-68 SAB TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YOR'-MEMPHIS 157-1092 ANITATION WORKERS STRIKE, MEMPHIS, TENN., REPRESENTATIVES OF EASTERN AIRLINES ADVISED REV. AND SCLC STAFF MEMBERS DOROTHY (COLION. .UTHER KING. JR.. J. YOUNG. BERNARDXLEE AND RALPH D. MEMPHIS FROM ATLANTA. GA. NO RETURN OR OUTGOING RESERVATIONS FOR ANY OF ABOVE KNOWN AT THIS TIME. A SOURCE ADVISED THAT STRATEGY MEETING HELD NIGHT APRIL TWO LAST ATTENDED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF COMMUNITY FOR EQUALITY (COME), THE MINISTERIAL GROUP IN MEMPHIS BY REPRESENTATIVES OF SCLC WHICH WAS HOSEAWILLIAMS. AND BY REPRE COUNTY, STATE AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, SPOKESMEN APR 5 1968 LUCY AND JESSE EPPS. FIELD REPRESENTATIVES AT THIS STRATEGY MEETING, THE MASS MARCH CRISINALLY SCHEDULED FOR APRIL FIVE NEXTHTO SELED BY KING WAS RE-SCHEDULED APRIL EIGHT, REASON PEING THAT UNION REPRESENTATIVES

PAGE TWO

DEFINITE MEED FOR A MORE UNIFIED SUPPORT BY UNION PEOPLE
ASSUMING MORE ACTIVE ROLES IN STRATEGY AND DECISION. EPPS
IS ARRANGING THROUGH UNKNOWN UNION OFFICIALS TO BRING TWO
CHARTERED PLANE LOADS OF "UNION PEOPLE," MANY OF WHOM WILL
BE OF WHITE RACE, FROM NEW YORK CITY AREA DUE TO ARRIVE MEMPHIS.
SOMETIME APRIL SEVEN NEXT, AND THAT EFFORTS WILL BE MADE TO
PLACE AS MANY WHITES AS POSSIBLE IN THE FRONT OF THE MASS
MARCH. SOURCE ONE ADDED KING SCHEDULED TO HAVE STRATEGY
MEETING WITH ABOVE GROUP AT NOON APRIL THREE AND TO DELIVER
ADDRESS AT MASS SUPPORT RALLY MASON TEMPLE, NIGHT APRIL THREE.

NEW YORK AT NEW YORK, WILL THROUGH LOGICAL SOURCES
INCLUDING AIRPORT OFFICIALS DETERMINE SPECIFICS OF GROUP
OR GROUPS WHICH MAY BE LEAVING NEW YORK AREA TO COME TO MEMPHIS
TO PARTICIPATE IN MASS MARCH AND RELATED STRIKE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES.
ADVISE MEMPHIS AND BUREAU OF POSITIVE INFORMATION BY TELETYPE.
AIRMAIL COPY TO ATLANTA.

P. END.

CAP

FRI WASH DC

The state of the s

2:30 PA 4-2-65 URGEAT VCS

TO DIRECTOR AND MEMPHIS -

FROM ATLANTA

.ARTINE LUTHER KING, JR., SM-C.

ON EVERING OF APRIL ONE LAST AT

ANITATION WORKERS STRIKE. MEMPHIS, TERM., RM.

JFK Act 6 (4)

ADVISED HE

HAD LEARNED THAT HOSEA WILLIAMS, DIRECTOR OF VOTER REGISTRATION AND POLITICAL EDUCATION. SCLC; JESSE JACKSON, NORTHERN DIRECTOR, PROJECT BREADVASKET, SCLC; JAMES BEVEL, SCLC STAFF MEMBER AND JAMES ORGANGE. SCLC FIELD REPRESENTATIVE, WERE CURRENTLY IN MEMPHIS. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., PRESIDENT, SCLC, AND RALPH D. ABERNATHY, VICE PRESIDENT AND TREASURER, SCLC, CONTEMPLATED DEPARTING ATLANTA APRIL TWO INSTANT VIA AIR EN ROUTE TO MEMPHIS. DETAILS RE TRAVEL OF KING NOT AVAILABLE BUT INFORMANT GAINED IMPRESSION HE AND ABERNATHY WOULD DEPART DURING

LATE MCRNING. DURATION OF KING'S STAY IN MEMPHIS NOT KNOWN BUT SCLC

"ACTION COMMITTEE" MEETING SCHEDULED TO BE HELD IN MEMPHIS APPIL

THREE MEXT.

KING AND SCLC ARE DETERMINED TO LEAD ANOTHER MARCH IN WILL BE NONVIOLENT IN ORDER TO PROVE TO NATION THIS CAN BE ACCOMPLISHE DATE OF MARCH NOT KNOWN BUT. ID IT WOULD NOT BE UNITL AFTE 6 MIL

END PAGE ONE

NOT RECORDED 198 APR 11 1968

PAGE TWO

APRIL THREE NEXT MEETING. HOSEA WILLIAMS IN CHARGE OF CURRENT EFFORTS IN MEMPHIS "REORGANIZE" SANITATION WORKERS IN ORDER THAT EMBUING MARCH WILL BE PEACEFUL.

ABOVE INFORMATION TELEPHONICALLY FURNISHED MEMPHIS. AT ONE THEE EIGHT SEVEN-R

INFORMATION FROM

LAM FOLLOWS.

2:57PM EXR

Mr. Tolson Mr. Delasco Mr. Mohr. Mr. Binnop\_ Mr. Carper. Mr. Calinhan Mr. Conrad BI WASH DC Mr. Felt. Mr. Gaie Mr. Rosen Mr. Sullivar Mr. Tavel. TRI MEMPHIS Mr. Tratter\_ Teie Room Miss Holmes. SIT PM URGENT 4-1-68 DND Miss Gandy. TO DIRECTOR WORKERS STRIKE. MEMPHIS. TENH. ON APRIL ONE INSTANT. BUREAU. MEMPHIS PD. ADVISED FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF SOUTHERN Leadership conference staff currently in memphis registered at JAMES DRANGE R. B. COTTONR EADER. ALSO REGISTEREDIN THIS MOTEL OVER WEEKEND OF MARCH THIRTY AND THIRTYONE WERE CHARLES L. ALL OF WHOM HAVE AS RECENTLY BURRELL SMITH AND CHARLES STEVEN BALLARD. AS FEBRUARY SIXTEEN LAST ADMITTED TO REPRESENTATIVES OF FBI BEING ON GOVERNING BODY OF BLACK ORGANIZING POWER (BOP) POWER GROUP IN MEMPHIS WHICH THEY SAY IS? VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE. DDED THAT AT TWO THIRTY P.M. APRIL CHE INSTANT. PROXIMATELY FOUR FIVE ZERO SUPPORTERS OF MEMPHIS SANITATION STRIKE CARRYING PLACARDS MARCHED FROM CLAYBORM TEMPLE SINGLE FILE TO MAIN

PAGE TWO

WERE NO INCIDENTS AND NO ARRESTS.

1/1/24

A SOURCE ADVISED THAT HOSEA L. WILLIAMS, DIRECTOR OF VOTERS REGISTRATION. SCLC: JAMES L. BEVEL IN CHARGE OF SCLC "NON VIOLENT ACTION": JESSE JACKSON. DIRECTOR OF "OPERATION REDBASKET". SCLC: J.T. JOHNSON. THE MISSISSIPPI ORGANIZER OF THE SCLC. "WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT": JAMES ORANGE AND R.B. COTTONREADER. BOTH FIELD STAFF MEMBERS SCLC HELD A PRESS CONFERENCE. MEMPHIS APRIL ONE INSTANT IN THE COMPANY OF REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON, JR., REPRESENTING COMMUNITY ON MOVE FOR EQUALITY (COMD, THE MEMPHIS MINISTERIAL GROUP LEADING! STRIKE. FIELD REPRESENTATIVES OF STRIKING AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE. COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES ALSO IN ATTENDANCE ALONG WITH CHARLES CABBAGE OF BOP. WILLIAMS STATED THAT REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING. JR. WOULD ARRIVE IN MEMPHIS APRIL TWO NEXT, TIME NOT SPECIFIED, BUT SCLC WOULD CONDUCT DAILY MARCHES AND DEMONSTRATIONS IN MEMPHIS. THAT A MASS MARCH WOULD BE HELD APRIL FIVE NEXT TO BE LEAD BY KING AND THAT KING WOULD POSSIBLY REMAIN IN MEMPHIS UNTIL APRIL FIVE NEXT. JAMES ORANGE WILL INSTITUTE A SERIES OF SCLC "WORK SHOPS" IN VARIOUS CHURCHES. WILLIAMS STATED THAT THE STRIKE ACTIVITY IN MEMPHIS WILL BE ESCALATED. JESSE JACKSON STATED THAT ALL MEMPHIS WILL BE IMPLORED TO TRANSFER BANK ACCOUNTS AND INSURANCE ACCOUNTS FROM WHITE INSTITUTIONS TO BLACK INSTITUTIONS AND THAT SCLC END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

WILL ORGANIZE NEGRO BUSINESSES TO TAKE OVER ALL HEGRO BUSINESS IN COMMUNITY AND THAT THESE GROUPS WILL "HAVE TH SHAPE UP OR SHIP OUT". WILLIAMS DENIED SCLC IS ATTEMPTING TO "TAKE OVER" MEMPHIS. CLAIMED SCLC HERE AT INVITATION OF COME AND IS MERELY SERVING AS A CATALYST AND IT IS "HERE TO UNITE BLACK POWER".

JAMES L. BEVEL STATED SCLC IN MEMPHIS TO SERVE AS A POLITICAL PSYCHIATRIST AND THAT SCLC SEES MEMPHIS MAYOR HENRY LOEB AS A "SICK INDIVIDUAL". HE CLAIMED THAT WHITE RACISM RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL PROBLEMS IN MEMPHIS. HE CLAIMED THE CITY TRIES TO SETTLE PORBLEMS WITH THE ARMY AND TANKS WHEN THE REAL PROBLEM IS POVERTY AND THAT THE ARMY IS CALLED IN WHEN NEGROES LOOT WHEREAS THE WHITE RACE HAS BEEN STEALING FROM THE NEGROES ECONOMICALLY FOR CENTURIES. BEVEL CONCLUDED "WE UNEQUIVOCALLY BELIEVE IN AND ADVOCATE BLACK POWER".

CORR-PAGE- ONE\_LINE\_ONE\_AND-OTHER PLACES IN IT WORKXX WORD EIGHT SHED-EE TIMES RPT TIMES.

END

Included in letter to White House and Attorney General. Date # - 6 8 CAB GARIAN

FEI WASH DC

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TO DIRECTOR, ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM, JACKSON, JACKSONVILLE, /KNOXVILLE, LITTLE ROCK, LOUISVILLE, MOBILE, NEW ORLEANS,

SAVANNAH, ST. LOUIS

FROM MEMPHIS

NITATION WORKERS STRIKE, MEMPHIS, TENN.: RM.

INFO RECEIVED FROM MEMPHIS, TENN., PD INDICATES NUMEROUS OUTSIDE AGITATORS IN MEMPHIS ARE PLANNING TO COME TO MEMPHIS IN ANTICIPATION OF CONTEMPLATED MASSIVE MARCH TO BE HEADED BY REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. WEEK OF APRIL ONE THROUGH FIVE. SIXTY EIGHT.

ALL RECEIVING OFFICES EXPEDITIOUSLY SUBMIT TO MEMPHIS NAMES, DESCRIPTIONS AND PHOTOS OF ALL INDIVIDUALS LISTED ON AGITATOR INDEX.

ALL OFFICES FURTHER REQUESTED TO NOTIFY MEMPHIS IMMEDIATELY OF ANY KNOWN PLANS OF AGITATORS WHO PLAN TO COME TO MEMPHIS

RECEIVED: RNK

Mr. Doi. Mr. Mohr Mr. Bishop

Tele. Room Miss Holmes Miss Gandy

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES FBI AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY (Type in plain text or code) ATRITUTE. (Priority or Method of Mailin CATECORY DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 10: animatica concres strik owierws Re Memphis miriel and Lilli dated 5/29/68, 1/ Enclosed horowith for the Bureau are 11 copies, for MFD 3 copies, and for Atlanta 3 copies of LHM captioned as above and dated 3/30/66. Copies are being furnished to regional offices of rilitary intelligence. Information in INI was impuished to WILLIAM BRAY, 111th INTC, 3rd Army, Momphis, and Mt. GEORGE FEATHERS, Inspectional Bureau. Memphis: Tenn., Pharmer: CRD, ISD, IIU, ACSI, OSI, 55 Bureau (Encs II) (RM) Room 836 HOW FORW: 9 & D. DATE FORW: APR 4 BY: CAP.GOS - Atlanta (Enes 3) (PM) (Info) (1-SCLC) (A-MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (1-Washington Spring Project · WAO (Encs 3) (RM) (Info) (1-SCLC) (1-MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (1-Washington Spring Project) Momphis (1 - 157-1092) (1 - 157-556) (Possible Racial Violence, Major Urban Areas (1 - 157-166) (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) (1 - 100-4105) (MARTIN LUTHER XIME JR.) 157-9146-50 (1 - 157-1097) (Washington Spring Project) 7 (T-100-4525) (CHAPIER : CAHUNGE) (1 - 100-4579) (CALVIN LEROY TAYLOR) EE APR 3 1958 (1 - 157-1019) (CHARLES MARRINGTON) والمراك والمراك والمراك والمراك والمناطق والمراكم والمركم (1 - 157 - 109) (SNCC) l - 66-1687 Sub)(Dissemination File) (21)NW 15070 DocId:32979757 Page 813 FEIHA By

NE 157-1092

Source 1 is

(requested identity be protected)

Source 3 is

Source 4 is (characterization of JAMES L. BEVEL)

LEADS: Confidential Sources

# ATLANTA AND VPD DIVISIONS (INFO)

Information copies are submitted in view of these offices' interest in MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., SCLC, and the Washington Spring Project.



File No.

In Reply, Please Refer to

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Memphis, Tennessee March 30, 1968



RE: - SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

RACIAL MATTERS

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD\OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY DATE

Reference communication captioned as above made at Memphis, Tennessee, March 29, 1968.

On the morning of March 29, 1968, Henry Lux, Assistant Chief, Memphis, Tennessee, Police Department, advised that Rev. James Morris Lawson, Jr., male Negro, TENN. pastor of Centenary Methodist Church, Memphis, and one of the main leaders of the Community on the Move for Equality (COME), the Kemphis Negro Ministerial Group leading the support of the sanitation workers, Kemphis, Tennessee, who have been on strike since February 12, 1968, informed Lux that a downtown sympathy march for the strikers was planned for the afternoon of March 29. 1968.

Lawson stated that the march would be restricted to sanitation workers and adult sympathizers and that every effort would be made to eliminate the young element which created problems leading to window breaking, looting, and general vandalism which disrupted the massive march on March 28. 1968. led by Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

Later on the afternoon of March 29, 1968, Henry Lux advised that the march did take place running from Clayborn Temple, 280 Hernando, to the vicinity of the Memphis City Hall on Main Street with approximately 200 individuals participating. There were no incidents. Memphis Police Department and representatives of the Tennessee National Guard who are still on duty in Memphis as a precautionary measure, guarded the entire parade area, the marchers remaining on the sidewalks and observing all DECTION DECTIONS

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traffic restrictions. There were no arrests and no incidents. Lux pointed out that no permit is required for marches of any kind within the city of Memphis and that the Memphis municipal authorities are considering the possibility of passing an ordinance of this type.

Also, on March 29, 1968, Chief of Police James C. MacDonald of Memphis advised that there have been no serious troubles during March 29, 1968. He had instructed all of his officers to disperse small groups of youngsters in various sections of the city and that there were still sporadic outbursts of window breaking, minor looting, general vandalism, and the setting of trash fires. One squad car was fired on by unknown Negroes in the vicinity of Dison and Rile in south Memphis early on the morning of March 28, 1968, according to MacDonald, but the individuals firing the shots were not identified. He stated that throughout the day the Memphis Police Department received numerous calls of reported looting, vandalism, and fire settings and fire bombings, although investigation by representatives of the Hemphis Police Department and the Kemphis Fire Department indicated that most of these incidents were minor. He pointed out that the major damage in connection with the March 28, 1968, disturbance was confined to a three to four block area on Beale Street in downtown Memphis with store fronts being damaged and practically all of a three block area. He stated that liquor stores are still closed, that National Guardsmen are guarding the stores which have been looted and where windows have been broken, that the merchants are boarding up the fronts of most of these establishments to preclude further vandalism and looting and he feels that with the presence of the Tennessee National Guard, along with the assistance of the Shelby County Sheriff's Office and his department, that the situation is well in hand and that, with the exception of sporadic outbursts of vandalism, he does not anticipate any immediate trouble in Memphis.

On the night of March 29, 1968, Assistant Chief Henry Lux advised that there were approximately 33 additional arrests on March 29, 1968, by the Memphis Police Department on charges including miscellaneous looting, disorderly conduct, resisting arrest, and threatened breach of peace. He

reported that in City Court, Division II, more than 200 persons charged in the past two days appeared before City Judge BERNIE Weinman on charges ranging from drunkenness to assault on police officers. Judge Weinman bound 40 defendants over to the state, dismissed 46 others, and continued the cases against 118 until later in the month of April, 1968. The largest bond was \$5,000 set for Gordon L. Odom, Jr., of 336 South Parkway East on a charge of third degree burglary, this being set by City Judge Ray Churchill. Other bonds he set ranged from \$250 to \$2,000.

During the evening of March 29, 1968, the police received numerous calls of reported fire bombings, vandalism, and looting over a wide area primarily in the Negro neighborhoods but many of these proved to be unfounded on investigation. Lux advised that the curiew imposed by Mayor Henry Loeb on the night of March 28, 1968, continued on the night of March 29, 1968, but that it was a loose curfew in that any individual on the streets who had identifications would have nothing to worry about provided he could give a plausible explanation as to his purpose in being there. This meant that theatres, places of amusement, and restaurants and other functions normally operating at night would be uninterrupted. stated that riot damage resulting from the March 28, 1968, window breaking and looting was estimated by insurance officials at approximately \$400,000 not including the miscellaneous fires. He pointed out fortunately none of the This would not, of course, include fires were serious. losses due to interrupted business days because many office managers, store owners, government agencies, including Federal, state and county, dismissed their employees early both on March 28 and 29, 1968, in order to avoid trouble. He stated that the Memphis city buses were operating throughout March 29, 1968, but would stop around 7:00 P.M. and that in the near future it was anticipated that they would be operating of a full-time basis.

Lux advised that Tennessee National Guardsmen are bivouacked at the National Guard Armory on Central near the Mid-South Fairgrounds and on the military side of the Memphis Metropolitan Airport. He stated that there are approximately 4,000 troops from the west and middle Tennessee National Guard units on duty in Memphis. He had no knowledge as to when they would be pulled out, but predicted that they

would at least remain in Memphis over the week end of March 50-31, 1966.

He pointed out that school absenteeism in the city school system in Memphis on March 29, 1968, was nearly 40,000 and that the largest number of truants were at the predominantly Negro high schools.

Lux stated that the only injury reported during the day was to Memphis Police Patrolman E. W. MAXWELL, whose finger was severely cut while he was arresting a drunk young Negro who was fighting with other officers on Polk Street north of Chelsea, which is in a predominantly Negro neighborhood. He stated that at about 1:15 P.M., officers arrested two white youths, namely Samuel R. Waddell, age 20 of 2581 Kallien, Larry Williams, age 20 of 1669 Combs. He stated that he had been informed that officers seized a .22 caliber rifle in Williams living room. He did not have the details of the arrest. He stated many of those arrested for looting were youngsters ranging from 8 to 12 years of age. These were being turned over to Memphis Juvenile Court.

"ENN. The Memphis Commercial Appeal newspaper, Saturday morning issue, March 30, 1968, reported in detail concerning activities of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., on March 29, 1968, and stated in a story on page 1 by Reporter Thomas BeVier that King came to Memphis to star in what was billed as a "dress rehearsal" for his April 22, 1968, "Poor People's Crusade" on Washington, D. C. The story continued, "By his own non-violent standards, the rehearsal was a flop." The story stated that King in a press interview March 29, 1968, reported that he would be back in Memphis as early as April 3 and not later than April 5, 1968, for another mass march and was quoted as saying, "We are going to have a massive non-violent demonstration in Memphis." The story stated that the question being asked in Memphis, the nation, and the world is whether - with the increasing militancy of black youth - anyone can say with certainty that a non-violent demonstration will stay that way.

King stated in the interview, "I am convinced we can have a non-violent demonstration" but was reported as adding that it would be impossible to "guarantee" that

NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 818

there would not be any violence. The story stated that it was significant that King was more than a half hour late for his 11:30 A.M. press conference because he was meeting with three members of a Black Power group, which the paper referred to as "The Invaders." BeVier stated that these three young men refused to give their names and stated that they would give their own press conference at a later time.

The story continued that King was staying in a \$29 a day room at the Holiday Inn Rivermont, also known as the Rivermont Hotel. King claimed to the newspaper that he did not realize when he came to Memphis that there were those in the Negro community who were "talking about violence." He stated, "We (SCLC) had no part in the planning of the march. Our intelligence was nil." He said that if he had known there were persons likely to start violence, he would have had them made parade marshals, a move which he said had been successful in other marches.

He was reported as being critical of the press for reporting that he left the march in haste after the trouble started on March 28, 1968. He claimed that he left calmly because he said, "I will not lead a violent march." He said that while he "walked" with aides to a car, he was "agonizing over what had happened." The story reported that Assistant Police Chief Henry Lux had earlier said over the police radio at approximately 11:27 A.M., Thursday, March 28, 1968, that the march was apparently without leadership as Dr. King had asked for a police escort away from the march a few minutes after the first report of violence during the march. King was reported in the story as saying he did not think the riot "will in any way affect" his Washington plans for his Poor People's Crusade to commence April 22, 1968. He said he is undecided as to how much of his SCLC staff he can spare to organize the next massive march in Memphis early in April 1968.

The story said that later in Washington, D. C., Rev. Andrew Young, Dr. King's top lieutenant, said that the main thrust of the Washington demonstration would be delayed for about two weeks and that steps would be taken to avoid violence and that a "symbolic delegation," including King would reach Washington on April 22, 1968. The story continued

that King claimed that Thursday, March 28, 1968, march was "poorly planned" which the paper said amounts to criticism of Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., whom Dr. King himself had called "the leading non-violence theoretician in the country." The paper reported that Lawson is in charge of the strategy for the Memphis Negro ministers, also known as COME, and is pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church and continued that Lawson did not entirely agree with King's assessments.

The story stated for instance that King had said that the Black Power advocates with whom he met earlier had. said that there had been a lack of communication between them and the ministers and that they felt "rejected." Rev. Lawson was quoted by the paper as saying, "There has been communication. I don't accept that." referring to King's statement. paper said that it was Rev. Lawson who had originally asked King to come to Memphis and that for about 10 years Lawson has served in an advisory capacity with SCLC. It stated that Lawson agreed with King that a non-violent demonstration is possible and pointed out that this was one of the reasons King was asked to come to Hemphis. Lawson stated, "We didn't bring in Rap Brown (national chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee), we brought in King." was reported to have further said that there were other reasons for bringing in King, one being to give the movement in Memphis a "national image" and another was to strengthen the leadership of the Memphis ministers.

The same Harch 30, 1968, issue of The Commercial Appeal newspaper had a lead editorial on page 6 entitled, "King's Credibility Gap," which stated that "Martin Luther King on the night of March 18, 1968, told an overflow crowd at Mason Temple: 'You know what? We may have to escalate this struggle a bit.' Dr. King then urged a total work stoppage in Memphis by Negroes 'in a few days' and called for all Negro public school students to cut classes at the 'Try it and they will hear you,' said Dr. King. same time. The escalation came Thursday when Dr. King led a supposedly non-violent protest march from Clayborn Temple to Beale Street, west on Beale to Main, and a block north on Main. got what he asked - to an embarrassing extent. Negro students did play truant by the thousands and were joined by hundreds of other young Negroes in their 20's who turned the march into a riot and left Beale Street and a short section of Main Photographs and eyewitness accounts identify in utter ruin. those who did the destruction and the looting - the children and young people whom Dr. King had told to stay out of school. Having fled the melee, King later issued statements

had instigated. The claim will not hold water. Dr. King's pose as leader of a non-violent movement has been shattered. He now has the entire nation doubting his word when he insists that his April project - a shanty-town sit-in in the nation's capital - can be peaceful. In short, Dr. King is suffering from one of those awesome credibility gaps. Furthermore, he wrecked his reputation as a leader as he took off at high speed when violence occurred, instead of trying to use his persuasive prestige to stop it.

There are many other second thoughts about the Beale Street incident of Thursday. More and more it is evident that Memphis police were well prepared, alert and firm when firmness was vital. What might have spread into far reaches of the city was blocked within minutes.

"The city administration with the help of the legislature and Gov. Buford Ellington got a curfew law which effectively restored general calm and peace.

"As always, there is another side to the coin. Memphis Negroes do need broader participation in Memphis government, and better job opportunities in our city. The sanitation strike, which has been the takeoff point for trouble-making, must be settled soon.

"Mediation and conciliation in the strike have been attempted without significant results. Obstinacy and stubborn position-taking will not lead to a settlement. There must be give-and-take.

"It wouldhelp if the Negro church ministers who have more or less taken over the cause of the sanitation employes would get them back to work. Then mediation might be attempted in a more reasonable atmosphere.

"The city should shut no doors. It, too, must mediate, if the issue is to be settled without further damage to Memphis."

In connection with the above mentioned <u>Commercial</u>
Appeal story with reference to "The Invaders," source I
who is extremely close to the leadership of the Black
Power movement in <u>Memphis</u>, advised that this group technically

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In connection with the above mentioned <u>Commercial</u>
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who is extremely close to the leadership of the Black
Power movement in Memphis, advised that this group technically

is known as the Black Organizing Project (BOP) and is affiliated with Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), which has national headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. It is led by John Burrell Smith and Charles Cabbage.

In connection with anouther investigation conducted February 16, 1968, Charles L. Cabbage and John Burrell Smith introduced themselves to representatives of the FBI and introduced the governing body of the BOP organization as Charles Laverne Cabbage, 1924 Rile; John Burrell Smith, 1644 Hanauer, Apartment 2, Owen College student; Curtis Carter, LeMoyne College student, residence 377 E. McLemore; Charles Steven Ballard, 1830 Kansas Street, a student at Owen Junior College; Edwina Jeanetta Harrell, residence 2418 Gentry, Memphis State University student; Verdell Ronald Brooks, Owen College student, residence 1512 Ball Street; James Elmore Phillips, 1592 Short, student at LeMoyne College; Clinton Roy Jamerson, 1397 Davis Street; Charles Harrington, 2075 Rile, a student at Owen College; and they mentioned an additional person who was not present, namely Clifford Louis Taylor, 2507 Fontaine, Memphis.

Cabbage and John Smith advised that some of their followers wear the words "The 'Invaders" on their jackets TEMN and John Smith stated that he personally wears these words on his jacket but that this is merely a name which some of them have adopted and that it is all part of the BOP organization.

As recently as March 30, 1968, source 1 stated that many teenagers in Memphis have put the word "Invaders" on backs of their jackets, although they are not necessarily connected with the BOP organization. They do this more or less as a symbol of their self-professed affinity with Black Power. Source 1 pointed out therefore that the mere fact that one wears the word "Invaders" does not mean that he is a part of any organized movement, that the only known organized Black Power movement in Memphis is that of BOP headed by Cabbage and John B. Smith and the above mentioned governing body. He pointed that, for example, at LeMoyne College their group is known as BOP, at Owen College it is known as the Afro-American Brotherhood and at Memphis State University, which has approximately 1500 Negro students, it is known as the Black Student Association (BSA).

Source 1 was not certain as to the 3 individuals who met with King but believes that they were Charles L. Cabbage, Charles Harrington, and a young male Negro in his early twenties, light skinned, with a "dog type" face, clean features, Afro hairdo, about 5'9" to 5'10" tall, slender, and who had introduced himself earlier in the summer of 1967 as Willer. These 3 shortly prior to the time that King interviewed Black Power people had attempted to gain an audience but Dr. H. Kalph Jackson, head of the Minimum Salary Division of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, A.M.E. Church, 274 Hernando, next door to Clayborn Temple, 280 Hernando, which has been the headquarters of the strike supporters since February 12, 1968. Cabbage was insistent on seeing Ralph Jackson and that Jackson's assistant, a Rev. Johnson, refused to allow him to see Jackson stating that Jackson was completely "fed up" with Cabbage and his Black Power associates, that Jackson originally had attempted to have rapport and communication with them and had even offered to get them financial support out of New York City but that after the ruckus started on March 28, 1968, Cabbage, John B. Smith, and their associates came back to the temple after the ministers had attempted to get the marchers to return and virtually took over the temple, took over the microphone, and would not cease and dismiss when some of the ministers asked them to do so.

Therefore, Jackson's assistant Rev. Johnson, who lives at 5183 Horn Lake Road, refused to take them to see Dr. Jackson.

Source 1 pointed out that since around March 1, 1968, the BOP group headed by Cabbage and Smith has been in close contact with the sanitation strike and had been working in cooperation with the COME group that Rev. Lawson and Dr. Jackson, the two prime leaders of the COME group, have allowed them to attend strategy meetings and have met with them on numerous occasions. In fact, source 1 pointed out it is significant that a mass strike support meeting was held at Clayborn Temple, 280 Hernando on the night of March 5, 1968, attended by some 500 to 600 individuals and that one of the main speakers and masters of ceremony was Rev. James Morris Lawson, Jr., and at this mass meeting Charles Laverne Cabbage and some 30 to 40 of his purported followers were openly and with the consent of the ministers

in charge of the meeting, passing out a 5 page mimeographed pamphlet entitled, "Afro-American Brotherhood Speaks. Black Thesis, Black Power!!" which eulogized H. Rap Brown, national chairman of SNCC. A portion of this document stated that the civil rights tactics of 1963 are not sufficient in the form of pressure on political structures and in dealing with what it referred to as extreme violent reaction of city powers in this community. It claimed that the so-called self-appointed part-time civil rights and part-time preachers inevitably "quit the struggle too soon." It said that "civil disobedience implies an entirely new set of priorities and responsibilities of which the current Negro leadership could no longer accept." It claimed that the current strike support movement in Memphis had turned into a big revival with the preachers having the followers so busy singing, praying, and marching that they do not do anything about the real issues. Itasked the question, "Why has the community let the preachers take over and try to lead in a fight which? There must be some real fighting. We all know the preachers can't fight or won't fight." It then printed a letter dated March 21, 1968, from Parish Prison, New Orleans, Louisiana, from H. Rap Brown in which he said, "We must move from resistance to aggression, from revolt to revolution. For every Orangeburg there must be 10 Detroits. For every Max Stanford and Huey Newton, there must be 10 dead racist cops. And for every black death there must be a Dien Bien Phu." It continued, "Aggression is the order of the day" and concluded "America: If it takes my death to organize my people against you, and to organize your jails to revolt against you and God, your poor, your country, and to organize mankind to rejoice in your destruction and ruin, then here is my life!"A

"Molotov cocktail" showing in detailed drawing captioned "Molotov cocktail" showing in detail how a Molotov cocktail can be made by inserting a plain rag into the neck of a bottle which contains gasoline with a base of dirt or washing powder. Source I pointed out that none of the ministers present at this meeting made any effort whatsoever to restrain Cabbage and his followers from distributing this material nor did any of them make any statements to the audience that they should ignore such material.

On March 30, 1968, a second source advised that he had reliably learned that the 3 so-called "Invaders" who were reported in the Commercial Appeal as having

had an audience with Martin Luther King, Jr., on the morning of March 29, 1968, were the hereinbefore identified Charles Laverne Cabbage, the hereinbefore identified Charles Harrington, and Calvin Leroy Taylor, a male Negrowho resides at 347 West Waldorf and who is a senior at Memphis State University. Taylor works part-time as a copy boy at the Commercial Appeal newspaper. Taylor has recently told source 2 that he is a part of the BOP group, which is affiliated with SNCC and that he has been serving as a liaison representative of BOP with the COME group, with the Negro ministerial group, which is coordinating the strike support. Taylor further stated that when Harrington, Cabbage, and Taylor had an audience with King that their purpose in seeing King was to tell King that they wanted more of the "action" in Memphis feeling that they were not getting enough of the action. Taylor refused to elaborate but source 2 conjectured that by this Taylor meant that the Black Power group wanted more of a position of leadership and more policy making position in the over-all Negro movement in Memphis.

Source 2 also advised that the newsmen in Memphis and other officials will interchangeably use the word "Invaders" when they are actually referring to BOP and pointed out that it had been ascertained that actually the Black Power movement in Memphis uses several names, such as Afro-American Brotherhood, Black Student Association, BOP, and Invaders and that Taylor has told him confidentially that actually there are only about 12 to 15 hard-core BOP people in Memphis and that the others are merely followers or people who tend to imitate them. Source 2 also stated that he had reliably learned from several individuals who in the March 28, 1968, march when the trouble began, that the actual BOP people did not participate in any of the vandalism or looting although prior to the meeting several of them, exact identities not known to source 2, had been agitating the young high school age Negroes who were preparing to participate in the march by indicating that there should be trouble and that Memphis was not worth saving and that it should burn, and other inflammatory utterances to this effect.

On the afternoon of March 29, 1968, a third source advised that Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., President, SCLC, Bernard Lee, Special Aide to King, and Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, Vice President at Large, SCLC, all departed Memphis, Tennessee, aboard an Eastern Airlines flight 398

at 3:20 P.M. CST, March 29, 1968, their destination being Atlanta, Georgia. This source stated that to the best of his knowledge they went directly from the Rivermont Hotel to the Memphis Metropolitan Airport.

Source 1 on March 30, 1968, recalled that Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., obviously would have been aware of the presence of a militant Black Power group in Memphis and based this opinion on the following information:

King in his March 18, 1968, speech before the strike supporters at Mason Temple had urged all high school students to remain away from school to participate in the massive march which he planed to lead in the future and urged all workers in Memphis to stay away from their jobs and march and at no time did he call for a completely nonviolent march. Source : further recalled that James Bevel, who for several years has been on King's staff and who was last known by source 1 to have the title of "in charge of non-violent action; was in Memphis with King's party on March 18, 1968, and remained in Memphis until at least March 20, 1968. Source I recalled that on March 20, 1968, Bevel along with Rev. Harold Middlebrook of 257 Walker, a former member of King's staff in Atlanta and now a resident of Kemphis and one of the leaders of the COME group appeared at LeMoyne College, a Negro institution of some 600 students in Kemphis, being brought there by James Phillips and Clinton Roy Jamerson, members of the governing body of BOP. Bevel and Middlebrook met with various LeMoyne students at the student center at noon on March 20, 1968, meeting with approximately 75 to 100 stidents. Bevel was the main speaker and gave what informant described as a virulent Black Power talk claiming that the white power structure through economic pressure will eventually attempt to exterminate the Negro in the United. States in some form of genocide and pointed out that the United States in its foreign aid program has proven that it is a white supremacist country in that it gives more to white nations in the form of foreign than it does to black countries such as those making up the continent of Africa. Bevel further claimed, according to source 1, that while Negroes or black men as he referred to them welcome the support given by the white clergy and white "do-gooders" that these whites are not really sincere as they have no "real soul feeling" toward the Negro and he suggested that his listeners read several Black Revolutionary books, and particularly urged them to read the book entitled, "The Wretched of the Earth" by Frantz Fanon, which informant

described as a bible to revolutionary and militant Negro activities.  $\bigcirc$ 

Source 1 stated that he personally knew that John B. Smith of BOP, along with Charles Harrington and Verdell Brooks of BOP and a new supporter of the group, one Milton Mack and another BOP member Samuel Carter. were all present with Middlebrook and Bevel at this Bevel urged all of these listeners to actively participate in the future scheduled march to be led by Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. Furthermore, at this meeting John B. Smith and his followers stated that they were canvassing all of the Negro high schools with leaflets urging a mass walkout at the schools and urging that these walking students participate in the sanitation workers sympathy march to be led by King. On leaving LeMoyne Middlebrook and Bevel stated that they also planned to canvass Memphis State University, Southwestern College, Christian Brothers College, and Owen Junior College, all institutions of higher learning in Memphis, Tennessee, in order to solicit support, not only for their organization but also for the proposed mass march to be led by King. John B. Smith bragged to Bevel that his BOP group organized at most of the colleges in Memphis.

Source 1 recalled also that Bevel at the LeMoyne meeting urged the students to read "Muhammad Speaks." official newspaper of the Nation of Islam' (NOI), headed in Chicago, Illinois, by Elijah Muhammad, pointing out that much of Muhammad's program fits his concept of Black Power philosophy with the exception of the religious aspect whereby Muhammad claimed Allah as his god. He told students to ignore the religious aspects and merely follow the economic and political aspects propounded in Muhammad's program. Bevel also bragged that within the next year he hopes to form a new nationwide Black Power organization in the United States which would supersede SNCC and would take in the remnants of the varied uncoordinated Black Power groups now existing in the United States and wanted to build a united black front effort having tentacles in all major communities in the United States. Source 1 pointed out that Bevel. will an ordained minister, was extremely vulgar and obscene in his talk and shocked some of the women who were present resulting in some of the women leaving the meeting

#### SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Source 1 pointed out that Middlebrook definitely is very close to the SCLC, Bevel, and Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. He stated that Bevel is a most effective speaker particularly with regard to influencing young people and that in his talk he preyed on their feelings of avarice and envy claiming that the white man would purposely not allow them to have enough of the economic goods of this country and that the black man must learn to assume power, to control property, and to control raw materials and to utilize his/talents.

JAMES BEVEL ( ) TE 111.

Bevel, in early March 1966 was observed to be present at the offices of the Westside W.E.B. DuBois Club in Chicago (DCA). Discussion took place at this time centering around reaction to a recent notification that the Attorney General of the United States intended to label the DuBois Club as a communist front. Bevel, in conversation, stated that he would have ignored this notification and kept about the work in which he was engaged. He felt that if the DuBois Clubs have a real program of help for the people, then the people would answer for the clubs despite any labels appied to them.

Most present agreed that the attack on the DuBois Clubs was a part of the plan by the "establishment" to undermine the civil rights movement. They felt that the recent hearings into Klan activities in this country were only a beginning which would lead to a full scale attack on the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the real target. One of those present stated during the course of this discussion that he was not a communist, and to this Bevel was overheard to reply that every thinking American should be. Bevel stated that Negroes have not begun to read yet, but when they do, they will be socialists.

(Source 4, 3/66)

(A characterization of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America and the Nation of Islam are set forth in the appendix section of this communication)

CO. A. TIAL

## SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

The foregoing information was furnished orally to a representative of the Inspectional Bureau of the Memphis, Tennessee, Police Department and to a representative of the Intelligence Corps, Third Army, both Memphis, Tennessee, on March 30, 1968.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



FEDERY SUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Mr. Bishop. PARTHENT OF JUSTICE Mr. Casper COMMUNICATIONS SECTION Bir. Callahan FBI WASH DC Mr. Conrad Mr. Felt Mr. Siale Mr. Popen FBI MEMPHIS Mr. Tavel 413PM URGENT 3/29/68 CAF Tele. Room. Miss Holn on Mies Gandy TO DIRECTOR ASSISTANT DIRECTOR W. ATTN: FROM MEMPHIS (157-1092) CANITATION WORKERS STRIKE, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, RM. RE MEMPHIS TEL CALL TO ASSISTANT DIRECTOR W. C. SULLIVAN. AT TIME INCIDENTS BEGAN IN MARCH HELD IN MEMPHIS, MARCH TWENTYEIGHT, SIXTYEIGHT, MARTIN LUTHER KING, AT HEAD OF MARCH. WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SAID. "I'VE GOT TO GET OUT OF HERE." THIS STATEMENT FURNISHED BY LT. ARKIN, QF MEMPHIS PD. WHO ALSO ADVISED KING WAS OBVIOUSLY SCARED. FURTHER DETAILS AS TO INCIDENTS AT START FROM LT. M. E. NICHOLS OF MEMPHIS PD WHO WAS IN VICINITY AND OBSERVED ACTIVITIES. HE REPORTED DR. KING MADE NO EFFORT TO QUIET MOB-AND HIS ONLY CONCERN WAS TO RUN AND PROTECT HIMSELF. MICHOLS HAS ADVISED THAT DR. KING, RALPH ABERNATHY, BERNARD LEE, AND TWO OTHER NEGRO MALES UNKNOWN TO HIM WERE AT HEAD OF MARCH. APR 9 1968 WHEN TROUBLE BEGAN, THIS GROUP TRIED TO COMMANDEER A WHITE PANEL DRIVER OF TRUCK REFUSED TO TRUCK TO GET THEM AWAY FROM MARCH. A WHITE PONTIAC WHICH WAS OCCUPIED BY TWO NEGRO FEMALES FOLLOWED THE PANEL TRUCK IN THE CROSS TRAFFIC. 5. Ryll PAGE TWO

ASSIST IN GETTING DR. KING OUT OF DANGER. THE WOMEN AGREED.

THEREAFTER, ONE OF KING'S AIDES SLID BEHIND STEERING WHEEL.

THE OTHER FOUR NEGRO MALES, INCLUDING DR. KING, GOT IN REAR SEAT OF PONTIAC. CAR WAS DRIVEN TO BEALE AND FRONT STREET, AT WHICH POINT IT WAS SURROUNDED BY ABOUT FIFTY INDIVIDUALS CONSISTING OF NEGROES AND NEWS REPRESENTATIVES. LT. NICHOLS, WHO WAS ON MOTORCYCLE, CLEARED CROWD FROM AROUND PONTIAC AND ASKED DRIVER OF PONTIAC WHERE HE WAS GOING. DRIVER SAID HE HAD DR. KING IN BACK SEAT AND HE HAD TO GET AWAY. THE OFFICER WAS ASKED TO ESCORT THEM TO HOTEL SHERATON PEABODY. LT. NICHOLS EXPLAINED THAT DUE TO RIOTING THEY COULD NOT GET TO SHERATON PEABODY AND ASKED IF THEY WANTED TO GO TO ANOTHER PLACE. THE NEGRO DRIVER ASKED JUST TO GET THEM AWAY FROM TROUBLE.

NICHOLS THEN ESCORTED THEM TO RIVERMONT MOTEL. LT.
NICHOLS WENT TO DESK CLERK AND ASKED IF SHE HAD SPACE FOR FIVE
NEGROES INCLUDING DR. KING. THE DESK CLERK TOLD LT. NICHOLS THE
NEGROES COULD REMAIN IN THE LOBBY AND EFFORT WOULD BE MADE TO
OSTAIN ROOM FOR THEM. AFTER THE FIVE NEGROES, INCLUDING DR.

2 15/1/201

PAGE THREE

KING LEFT THE PONTIAC, THE TWO NEGRO FEMALES DROVE ON. LT.

NICHOLS DID NOT OBTAIN NAMES OF THESE TWO FEMALES AND FEELS

CERTAIN THEY HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH DR. KING AND WERE NOT A PART

OF DR. KING'S PARTY. LT. NICHOLS STAYED AT THE RIVERMONT HOTEL

AND KNOWS THE TWO FEMALE OCCUPANTS OF THIS CAR DID NOT RETURN TO

THE RIVERMONT WHILE HE WAS THERE.

INTERESTING OBSERVATION MADE BY MEMPHIS OFFICE IN THAT

DR. KING IN HIS ROLE AS LEADER AT MOMENT OF DISTURBANCE AND TROUBLE

WAS PRIMARILY INTERESTED IN PRESERVATION OF HIMSELF AND MADE NO

EFFORT TO QUIET GROUP THAT WAS FOLLOWING HIS LEADERSHIP. SOMEWHAT

INCONSISTENT WITH STATEMENTS ATTRIBUTED TO HIM DURING TALK THAT THE

BLACK MAN SHOULD SUPPORT HIS OWN BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS, DR. KING

FIRST SOUGHT RESIDENCE AT SHERATON PEABODY AND ENDED UP STAYING

AT RIVERMONT HOTEL, WHICH IS PART OF HOLIDAY INN CHAIN. IN PAST

HE HAS STAYED AT THE LORRAINE MOTEL, WHICH IS A QUALITY NEGRO

MOTEL, MEMPHIS.

DR. KING, ACCOMPANIED BY RALPH D. ABERNATHY AND BERNARD LEE,
DEPARTED MEMPHIS BY EASTERN AIRLINES APPROXIMATELY THREE TWENTY PM
THIS DATE. DESTINATION ATLANTA. ATLANTA ADVISED TELEPHONICALLY.

END

LCC

FBI WASH DC

1887. 5 15 H.S.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEFAPTMENT OF MISTIDE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION MAR 2 9 1968 EI WASH DC TELETYPE TEI MEMPHIS 1256AM URGXENT 3-29-GE DGB TO DIRECTOR EXOM MEMPHIS (157-1094) GANITATION WORKERS STRIKE, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, AM. ICOCIAL MATTER intelligence perso RE MEMPHIS TELS, MARCH TWENTY EIGHT, NINETEEN SIXTY EIGHT. FOLLOWING IS SUMMARY OF MARCH TWENTY EIGHT ACTIVITIES: ON MARCH TWENTY EIGHT, 鼢 INSPECTIONAL BUREAU. MEMPHIS POLICE DEPT.. ADVISED THAT THE MASS MARCH TO BE LED BY REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., IN SUPPORT OF SANITATION WORKERS STARTED AT AROUND ELEVEN AM CST WITH ESTIMATED FIVE TOSIX THOUSAND WORKERS. MANY OF WHOM WERE NEGRO TEENAGERS. STARTED AT CLAYBORN TEMPLE, LOCATED HEART OF NEGRO AREA, AND KING JOINED MARCH AFTER IT PROGRESSED ONE BLOCK. MARCHERS TO VICINITY BEALE AND MAIN STREETS. MADE PRIOR TO MARCH, MADE NO KNOWN UTTERANCES DURING MARCH. AND EY TIME HE REACHED ABOVE POINT RAMPANT BREAKING OF STORE WINDOWS APR AND LOOTING WAS BEING PERPETRATED BY MARCHERS, WHEREUPON KING . AND A FEW ASSOCIATES RAN TO A NEARBY CAR AND LEFT MARCH, PROCEEDED TO RIVERMONT MOTEL WHERE THEY REMAINED THROUGH AFTERNOON AND HOON, POLICE HAD BROKEN UP CROWD, BEING FORCED TO USE OOTING HAS end Attorney General Ann bodyn Dodridladedetsisleete seaunite House

PAGE TWO

AND EVENING, PRIMARILY CONFINED TO SOUTH CENTRAL AREA EMEMPHIS, A PREDOMINANTLY NEGRO AREA, PIMARY TARGET OF LOOTERS BEING LIQUE STORES AND SMALL GROCERIES.

TENNESSEE STATE LEGISLATURE TODAY PASSED CURFEW BILL, WHICH WAS INVOKEDBY MEMPHIS MAYOR HENRY LOEB, EFFECTIVE SEVEN PM, AND THIRTY FIVE HUNDRED TENNESSEE NATIONAL GUARDSMEN FROM MEMPHIS AND WEST TENNESSEE ARE CURRENTLY ON DUTY IN MEMPHIS OPERATING AS TACTICAL UNITS, BEING ACCOMPANIED ON THEIR PATROLS BY REPRESENTATIVES OF MEMPHIS PD.

SCHEDULED MASS RALLY TO FEATURE KONDA NIGHT OF MARCH TWENTY
EIGHT CANCELED. AT TWELVE MIDNIGHT, MARCH TWENTY EIGHT, THREE
HUNDRED ARRESTS, PRIMARILY RELATING TO LOOTING AND CURFEW VIOLATIONS
HAVE BEEN MADE BY POLICE DEPT. FOUR INDIVIDUALS
HAVE BEEN SHOT, ONE OF THESE, A SIXTEEN YEAR OLD BOY, WAS KILLED
IN ACT OF LOOTING A STORE. THREE OTHERS WERE SHOT, TWO BY
POLICE OFFICERS AND ONE BY A STOREKEEPER WHILE LOOTING, NONE
SERIOUSLY INJURED.

PAGE THREE

EASTERN AIRLINES ADVISED THAT KING, RALPH ABERNATHY, AND BERNARD LEE, FAILED TO LEAVE MEMPHIS ON EASTERN FLIGHT THREE NINE EIGHT. NINE ZERO FIVE CST. DUE TO ARRIVE ATLANTA ELEVEN ZERO THREE PM EST. THIS ALSO CANCELS KING'S AND LEE'S FLIGHT FROM ATLANTA SIX TWENTY AM MARCH TWENTY NINE DUE TO ARRIVE BALTIMORE SEVEN FORTY TWO AM. MEMPHIS PD. ADVISED KING PLANNING TO STAY IN MEMPHIS AT

RIVERMONT HOTEL TONIGHT. FUTURE PLANS UNKNOWN AT PRESENT TIME. P.

COPP PAGE TWO. PARA ONE. LIKE ONE WORDS EIGHT, NIKE, AND TEN SHLD BE "APFA OF MEMPHIS" AND LINE-TWO: PARA ONE. WORD FIVE-SHED RE PRIMARY"

PAGE INO PARA THREE, LINE ONE WORD SIX SHLD BE "KING" AND LINE THREE WGRD THREE SHLD BE "PRIMARILY" AND A PERIOD SHLD BE BETWEEN "DEPI AND FOUR" ONEXXX ON LINE FOUR.

PAGE TWO PARA ONE LINE THREE WORD ONE SHID BE "LIQUOR"

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	TO: DIA	RECTOR, FBI AND S	SACS ATLANTA HEMPHIS	•	1
		C, WFO (157-1395)	)		
	WASHING	TON SPRING PROJEC	CT.	Com n	MAH
	ON FRIDA	ay, March Twenty	NIME TESTANT :	SOLC, WDC CALL	ED A /
	PRESS CONFERI	LICE FOR THREETH	IRTY PM THAT I	DATE. COMPERE	MCE A STATE
	PRESIDED OVER	R BY REV. ANDREW	J. YOUNG, WHO	WAS THE PRIM	IARY
	CONFEREE. Al	LSO PRESENT WAS I	REV. FAUNTROY	AND AM UNIDER	TIFIEL
	AND UNADRESS	ed negru male. 1	YOUNG STATED T	THAT HE HAD KE	CERTLY
	SPOKEN TO I'AI	RTIN LUTHER KING	AND THERE HA	JE BELN NO CHA	nges maje
	CONCERNING TH	HE WASHINGTON SP	RING PROJECT,	AS A RESULT C	of Meceni
	VIOLENCE IN 1	EMPHIS IN CONJU	MCTION WITH M	egro protesi.	Yourg
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	POTENTIAL TH	REAT OF THE "INV	ADERS" TO MAKE	C A DELIBERATE	I ANTENIA
į	TO EMBARRASS	THE LCCAL LEADE:	RS. YOUNG AT	CRIBUTED TAL I	lk202 10
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NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 837

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Date:

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WFO 157-1395

PAGE TWO

NOT SUPPLYING ADEQUATE STAFF AND INSTRUCTION PRIOR TO THE DEMONSTRATION. YOUNG STATED THIS WILL NOT OCCUR IS WDC.

YOUNG STATED GUILT OF MEMPHIS PD EVIDENT AND MOSE SERIOUS SINCE GROUP OF TWENTY TO THIRTY INSTIGATORS OF VIOLENCE NOT ATTACKED DIRECTLY. MEMPHIS PD ATTACKED THE ENTIRE MARCHING BODY OF TWENTY THOUSAND PEOPLE.

THE WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT WILL COMMENCE AS PLANTED ON APRIL TWENTYTWO, WHEN MARTIN LUTHER KING WILL COME TO WER WITH A "SMALL GROUP" AND PRESENT PETITIONS TO CONGRESS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES RE THE PLIGHT OF THE POOR. A CROUP GY THREE THOUSAND POOR, ORGANIZED INTO GROUPS OF TWO HUNDRED, WITH EACH SUCH GROUP PROVIDED WITH TWENTY MARSHALS WHO WILL WEAR DISTURCTIVE ARE BANDS, WILL DEPART FIFTEEN CITIES AND SOUTHERN RURAL AREAS ON APRIL TWENTYFIVE NEXT. DEPENDING ON CLRCUISTANCES IN DIFFERENT LOCALITIES, GROUPS SHOULD ARRIVE ADD HAY ONE TO THREE NEXT. POOR TO COME FROM CHICAGO, DETROIT, PARTISONAL, MOSTON, NEW YORK,

Approved:	Sent	 Par

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WFO 157-1395 PAGE THREE

NEWARK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE AMONG OTHERS, AS WELL AS FROM SIX RURAL AREAS OF THE SOUTH IN MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

REV. YOUNG STATED THAT MARTIN LUTHER KING HAD SPOKER TODAY TO MEMBERS OF THE INVADER GROUP WHICH CAUSED THE TROUBLE IN MEMPHIS, AND DESCRIBED THEM AS "HOSTILE KIDS". YOUNG SAID HE WILL GO TO ATLANTA TOMORROW FOR ADDITIONAL PLANNING SESSIONS AND THAT MARTIN LUTHER KING WILL BE IN WLC THIS SUNDAN AND GIVE A SERMON, CONTEXT UNKNOWN, AT THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL CATHEDRAL.

YOUNG QUFRIED IF SCLC WILL DEFY A COURT INJUNCTION RUMORED
TO BE FAVORED BY SEN. BYRD OF WEST VIRGINEA, TO STOP THE MARCH.
YOUNG STATED IT DEPENDS ON WORDING OF INJUNCTION AND HOPED COURTS
WILL NOT RESPOND TO "FASCIST PROPOSALS OF SOME HENGERS OF CONGRESS".
YOUNG STATED THE FINAL EVIDENCE WILL REVEAU THAT THE MOST SERIOUS
VIOLENCE IN MERCHIS WAS CAUSED BY THE POLICY. YOUNG STATED HE
HAS SPOKEN WITH JDC SAFETY DIRECTOR MULTIPLE AND FOUND HIM AN

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	(Priority)
	WFO 157-1395 PAGE FOUR
	INTELLIGENT LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER, HOFLS MPD WILL BE SAME, BUT
	THAT'IS PD PROBLEM. YOUNG ADDED REGARDING RACIAL MILITANTS,
	THAT HE CANNOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY VIOLENCE BROUGHT ABOUT BY
	OTHERS, AND HAS NOT AND DOES NOT EXPECT TO RECEIVE A GUARANTEE
	FROM STOKELY CARMICHAEL AGAINST RACIAL VIOLENCE.
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۶.,	Special Agent in Charge

NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 840

THE FEW UNGENT 3-3016 ARK  TO DIRECTOR  APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  FROM ATLASTA  AND FIELD OFFICES  ADVISED BY ROUTING  SLIP (S) BY  DATE 11/0/71/11/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JE., SM - C., ATLANTA FILE ONE ZERO ZERO - FIVE  FIVE EIGHT SIX.  And The state of the st
ADVISED MARTIN LUTHER MING, JH. A'T CHER COLO-OFFICIALS ADVISED MARTIN LUTHER MING, JH. A'T CHER COLO-OFFICIALS AND MET IN ATLANTA MOST OF ENTIRE DAY MARCH. THIRTY, SIXTYEIGHT TO DISCUSS CAPTIONED PROJECT AND POTENTIAL PROBLEMS RAISED BY EXPHIS DISTURBANCE MARCH TWENTY BIGHT SIXTY BIGHT. INFORMANT NOT PRESENT AT THIS MEETING AND HAS NO KNOWLEDGE WHETHER STABLEY LEVISION PRESENT.  INFORMANT EXPECTS TO LEARN HORE DETAILS BE THIS MEETING BY EVERING OF MARCH THIRTYONE SIXTY BIGHT IN WHICH CASE FUREAU WILL BY IMMEDIATELY ADVISED.
MARCH THIRTY SIXTY EIGHT HE MAD SPOKE. THAT DATE TO MARTEN-LUTPER  KINE, Sh. 45 TO WHETHER WEST WOULD STILL BE HELD IN VIEW OF NEWFHIS  CIASSIFIED BY 1076 WAN MADE  CIASSIFIED BY 1076 WAN MADE  EYEART FOOT GOS CATEGORY 2  DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE  CONFIDENTIAL  DECLASSIFICATION OF THE STILL BE HELD IN VIEW OF NEWFHIS  EYEART FOOT GOS CATEGORY 2  DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE  CONFIDENTIAL  MW 55070 DOCID-27309785 FAGE 841

# CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE TWO

KING, SR. ANSWERED IN AFFIRMATIVE AND SAID HE DID NOT KNOW WHY IT SHOULD NOT BE HELD. THIS SOURCE ALSO SPOKE SAME DATE TO RULAYD SMITH, ATLANTA FXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER, WHO STATED WSP WILL STILL BE HELD. EVEN THOUGH HE AND SOWL OTHER BOARD MEMBERS WERE OF GPINION INSISTANCE OF CARRYING THROUGH WSP WAS NOT AT ALL PRACTICAL VANTUEL FOR MLK, JR. Ch Sclo.

RECEIVED: 11:31 PM RDF

VIA TELET HE MARGO 196

ENCIPHERED

543 PM UFGENT 3-38-68

TO DIRECTOR AND WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM MEMPHIS

WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT.

6. Hethers

Mr. Suilvan.

Mr. Carner

REWFC TELETYPE MARCH THIRTY, NINETEER SIXTY EIGHT.

FOR INFO OF BUREAU AND INTERESTED OFFICES, MEMPHIS
DIVISION HAS DETERMINED IDENTITY OF THREE SO-CALLED "INVADERS"
WHO SPOKE WITH DOCTOR MARTIN LUTHER KING PRIOR TO HIS PRESS
CONFERENCE AT HOLIDAY INN - RIVERMONT MOTEL, MARCH TWENTYNINE
LAST. THESE INDIVIDUALS ARE: CHARLES L. CAPPAGE, CURRENTLY
ON AGITATOR INDEX, AND PROUEST HAS BEEN MADE TO MAKE SECURITY
INDEX SUBJECT OF HIP. SECOND PERSON IS CHAFLES HARRINGTON, WHO

IS PRESENTLY STUDENT AT CHEN JULIOR COLLEGE, NEGRO JUNIOR COLLEGE IN MEMPHYS. HARRINGTON HAS BEEN INTERVIEWED AND IS SELF-ADMITTED MEMPER OF GOVERNING BODY OF BLACY ORGANIZING PROGRAM (BCP), WHICH

HE HAS DESCRIBED AS THE CVER-ALL BLACK POWER GROUP IN MEMPHIS. THIRD INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFIED AS CALVING LEROY TAYLOR, WHO IS SENIOR

STUDENT AT MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY, MEMPHIS. TAYLOR IS

ALSO EMPLOYED AS COPY BOY AT "COMMERCIAL APPEAL." HE CLAIMS

THAT HE SERVES AS LIPISON BETWEEN THE MILITANTS IN MEMPHIS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE C.O.M.E. GROUP IN MEMPHIS.

END PAGE ONE

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NW 35070 Doctd 32769755 Page

Nove.noer 27, 1964 Fr. Mohr om .C. D. DeLoach BIECT ROY WILKINS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP) APPOINTMENT 11/27/64 Spannich ve 3/6/86 origin 2-78270-16 JAPA BERDAY KWE FBI HEADQUARTERS WASHINGTON, D. C. Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary, National Association for the dvancement of Colored People, called me from New York at 11:55 p.m. today. He tated that he had to fly down to Washington to see me .mmediately. He asked if I ad any available time. He apologized for attempting to L. while an appointment on what ie termed a "holiday weekend." I told him the "holiday we kend" made no difference and that despite his unwarranted statements concerning the Director and the FEI, all sit down and talk to him. Wilkins arrived at 4:00 p.m. He stated that he was greatly concerned. Ie made reference to the Director's Loyola speech last Tuesday, 11/24/64, in which he Director had made reference to "sexual degenerates" in pressure groups. Wilkins stated he personally knew about whom the Director was tilling, although many other Negroes did not know. Wilkins added that he had received a least three newspaper nquiries during the past two days from individuals inquiring as to whether King was a exual degenerate or not. Wilkins told me that he personally did not mind seem king ruined. He stated the important part of the matter, however, was the fact that it ing was ruined he satire civil rights movement would be ruined. Wilkins stated that he personally as a that King was a 'liar' and that he had little respect for Man. Requoted an example Lis wife stating last night at a Thanksgiving dinner with friends, when being asked if 🗀 is knew of the terrible things that "Edgar Hoover had said about Reverend King being . i.r." Mrs. Wilkins replied, "This doesn't surg. se me because this is a light." Lins continued that while King is no good, his run ation will spell to a down ... of the citire civil rights movement. レシの・ノひもんりの NOT RECORDED. Wilkins told me that despite measure 18716455. Cline sexual degene ons and communist allegations against . . . , many of Enclosure The 55070 Secte: 329894 Est Page 444 - 24 Leconorse to 110

Roy Wilkins, Appointment 11/27/64
FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

ould jump to the defensive and defend King. On the other hand, however, many of the hite people who believe in the civil rights movement and who yearly contribute from 100 to \$50,000 to this movement will immediately cease their financial support. Ilkins added that the loss of financial support will be tremendous, however, the loss of ith in King by millions of Americans would be even vorse. He stated the combination the two would, of course, halt any further progress of the civil rights movement.

Wilkins told me that he and a number of the Negro leaders had attempted

veral months ago to get King to accept the presidency of a small college. He stated ing had refused to do this because he was accustomed to the hypocrisy of adulation id to the money that was pouring in to him. He stated that King for some time now has accived from \$500 to a \$1,000 per speech on the factors circuit. He mentioned that ing receives considerable support from wealthy Negro and white people alike. He ated that obviously the best thing that the Negro leaders calls is now would be to get ing to accept a position as Pastor of a large Negro church and thereby retire forevers a leader of the Negroes.

Wilkins stressed the fact that he was not seet is the as an emissary. He and he had some influence on King but not much. He always that there were others thin his movement who had greater influence and that perhaps to jether some pressure ruld be brought on King. Wilkins then added that he hoped that the FBI would not spose King before something could be done.

I interrupted Wilkins at this point. I told him that the Tirector, of purse, did not have in mind the destruction of the civil rights movement as a whole, told him the Director sympathized with the civil rights movement as exemplified by the irector's supervision of the FBI's many brilliant accomplishments in this field. I ided, however, that we deeply and bitterly resented the lies and falsehoods told by ing and that if King wanted war we certainly would give it to him. Wilkins shock his ead and stated there was no doubt in his mind as to which side would lose if the FBI cally came out with all of its ammunition against King. I told him the ammunities as plentiful and that while we were not responsible for the many rumors being initiated gainst King, we had heard of these rumors and were certainly in a position to abstantiate them.

I told Wilkins that inasmuch as he was attempting to not but the locality peace he should know a few positive facts of life. He asked what the least the limit my point was that he was attempting to prevent the FBI from expusing King and that he was attempting to prevent the FBI from expusing King and that King had organized a bitter thusand against the Director and the FILL.

Douch to Mohr Memo, 11/27/64 Re: Roy Wilkins, Appointment 11/27/64 FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

had contacted people in various parts of the United States to get them to send telegrams to the President, the Attorney General, and the FBI asking for Mr. Hoover's retirement or resignation. I told Wilkins that King had also encouraged telegrams to be sent advising the FEI of laxness in the investigation of civil rights matters. I asked Wilkins how in the hell could he expect the FBI to believe his offers of friendship and request for peace when King was at this time attempting to ruin us. Wilkins merely hung his head and stated he had no idea that King was carrying on such a campaign. He stated that this upset him greatly and made him all the more determined to initiate action to remove King as soon as possible.

Wilkins stated that he had long noted King's sympathy toward the communist movement. He told me this obviously stemmed from Stanley Levinson's influence on King. Wilkins diverted from the subject of the conversation to spend some time in explaining that he had also noted communist influence in the civil rights movenent in Mississippi. He stated that the cry of "Down with the Proletariat" was getting to be the bandeary of the militant Negroes in Mississippi and Aubama. He mentioned the same thing was true with respect to Negro allegations of laxness on the part of the i. He mentioned that the Negroes have been led by King and Bayard Rustin to believe that the FBI could do nothing right; consequently, FBI solution of civil rights

Wilkins stated he was wrong in his criticism of the furector. He added hat he was attempting to accomplish, in a mild manner, a division letween the battle of the Director and King and any phases of the battle which would reflect upon the civil rights movement. He stated he has a hard time controlling his all-man Board of Directors, particularly since King is a member of this board. He then added, "We're hurting," and something must be done.

cases made little impression upon some Negroes in the civil rights movement.

Wilkins told me that he will be lecturing in California most all of next week. He stated that before he leaves for the coast he will attempt to bee King, along with other Negro leaders, and tell King that he can't possibly with in the FBI and that the best thing for him to do is to retire from publication. He stated he may not have any success in this regard, however, that he is successed that the FBI call casily ruin. King overnight, therefore, for the good coling cavil rights cause King. should make definite plans to leave public life and merely se Pastor of a Negro church in the future. I told Wilkins this, of course, was up to hire; however, I wanted to reiterate once again most strongly, that if King wanted war we were prepared to give

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eLoach to Mohr Memo, 11/27/64
te: Roy Wilkins, Appointment 11/27/64
FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

to him and let the chips fall where they may. Wilkins stated this would be most isasterous, particularly to the Negro movement and that he hoped this would never ome about. I told him that the monkey was on his back and that of the other Negro eaders. He stated he realized this. We then shook hands and he left to return to lew York.

#### ACTION:

It is suggested that the attached letter be sent to the President in connection with the above conversation.

PECE TO MAIN

-4-

UNCLASSIFIED

6/27/03

Airle

To:

Ef.C. Albany

Trom:

Director, TDI

CACIAL MATTERS



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNDLAIMEDED
DATE 3-1/86 Laproconte

157-6-93

In order that the Durena's information will be complete and acceletely correm, it is expenied that all college productly said importation occasionally, result all college productly, expedies or the court action, and any other parishant information concerning a radial activity. They also the best intended prior to reinfight on the Additional for expension so that it was be received prior to reinfight enough by also declarate immediately into the court after reinfight enough also declarate immediately into the court and out that have well be sufficient time at the Turena to Leview and coordinate the information prior to the beginning of the next regular work day. When activates continue throughout the night, the Bureau is to be taleghancely advises of the current success of the activities before 7:00 a.m., deutern Daylight Laving Time.

Each office must also recurse responsibility for following up activities report activity and proceedy advising the Dureau of susceptions curvesquents. Interver the Bureau has been revised that a meeting, for emiration, eriother pertinent activity will thus the ce, covernge must be continued and the Dureau proceptly informed as to whether the messigned activity actually occurred, and partinent defails of what transpired. If a planted rack is always actually occurred, and a contact defailed or postpone is the hureau chould also the province.

8 - All Continental

Wilsolman

7U12 8 1963 ∞........

19 JUL I 1963

Note: See Rosen to Belm memo 6-26-63, same car

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SAC, Her York (105-129802)

Month of 60

Director, F2I (100-3-104-34)

Communicy Party. Usa COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

To:

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (STABLLY DAVID LEVISOR) ON 11/2/18 961-

The position of communist Etanley David Levison as mentor and belied-the-scene advisor to Martin Luther King, head of the Bouthern Christian Leadership Conference, enables him to indirectly evert aphropaine infinance upon the legitimate Harro freeden novement. Innequate steps anould be taken to Circrecit expose or otherwise neutralize Levison's role

communist. (X) \ You are instructed to inmediately assign on a full-time basis an enterprising, imaginative Special Agent, who has proven his ability as a security investigator, to carefully review the

Levison case file secking possible counterintallicance approaches. If necessary, this review should be espanded to develop new investigative approaches. A special extert should be made to

locate naterial of a public source and comprenies nature. . Consideration should be given to initiating spot physicalsurveillances on Levison to determine his contacts and pattern of activity both as relates to subversion and his personal life./

Advise by return mail the identity of the Special Agent assigned to this important task. If circumstances warrant, you should assign additional personnel to this project to insure it is completed at an early date.

Fithin 45 days, you should submit to the Burern a

detailed support of Levison's personal and subversive-cackground with cuphasis on items presenting cointerintelligence potential · - Nev York (100-111133) · 51-114

1 - 100-392452 (Levison) **REC- 13** 

DE:jav:lmm (7)

Airtel to SAS, Her Yer't Re: COUNTAINT FARTY, USA 'COUNTAINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM 109-2-104-24 SECRET

With your summary, you should include possible counterintelligence recommendations looking towards the immediate or systematic neutralization of Levison.

Bear in mind that considerable information regarding Levison has been furnished by

SOURCES and no notion may be taken which night result in their compremise.

Do not initiate counterintelligence action without prior Eureau authorization.

#### NOTE:

We are making a comprehensive review of Levison's Bureau case file for counterintelligence potential. Levison currently resides at 505 Vest End Avenue, New York City, and he is an atterney operating the Park Hanagement Company, realtors, at 1641 Droadway, New York City.

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SECRET

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Mr. V. C. Sullivan DATE: Mr. F. J. Baumgardner 4 FCT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST Reference is made to my memorandum to you in this matter, ated August 31, 1964, in which the Director approved the recommendation o have Assistant Director Malone orally brief Francis Cardinal Spellman oncerning Martin Luther King, Jr.'s communist connections and egenerate make-up to avoid the possibility of having the Pope grant n audience to King in connection with his proposed visit to Rome after this month. Malone was briefed in this matter and told to stress two hings in his contact with Cardinal Spellman, the first being that e should streps of course the confidential nature of our briefing b that the Dureau would not be drawn into the picture, and, secondly, o excertain if Cardinal Spellman could take the necessary action n s relationship with the Pope so that if he could not, we could ake appropriate steps through other channels. "Malone called today and stated that he had discussed the ituation with Cardinal Spellman over the weekend and he said that he Cardinal took instant steps to advise the Vatican against ranting any audience to King. He stated that Cardinal Spellman ssured him that he would respect the confidential nature of the nformation and added that the Cardinal was most pleased and ratified that the Director thought enough of him to take him into! is confidence and to rely upon him to handle such a delicate matter. ardinal Spellman is going to Rome next week to attend the Ecumenical ouncil and thus will be on the scene personally and further insure hat the Pope is not placed in an embarrassing position through any ontact with King. ecommendation: For your information. - Mr. Belmont D SEP 21 1964 - lir. liohr - Ur. DeLoach - Ur. Sullivan Sir. D. J. Brennan ir. Bland Baumgardner 1980 - Back 1329897,55 resnonse to nour request and is not for diesemi-

Mr. W. C. Sullivanul of . " DATE: August 31, 1964 1 - Mr. Belmont ROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner 1- Mr. Nohr 1- Mr. DeLoach 1- Mr. Sullivan ( UBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 1- Mr. D. J. Brennan 1- Mr. Bland SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST 1- Mr. Baumgardner 08/41*|*E Sprhaeme 1- Mr. Phillips \$1003 EDQ108 Hartin Luther King, Jr., is to be in West Berlin, Germany; for the opening of that city's cultural festival 9/13/64. We have just obtained details of his itinerary for travel abroad which reveals that he will leave the United States either 9/11 or 12/64 and not return until 9/22/64. Included in his itinerary is a visit to Rome, Italy. He is to go there from Madrid, Spain, 9/18/64, and remain in Rome until the morning of 9/20/64 when he will go to London, England. We have not as yet obtained any information indicating the purpose of his visit to Rome, but it is entirely likely that he may seek and be given an audience with the Pope. This likelihood is clearly evident when one considers that King is receiving more and nore acclaim as a leader of the Negro people in this country, plus the fact that he is a clergyman. Further, King we know is being considered for the Nobel Peace Prize and his receiving an audience with the Pope would likely receive considerable publicity, especially in Europe, further enhancing his chances for the Prize. It would be shocking indeed for such an unscrupulous character as King to receive an audience with the Pope. It is believed that if a plan to see the Pope is in the making, it ought to be nipped in the bud. We have considered different possibilities for meeting this problem and believe that the best one would be to have Assistant Director Malone of the New York Office personally contact Francis Cardinal Spellman and on a highly confidential basis bring to the Cardinal's attention (1) the fact that King is to visit Rome and the likelihood of his receiving an audience with the Pope and (2) the unsavory nature of King's character, both from a subversive and moral standpoint. Malone should be able to impress upon the Cardinal the likely embarrassment that may result to the Pope should he grant King an audience and King is later discredited. In this light it would hardly even be necessary for Malone to "suggest" what the Cardinal should do to forestall any possible audience. Malone should stress the highly confidential nature of this matter with the Cardinal, who is very friendly to the Bureau, and insure that the Bureau is in no 100-106670-450 REC- 15 /00 10/06 700 (16) 100-442529 (CIRM)

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100-106670

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 100-106670

way associated with any action taken by the Cardinal or the Vatican. Malone should also obtain from the Cardinal a commitment that he will be able to block any attempt by King to gain an audience with the Pope. If the Cardinal is not able to give such an assurance, we must immediately know this so that we may explore some other avenue.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

If approved, Assistant Director Malone should personally orally brief Francis Cardinal Spellman in accordance with the attached "Top Secret" summary indicating King's communist connections and degenerate make-up. (This is the same summary we previously used in preventing King's receiving an honorary degree from Harquette University.) The attached summary should also be used for telephonically briefing Malone. This matter should receive most expeditious handling because of the time element involved.

O.K.

Sullians handler

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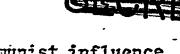
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nel willout the boss approval of the FUI . DATE: February 3', : Mr. W. C. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Hr. Evans 1 - Mr. Sullivan - Hr. Rosen (McGowan) T: STANLEY DAVED LEVISUN - Mr. Bland SECURITY MATTER - C 1 - Mr. Haack -Mr. Kitchens Deputy Attorney General (DAG) White has requested that stant Director Evans discuss with him the association of the rend Martin Luther King and Levison since he feels some action be taken. ( W U The Attorney General (AG) by letter dated 1/8/62 was advised Levison, comunist Party (CP), is allegedly ose adviser of the Reverend Martin Luther King, prominent southern o leader, and wrote the speech that King delivered at the American ration of Tabor-Congress of Industrial Organizations convention AG was also advised that Levison reportedly, through his association with King, with King, SENSITIVE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE OFFICEION Information has since been received on 1/29/62 from Charles is Hall, General Secretary, CPUSA, has claimed authorship of s speech. (S) X (C) New York and San Francisco have been requested to contact informants involved to see if they can throw any additional light specifically who was responsible for preparation of the speech. hough it is logical to assume that Levison consulted Hall terning the speech; thus, both may have had a part in its paration. (X)( 1 2 bruscules Levison, a New York businessman and attorney, is in the Index. Shape and have furnished information concerning GROUND: se 1952 concerning Levison's connections with the CP are known only to the ermants and to a very few national leaders of the CP. CLASSIFIED/BY 676 12 WHI DAY 11/77 `RVATIONS: EXEMPT FOM GDS CATEGORY A PROPERTY OF DECLASSIFICATION INDERINITE

The purpose in advising the AG of Levison's connection with was to alert him and the President that Levison was apparently his association with King as SENSITIVE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE EPERATION 392452 i DLC CH

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ndum for Mr. Sullivan TANLEY DAVID LEVISON 92452



ng. This has been accomplished.

It appears that Phite desires to furnish King, or one close to him, some information about Levison and to suggest east that King break off his relations with Levison. Since son's connections with the CP are known to only a few top CP tionaries, the disclosure of any specific information about his vities which might get back to Levison or to the CP would tend identify who are vital to the internal urity of the country. Middiver, if White or the AG feel a pelling need to furnish King information about Levison, it is ieved that it would minimize the risk to the informants if King told in strict confidence that Levison has in the past bean a r of the CP and that indications are he is still under its fluence. Thite should be advised that under no circumstances ould specific information as contained in the Director's letter be scussed with King, since it would definitely endanger our informant .d the national security.

### SCOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be forwarded to Assistant Director ans for his guidance in discussing this matter with DAG White.

Him is me soudann spen University in which hems Even I Shout I 21/1-2 - CAE: MAW

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ATES COVERNMENT CLASSIFIED BY /1/10 EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE A. H. Belmont DATE: December 24. 1963 1-Wr.Belmont l-Lr.Sullivan 1-Mr.Baumgardner condi 1-Mr.Gurley COMMUNIST PARTY, USA 1-Mr.Ryan NEGRO QUESTION COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN MACIAL MATTERS INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST V. OUNT! In view of the influence the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), exerting on the racial situation, particularly through Martin ther King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference ic), the Director approved a conference be held between repretatives of our Atlanta Office and Seat of Government personnel. Recognizing the delicacy of this entire situation because the prominence of King, the primary purpose of the conference was explore how best to carry on our investigation to produce the fred results without embarrassment to the Bureau. discussion was a complete analysis of the avenues of approach and at neutralizing King as an effective Regro leader and developing dence concerning King's continued dependence on communists for \_dance and direction. The conference was held at the Seat of Government on -23-63. It was attended by Security Supervisor Henry Rowse and Robert Richols from our Atlanta Office. The Seat of Government, presentatives were Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, Inspector soph A. Sizoo, Section Chief F. J. Baumgardner and Supervisors T. Gurley and David Ryan. The conference lasted from 9 a.m. to p.n. Assistant Director Sullivan briefed the conference on the sk at hand. He pointed out the necessity for good judgment and screetness in conducting any investigation concerning this matter. made it clear it was necessary for us to continue obtaining idence of the CPUSA's influence on King and, through King, influence the Megro people. Mr. Sullivan also stressed the fact that, though King is a minister, we have already developed information Thinksente 3/0/20 TILULI Er. Sullivan pointed out that the field should continue to ther information concerning King's personal activities, such as 7-3-116) ( 71: 2-11. This document is prepared in Thomse to pour request and in confor dissemily nation outside your Committee His use is similar to difficial proceedings of your Confustive, and the confert may not fill discussed to unauthorised personnel without the expense approval of the fill 22 JAN 8 1954 in a J:skw 🧀 DocId: 32989755 Page 858

randum to Mr. Belmont
COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
-3-116



ing drunk and consider using this information at an opportune in a counterintelligence move to discredit him.

During the discussion which followed, the men from the ed outlined in detail the operation of the SCLC in Atlanta and manner in which it is managed by King.

Our discreet approach to this case has been necessitated ling's prominence and the delicate situation which surrounds the tre racial movement. A wrong move could well result in extreme transment to the Eureau. As a result of the conference, it was ded we need to develop additional information in the following as:

- (1) We must determine and check out all of the employees of the SCLC.
- (2) We must locate and monitor the funds of the SCLC.
- (3) We must identify and check out the sources who contribute to the SCLC.
- (4) We must continue to keep close watch on King's personal activities.
- (5) We will, at the proper time when it can be done without embarrassment to the Eureau, expose King as an Comportunist who is not a sincere person but is exploiting the racial situation for personal gain.
- (6) We will explore the possibility of utilizing additional specialized investigative techniques at the SCLC office.

Our technical coverage on King and the SCLC is producing allent information. It was decided that, in view of this fact since we could not engage in active investigation at this time bout embarrassment to the Bureau, we would hold in abeyance open estigation as outlined above for another 90 days. During this we will utilize the information obtained from our technical orage and conduct whatever investigation can be made discreetly.

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Fondum to Mr. Belmont
COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
MEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
-3-116

SECRET

This conference proved to be most beneficial, and the from the field expressed their appreciation for the opportunity eing brought into the Seat of Government for the purpose of cring this entire matter. They were both enthusiastic about case and stated the conference was of exceptional benefit to and will be of assistance in setting the future course of the estigation.

#### ION:

We will continue to give this case priority attention at the Seat of Government and in the field and will expose for the clerical fraud and Marxist he is at the first ortunity. At the end of the 90-day period, or sooner if litions permit, we will make a further recommendation as to ther we are in a position at that time to take further action inst King and the SCLC without embarrassment to the Bureau.

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CHRESTONS VO EN IMPLACIÓ LA CONFERENCE 12/20/00 EN CAMPATINE INFLEMENT IN 12-23-63 ELICEAL MITTERS



را) Con colored Amenia bo of any ausistance to us in the المناب Atlanta area and, if so, how many vill be needed?

(2) Formativalitation of controlling emonyrous sources at the Seman Lucy Distriction (2.2.) Level Consulted

- (3) a) then to we know about the predigreend of Hing's girltriones and their husbands? Thuck to be our refer
  - b) Could we convert any of their werk points to strong points for us?
- (4) Dees the ellies have any contacts among ministers, both forms colored and thite, who are in a position to be ear assistance and, if so, in what names could be use them?
- . (5) Done the effice have contacts more nemiprover people . (1) appreciate anough to be of audiotated to us; that is, include the contact of the property and/or communists with whom he is in contact?
- (6) Would tesure and/or risurs on Ring's girlfriends help to place to a counterintellinance move, baring in taken the cyfor possibility of telephonium the circumstant's har and ming is amount to be at the resistance of said girlfrience?
- Well- Consue use her?
- (3) that are the possibilities of using Ers. Hing?
- (9) That is we know about the hackground of people presently comployed in the office of ECLC and can we use any of them?
- (10) Are there any disgruntled captoyees at CCLC and/or former for former exployees who may be disgruntled or disgruntled acquaintances?
- (11) What is the setup of the ECLC office? Do King's girlfriends yisit him there and, if so, to they use the front coor or back coor? That is the possibility of setting what pustolisur on the deer used by firlfriends, if used often chough, and using a friendly newspaperum or TV station to record this activity? (This would be similar to CDB activity in Doston several menths ago when that company nace a film of police officers visiting bookie joints in the Boston area.)

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yur 100-3-116-684, 74

(12) that are the possibilities of placing a good looking to female plant in Hing's office?

(13) To we have any information concerning any shady financial dualings of Hing which could be used to our advantage?

(14) Discuss the resulbility of baving an Agent accommany Hing and only explicited the minut travel traction. In this namer, he front would re aware of the identity and/or description of the commonion and would practude the possibility of asserrancement in the event of a counter-intelligence move, bearing in what that when King leaves with a girlinered she could discount at acre yount along the route and him could be possed by his vice prior to reaching his final destination.

- (15) Instruct that in the invure Atlanta is to call information to other effices then Hing is traveling rather than send a telegype and instruct the other offices to do thereof in this manner the vacie object of attempting to empose ding can be explained.
- (16) Full and complete discussion on the fact that we are attempting to empse Him because of communist influences brought to bear on him and that in relation to baing aware of his travels and activities, we are most interested in emposing him in some manner or another in order to discredit him.
  - (17) A discussion on the direct appreach to Hing through the use of high officials, such as Robert F. I anody and Assistant birector bullivan as a communion, pointing out to him the transmous responsibilities which he has as a Regro leader and controuting him with some of the information which we have. There are many dangers inherent in such an approach but it cannot be discounted and some discussion should take place as to the dangers and advantages.

(16) value is those that Ring and various communists or anatomives will neet in Atlanta. Communists or he given to the use of all investigative techniques in covering such neet. Consider all counterintellifence to natifities to neutralize or aistest such necting and public your pions to the lurgan for approval.

(10) Fullcat consideration must be given to any influence which of communist from groups are affording to the racial situation.

(10) hre all employees of ECLC with subvissive backgrounds or connections being given expressive intention? The new employees of ECLC checked out for surversive background and or possible use as sources?

(21) Receive of the Euromia responsibility for timely dissemination of pertinent intermedian to the Repartment
and other interested apencies, it is sore than ever
necessary that all facety of this factor receive wrount
handling. The success of our error is dependent team
the judicious amplication of all evallable investmative
techniques coupled with meticulous manning, beliance and
ingenuity, tempered with pool and and. Our discretize
must not reach the point of timicity.

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f.	D-75 (Rev. 19-12-28)	CONFIDENTIAL (B. 13-36)
E	A ASSITIED BY GAZY WAN EXEMPT FROM GAS CATED DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION	NA INDECIMITE Date: 2/25/64 AND FIELD OFFICES
l	ransmit the following in	ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY SAT
	•	(Type in plain text or code) DATE 1/4/77
V;	is AIRTEL	A.I.P. MAIL - RECISTERED  (Priority or Method of Mailing)
	(Immediate	FBI (100-3-116) e Fersonal Attention t Director W. C. SULLIVAN)
	FROM: SAC, SAN I	FRANCISCO (100-51914A)
	RE: COMMUNIST - COMMUNIST IS - C	PARTY, USA - NEGRO QUESTICH INFLUENCE IN PACIAL FATTERS  DECLASSIZED BY PARCONAL  ON 3/11/80
-	the special assignment for the Division and the the following characters.	er that the Bureau be fully apprised concerning gnment in Ecnolulu in the above-captioned investine possible future use of the Domestic Intelligence FEI Laboratory, it is believed desirable that ronclogical order of events be set forth, including cuntered, effectiveness of the investigation, and of personnel.
•	Office was fully Director SULLIVA: committed as much did not rely on a Bureau where the necessary to him Honolulu. He are Angeles where he	isor HARRY F. CLIFFCRD, JR. of the San Francisco briefed at a special conference in Assistant It's Office at the SOG on Monday, 2/3/64. He is of the information as possible to memory and making extensive notes. He arranged with the Atlanta Office would provide those serials at San Francisco prior to his departure for ranged his return trip to San Francisco via Los was met at the airport by two Security Supervisors he necessary information in order that the Los
	Angeles Office wa	culd be prepared to carry out its part in the st investigation.
	(4)	CONFIDENTIAL 3 Confidence of the confidence of t
	Approved:	I militar control may not be disclosed to unautify seed person :

SF 100-11114A HFC/jr

\* Upon his return to San Francisco, he selected the following personnel based upon recommendations by the Domestic Intelligence Division, by the FBI Laboratory, and upon his own experience with the men involved: SA FORDYCE G. LYMAN, because he is the rost experienced, most ingenious, the most unruffled, most commetent sound man for this type of operation in the San Francisco Office; SA ROBERT U. MANNI, because in both the Security and Criminal Intelligence Programs he has shown unusual ingenuity, persistance, and determination in making microphone installations; SA ALBEIT P. CLARK, who has been a leader of the old San Francisco Underground Squad in conducting contacts with highly confidential sources, running physical surveillances, and has been absolutely fearless in these types of operations for more than twelve years; SA RICHAPD E. STEPHENS, who has just recently completed an advanced course in technical photography and because he has had many years experience in overcoming photographic problems in connection with espionage cases and the Anagram Program.

A conference was had with these Agents, the proposed investigation outlined, the possible problems to be encountered discussed, and each was given a stecific assignment in order to prepare himself for the special investigation in Honolulu. The need for the utmost security was emphasized.

SAS CLIFFORD and LYMAN were scheduled to leave San Francisco by air for Honolulu 2/12/64, to be followed on the following Saturday, 2/18/64, by the other three Agents.

In accord with instructions received from the Bureau, on 2/11/64 SA CLIFFORD telephonically contacted SAC PRICE in Honolulu to advise him of the details of the arrival of SAS CLIFFORD and LYPAN and to point out that a team of five men would eventually be operating in Honolulu. In this conversation no classified information was discussed.

SAS CLIFFORD and LYMAN arrived in Honolulu on the afternoon of Wednesday, 2/12/64. They proceeded to the office where the background of the investigation and the Bureau instructions in connection therewith were cutlined over a period of several hours to SAC PRICE. Mr. PPICE was immediately cooperative to the fullest extent possible. He readily understood the delicacy of the situation and pledged all-out support of the Agents on special assignment.

SF 100-51914A HFC/jr.

The Honolulu Office had received sufficient correspondence from Mainland Offices so they could be aware in a general way of what type of investigation was to be conducted concerning the principal Subject's (KING) visit to Honolulu. It was apparent to the Honolulu Office from the copies of communications in its file that the Bureau had an intense interest in the extracurricular activities of the Subject and the communist influence upon him and, therefore, the Honolulu Office was in a position to account for the principal Subject's public activities, appearances, speeches, etc.

SAC PRICE pointed out upon the arrival of SAS CLIFFORD and LYMAN that Honolulu was in the midst of the peak of its winter tourist season. The various airlines had just inaugurated a flat \$100.00 tourist flight to Hawaii and all of the principal totals were filled to overflowing with tourists. He believed that it would be difficult to obtain, many days in advance, a block of rooms whereby coverage of the Subject could be effected, but he indicated that he did have the official and personal contacts whereby a beginning could be made immediately.

Through its public sources, the Honolulu Office had determined that the University of Hawaii had planned to put the Subject and his party up at the Hilton Hawaiian Village for the days and nights of 2/18 and 19/64, and the morning of 2/20/64, while he was making public appearances. Supervisor CLIFFORD requested that if possible he and SA LYMAN be quartered in the Hilton Hawaiian Village. It was immediately determined by pretext telephone calls that the Hilton Hawaiian Village was filled to overflowing and was actually asking some of its guests to move elsewhere if possible.

It was pointed out to Mr. PRICE that if at all possible it was imperative for SAs CLIFFOPD and LYMAN to at least be in the sare hotel where the Subject was scheduled to be a guest in order that full security could be established and in order that the equipment could be tested: By the evening of 2/12/64, through SAC contacts Mr. PRICE was able to obtain a room in the establishment for SAs CLIFFORD and LYMAN.

SF 100-51914A HFC/jr

The Hilton Hawaiian Village is a complex of five steel and concrete towers, each approximately fifteen stories tall, linked together by a series of 2-story concrete motel-like buildings with perhaps 75 independent shops, restaurants, bars, etc. around a huge open-air lobby. An inspection of the halls and the rooms revealed that the dividing walls were made of four inch concrete blocks. The Hilton Hawaiian Village has approximately 1100 separate accommodations, rooms, suites, and pent houses with room for approximately 2500 people. Literally hundreds are moved in and out of the hotel every day according to a fixed schedule, whereby they spend a certain length of time at this hotel in Honolulu, move out to other islands to make vay for other tourists to come in, and return to the Hawaiian Village when the other tourists move out.

Through Mr. ED HASTINGS, a SAC contact, and a personal friend of SAC PRICE, Mr. PRICE began a most discreet inquiry to determine where the Subject and his party were to be located. It was discovered that the hotel is booked up so full and has so many commitments on a continuous basis, that it ordinarily books blocks of rooms and suites by type and price rather than making individual assignments to guests who have made reservations; thus, it would know that on a certain day it would need, for example, 100 \$20.00 rooms, 50 \$25.00 rooms, and 40 \$30.00 rooms, but would not individually assign them until after the individual guest had registered at the hotel. This was the case with regard to the MARTIN LUTHER KING party. No specific space had yet been assigned and for security reasons it was determined best by the SAC and by the Agents on special assignment, that as far as possible, the hotel be allowed to follow normal booking procedures.

In the meantime, SAs CLIFFORD and LYMAN proceeded to establish their identities as tourists in the hotel and its environs. The Honolulu Office has ten cars assigned to it, all of which are relatively well known and all of which are equipped with 2-way radios. The Agents on special assignment explored the possibility with the SAC and experienced Agents of the Honolulu Office of switching license plates on one of their cars and utilizing it on the special assignment, but the considered opinion of all concerned was that security might be lost by such an arrangement and it was, therefore, resolved to rent a Hertz car right at the hotel for use during the special assignment.

SF 100-51914A HFC/jr

Under secure conditions, SAs CLIFFORD and LYMAN unpacked and experimented with all of the Bureau equipment sent out or brought out to Honolulu under conditions as closely approximating what was anticipated in the actual investigation. They found that all of the equipment worked well and would be effective if we could arrange to be no more than one room away from the Subjects of our interest. Due to the heavy concrete construction of the towers composing the hotel, approximately one-half of the radio transmitting equipment would not be effective at any great distance because its signal was somewhat overshadowed by a powerful local TV station.

Over the weekend of Saturday, 2/15/64, and Sunday, 2/16/64, the experiments continued and in the meantime, SAC PRICE most discreetly pushed his efforts to have definite space issigned to the Subject's party and to locate the special assignment Agents along side the Subjects.

The Kahalá Hilton Hotel is the newest and perhaps the most luxurious in the entire Hilton chain. It was opened for business in January, 1964, has luxurious suites furnished at great cost, and is situated in an isolated area with its own man-made lake between a golf course and the sea. It is of solid concrete construction, ten stories high, and because of its prices attracts principally wealthy individuals who generally are older than the average tourist.

SAS CLIFFORD and LYMAN personally made a most discreet survey of the hotel during the afternoon and evening hours and discovered that at best it was a most sedate and formal place with almost no activity or action in the halls, elevators, and public places. Upon the arrival of the remaining three Agents on

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special assignment in Honolulu, they were quickly acquainted with the situation at the Hilton Havaiian Village and on Sunday evening, 2/16/64, made as much as a survey as was possible of the situation at the Kahala Hilton.

It was possible to obtain a room for these Agents in another tower approximately 100 yards away from the room occupied by SAs CLIFFORD and LYMAN. On Sunday afternoon experiments were conducted with the equipment over this extended space and it was found that most of the equipment worked very well even at that distanted through concrete walls and glass windows, but that the TV station interferred with some of the equipment on certain wave lengths.

On Monday, 2/17/54, SAC PRICE was able to arrange that the Subject and his party be placed in Suites 404 and 405 of the ocean tower building of the Hilton Hawaiian Village Hotel and that SAS CLIFFORD and LYMAN would be given the suite numbered 406 along side that to be occupied by the principal Subject (405) and that the other three Agents would be given the suite numbered 403. One complicating factor was that no place else in the entire complex did the hotel have uncocupied space available allowing the designation of four rooms in a row for our purpose.

Another complication was the fact that the Subjects were due to land at the airport at 12:50 p.m., Tuesday, 2/18/64, and could be expected to be at the hotel at approximately 1:30 p.m. on that date, but three of the four rooms were occupied and could be expected to be occupied until the checkout time of 2:00 p.m. on Tuesday, 2/18/64.

SAS CLIFFORD and LYMAN were able to move into Room 406 in the early evening of Monday, 2/17/64. The hotel arranged to move the guests out of Room 403 late that same evening and the other Agents were able to move in to Room 403. Investigation revealed that the occupants of Suite 405, which was designated for KING, were members of a folk dance group which was having its final dance in the ballroom on the second floor of the same building. By running most discreet surveillances and by utilizing a passkey obtained by SAC PRICE through the door connecting com 406 with 405, the Agents were able to establish double wasp

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coverage in Poor 405 during the evening of Monday, 2/17/64, while the folk cancing party was going on. This provided the necessary coverage which was activated when the principal Subject and his party entered Room 405 at 2:12 p.m., Tuesday, 2/18/64. This coverage enabled us to contact a highly confidential source that evening which supplemented the information received from the microphone coverage. In order to obtain clear reception and if possible to overcome the Subjects' playing of the TV, on Tuesday morning, 2/18/64, a minimite was installed in another location in the Subject's suite and monitored from Room 406.

It had been determined that SA J. STEPLING ADAMS of the Honolulu Office had conducted an Anti-Packeteering investigation concerning SAM GI/MCAMA at the Kahala Milton Hotel in January, 1964, and had established excellent working relationships with rembers of the staff on the working level at that hotel. At the quest of Supervisor CLIFFORD, SA ADAMS was sent out to the Kahala Milton Hotel and checked on reservations held by the hotel for all expected guests for the period from 2/19/64 through 2/25/64, and determined that there were reservations for single suites (each suite will sleep at least two people) for KING, WALKER, KEARSE (who accompanied the party to Honolulu), and DOLOPES EVANS from Los Angeles. No reservation could be found for DOLOPES SHIFFEY, but apparently she could have fit in the room with EVANS since there were two beds in the room. Once this was discovered, through SAC PRICE's contacts, it was possible to arrange on Tuesday, 2/18/64, that specific rooms be designated for the above individuals and that we select adjacent rooms as desired.

This hotel, being a luxury hotel, was about 75% full and not as crowded as the other Honolulu hotels. Three of the Agents on special assignment accompanied SA ADAMS to the hotel on Wednesday morning, 2/19/64, and arranged the situation in such a way that by renting three rooms curselves as of that date, we could cover the four rooms requested by the Subject's party. These three Agents then thecked into that hotel and worked all day Wednesday and nearly all night that same night, Wednesday-Thursday, 2/19-20/64. By 11:00 p.m. they had succeeded, most discreetly, in making nine different installations under rost secure conditions in the four rooms to be occupied by the Subjects.

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Just as they completed their job it was discovered ough the installations at the Hawaiian Village Hotel that

three Agents then had to spend the rest of the night and ly morning hours removing the installations they had worked...ard to make.

Shortly efter midnight Thursday morning, 2/20/64, the tallations at the Hawaiian Village provided information that

Angeles Office and enabled the Los Angeles Office to cipate where the Subjects would be and make, with Bureau mission, the proper installations at the Ambassador Hotel,

In accord with Bureau instructions, SAs CLIFFORD and All gathered together the necessary material on the morning Thursday, 2/20/64, and preceded the Subjects to Los Angeles tir. In Los Angeles they aided the Los Angeles Agents in atifying the Subjects and their voices on the evening of raday, 2/20/64, and the early morning of Friday, 2/21/64, then later spent the day of Friday and Friday evening working the Los Angeles Agents in order that their coverage would be as efficacious as possible.

SAS CLIFFORD and LYMAN returned to San Francisco from Angeles on Saturday, 2/22/64. The remaining three Agents eved the more bulky equipment, packaged it for shipment to Eureau, San Francisco, and other offices, cleared out of the els, and arrived back in San Francisco on Sunday afternoon, 1/64.

The cooperation of the Hilton Hotel system was such the Bureau was not charged for the rooms at the luxury la Hotel that were used by the Agents all day Wednesday, esday night, and Thursday morning, nor for the four rooms a we had blocked out the day before and offered to pay rent of they would be saved for the Subjects.

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SAC PRICE of Honolulu, with funds from the San Francisco confidential fund, is settling the bill for the rooms used for experiments and for the towers at the Hawaiian Village Hotel and will forward the bills to SA CLIFFORD, who will voucher and blue slip same.

#### OBSEPVATIONS AND PECOMMENDATIONS:

- (1) No matter what its size in population, Honolulu is basically a resort small town and all the Bureau personnel who participated in the investigation agreed that the Bureau was extremely wise in designating this operation to be handled as a special assignment in a semi-undercover capacity by Special Agents from another territory who were not known as Special Agents in the Honolulu area. The Honolulu Office and the San Francisco Agents are convinced that such an assignment could not have been carried out with full security by the Honolulu Agents themselves because they are too well known in this comparatively small town.
- (2) Although using only five Agents to make technical surveys, technical installations, provide their own security, conduct discreet nearby fisurs of Subjects and potential subjects, and contact anonymous sources means that the manpower is spread very thin especially where two separate hotels are involved, it is believed that the use of an experienced coordinated special assignment crew may very well be the best way to attack this problem.
- (3) The SAC and the local FEI Office are indispensable to the successful operation of such a special assignment. The two big questions that the local SAC has to be in a position to answer are: (a) Exactly where is the Subject going to be? and (b) Can we get a room next to him? Agents on special assignment cannot walk in cold in any area, much less a crowded resort area, and accomplish this with full security. It is the considered opinion of the Agents who participated in this special assignment that we would have been spared much anxiety

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and last minute improvisation if the Honolulu SAC could have been advised in advance, with utmost security, that he would be called upon to determine where the Subject was staying and to obtain adjacent space for the Agents on special assignment. This is a suggestion for the Bureau to consider in the event it plans future special assignments of this sort. This one worked well due to the excellence of the contacts.

operation of individual air conditioning units both presented a considerable problem which made some of the conversations almost, if not completely, unintelligible. These particular Subjects seemed to have a tendency to turn the . TV on most of the time when they were in the room, particularly in the evening hours. We do not believe that it would be wise to make either the TV or the air conditioning inoperable in a subject's room where a discreet installation is made with full security, but misur coverage becomes almost ineffective no matter where it is placed if the TV is plasting away.

Transcripts of those parts of the conversations which are pertinent to this investigation are being forwarded under separate cover as soon as possible.

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OFFICIAL FOLK STO. SE UNITED STATES GOVER

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Gaia

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# ROUTE IN ENV

Mr. A. H. Belmorit

DATE: January 6, 1964

JURE

W. C. Sullivan

COTTENIST PARTY, USA

SUBJECT: MIRE CULTICA

> COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS INTTIMA SECURITY - COMMITTED

On this past weekend (1/4-5/64) it was determined that Martin Luther Ming, Gr., would be staying at the Willard Metal in Wachington, D. C., from Bunday to Treatesy (1/5-7/64). Recause of the importance of our investigation of the communist influence in racial matters and the intalligence and counterintelligence nossibilities which therough coverage of Ming's activities might develop and because this was of the espence. I authorized Washing-ton Field Galice to take effort to secure nicrophone coverage of King provided full security would be assured.

On 1/0/34 Decerity Comminating Emperyicor L. W. E. Obernforf of the Machington Pick! Office seriose that they hade been able to exfect coverage c. 2/8/04 with full security and this the Errose would be kept and otly novised of the resultsci this coverege. [trescession involved: between no telephone instrument is being estiliated in whis quartion.

# LCMIGH:

You will be promptly advised of positive results achieved.

100-3-116

1 - 100-100070 (Lartin Luther

1 - Mr. Dolmont HEREIN IS 1 - Mr. Sallinga

l - Mr. Balatic per

1 - i.e. liyan

1 - in. Donotive

1 - Ar. Phillips

Von:Imj /.

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This degrand t is premared in respect to pair request and is not for dissemi-NW 55070, Doc14:32989755. Page 874 Part Country I are in I mind to official proceedings by ..... the disclosed to unauthorized person-

NITED STATES COVERNMENT ROU ENVE emorandum JUNE **7/16/6**3 cc Mr. Belmont C. A. Evans) Ur. Sullivan Hr. Evans COLLIUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS CLASSIFIED BY 1259 0 EXPLIPT FROM GOS CATEGORY DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 7/18/71 The AG was contacted at his request late this He said that Clarence Benjamin Jones, a NY attorney who has had close association with Hartin Luther King, and with Stanley Levinson had been in to see Burke larshall about the racial cituation. According to the AG, Jones had indicated he had some recorvations about talking with Levisson on the phone. Marshall thought he might have been referring to a possible telephone tap, and passed it off by telling Jones this was something he would have to take up with Levinson. りことりりらいけう The purpose of the AG's contact was that this brought to his attention the possibility of effecting technical coverage on both Jones and Martin Luther King. I told the AG that I was not at all acquainted with Jones, but that, in so far as King was concerned, it was obvious from the reports that he was in a travel status practically all the time, and it was, therefore, doubtful that a technical surveillance on his office or home would be very productive. raised the question as to the repercussions if it should ever become known that such a surveillance had been put on King. 5 307 31 1962 The AG said this did not concern him at all; that in view of the possible communist influence in ... the racial situation, he thought it advisable to have as complete coverage as possible. I told him, under the circumstances, that we would check into the: .... matter to see if coverage was feasible and, if so, would submit an appropriate recommendation to him. If you approve, we will have a preliminary survey made to top if technical coverage is feasible with full security. NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 875

ríph urgilt 3-25-68 ark DIRECTOR (122-186672) AND MEMPHIS FACM ATLANTA (196-5586) es li lenes MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., SM-C. ERBITATION WORKERS STRIKE, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING AT FOUR THIRTY PM MARCH TWENTYEIGHT, SIXTYEIGHT. INFORMANT'S INFORMATION WAS OSTAINED FROM DISCUSSION SHORTI SEFORE WITH HOSEA WILLIAMS, DIRECTOR OF VOTER REGISTRATION AND POLITICAL EDUCATION, SOLO, CURRENTLY IN ATLANTA, WHO DURING LATE AFTERNOON MARCH TWENTYEIGHT, SIXTYEIGHT, CONFERRED TELEPHONICALLY WITH MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., PRESIDENT, SCLC; RALPH D. ABERNATHY, VICE PRESIDENT AND TEASURER, SCLC; AND BERNARD LEE, SPECIAL AIDE TO THE PRESIDENT, SCLC. XIMB, ABERNATHY, AND LEE ARE CURRENTLY IN ROOM EIGHT ZERO ONE HOLIDAY INK, MEMPHIS. WITH REFERENCE TO RACIAL DISTURBANCE IN MEMPHIS MARCH WERTYEICHT, SIXTYEIGHT, KING IS EXTREMELY DEJECTED. MATRY STROKELY FEEL DISTURBANCE ON THIS DATE DELIBERATELY PLANA TATE AGENCIES FFICES

FF31 TWO

EY MEGROES WHO ARE NEITHER SYMPATHETIC TO KING OR SOLO. IDENTITY OF SUCH INDIVIDUALS NOT KNOWN.

ABERNATHY, LEE AND WILLIAMS ARE GREATLY CONCERNED FOR
LELFARE OF KING, PARTICULARLY OR NIGHT OF MARCH TWENTYEIGHT,
SIXTYEIGHT, WHEN HE EXPECTS TO PARTICIPATE IN MARCH OR DEMONSTRATION
WITH SALITATION WORKERS. AT PRESENT TIME KING DOES NOT FEEL HE SHOULD
LEAVE MEMPHIS. DURATION OF STAY AND FURTHER DETAILS IN THIS
COMMECTION NOT KNOWN.

ACCORDING TO WILLIAMS, HE, ABERNATHY, AND LEE STRONGLY FEEL SAME ELEMENTS WHICH CAUSED DISTURBANCE IN MEMPHIS EARLIER MARCH TWENTYLIGHT MAY CAUSE PERSONAL HARM TO KING EVENING OF MARCH TWENTYLIGHT, SIXTYLIGHT.

INFORMATION FROM MEMPHIS; HOWEVER, SHOULD ADVISE LOCAL AUTHORITIES IF

LUT ALREADY KNOWN THAT KING CONTEMPLATES PARTICIPATING IN MARCH OR

LUMINITATION EVENING OF MARCH TWENTYEIGHT AND THAT IN VIEW OF EARLIER

DISTURLANCES IN MEMPHIS ON THIS DATE, SEVERAL RANKING SCLC OFFICIALS

PRAIMENSIVE FOR PERSONAL WELFARE OF KING.



ALC: UNITED STATES

PAGE, THREE

FOREGOING INFORMATION TELEPHONICALLY FURNISHED MEMPHIS MARCH THENTYEIGHT.

MECEIVED: 11:39PM RM

UNITED STATE ERNMENT Memorandum . Mr. Sullivan DATE: 3/28/68 FROM : G. C. Moorehor SUBJECT: SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE -RACIAL MATTERS A sanitation workers strike has been going on in Memphis for some time. Mertin Luther King, Jr., today led a march composed of 5,000 to 6,000 people through the streets of Memphis. King was in an automobile preceding the marchers. As the march developed, acts of violence and vandalism broke out including the breaking of windows in stores and some looting. This clearly demonstrates that acts of so-called nonviolence advocated by King cannot be controlled. The same thing could happen in his planned massive civil disobedience for Washington in April. ACTION: B APR\ 2 1888 Attached is a blind memorandum pointing out the above, which if you approve, should be made available by Crime Records Division to cooperative news media sources. TDR: fnd (6) 1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Sullivan NOP RECOORED 199 APR 4 1968 1 - Mr. Bishop 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore 1 - Mr. Deakin Skin Old Dun NW 55070 Decent Part 19 19 879 DAI

Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, injected himself into the sanitation workers' strike in Memphis, Tennessee, and the result of King's famous espousal of nonviolence was vandalism, looting, and riot.

Previously, King involved himself in this strike, called for a general strike, and called for a mass march. Today he led the mass march in an automobile at the head of the line. Negroes began shouting "black power" and trouble began. King, apparently unable or unwilling to control the marchers, absented himself from the scene; window breaking and looting broke out.

Police officers were forced to use gas to break up the march and to control the crowd. It was necessary to activate the National Guard. Martin Luther King claims his much-heralded march on Washington, scheduled for April 22, 1968, will also be "nonviolent." He says he has persuaded militant black nationalists to abandon violent extremism in Washington, D. C., during the march. Memphis may only be the prelude to civil strife in our Nation's Capitol.

PATE 3/0 50 JOHNOOMES

**EQLOCATION** 

10-10-67)

# SECRET

This LHM is classified "SECRET" because it contains information from a course engaged in furnishing information about ractal matters in the US and Communist influence therein. It also is classified "SECRET" headuse it contains a concentration of information from the characterizat of STANLEY LEVISON.

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SECRET



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

6076 WAR

#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York March 29, 1968

Bufile 100-106670

SHORL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY DATE

Martin Luther King, Jr. Security Matter - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned on March 28, 1968, that, late on that date, Stanley Levison and Martin Luther King, Jr. discussed the violence that occurred in Memphis, Tennessee 28, 1968, following King's leadership of a protest on March march through downtown Memphis. King indicated that he has Sbecome so depressed over the developments in Memphis that he has considered calling off the Washington March (his self-described Poor People's Campaign, scheduled to begin in Washington, D.C. on April 22, 1968).

Levison told King that his depression was aggravated **Li**because he is physically exhausted as a result of his recent Estrenuous program. He counseled King not to be on the defensive Zover the events in Memphis but, on the contrary, should take the position that the majority of people in the Memphis March adid not join in the rioting that took place, proving the Eeffectiveness of King's leadership and his policy of non-violer the Levison emphasized that the Washington March will be different in that King will have organized this march and his forces can stress the importance of non-violence. Levison suggested that Saturday morning (March 30, 1968) would be a better time to Eeffectiveness of King's leadership and his policy of non-violence. Saturday morning (March 30, 1968) would be a better time to meet in Atlanta to discuss the Memphis incident rather than meeting on Friday night (March 29, 1968) because it will give-King time to rest. CIACCITION BY 60/80 LED, RIGHT EYTHIT STOM GITS CATEGORY

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS NOR C. NOLUSIONS OF THE FILL IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FEI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY: IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED CUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY

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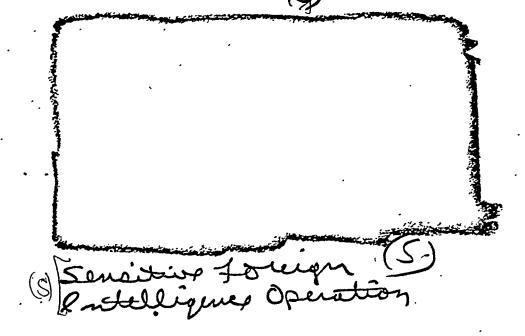
NW 55070 Doctd: 32989755

SFCRFT

Martin Luther King, Jr.

King agreed in every respect with Levison's evaluation.  $(\mathcal{S})$ 

The source also ascertained that, prior to conferring with King, Levison spoke with the Reverend Ralph Abernathy, an aide of Dr. King's, who advised Levison that King has cancelled a scheduled appearance in Washington, D.C. on March 29, 1968. Abernathy also noted that King is scheduled to be in Virginia on Saturday (March 30, 1968) but will probably cancel that appearance. Abernathy continued that it was a mistake for the King forces not to have a staff in Memphis to train people in non-violence. He said it also was a mistake on the part of the King forces not to have been more aware of the local situation.



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Merriorandus

: Mr. Bishop

DATE: 3/18/69

M. A. Jones

ECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING'S BIRTHDAY

#### BACKGROUND:

Today, March 18th, Congressman John M. Ashbrook (R-Ohio) who is a member of the House Committee on Internal Security advised Mr. DeLoach that 30 bills have been introduced into Congress to declare a holiday on Martin Luther King's birthday, January 15th. Ashbrook further advised that a bill concerning this matter will soon be voted out of the Subcommittee on the Judiciary. In this connection he advised that Congressman Charles E. Wiggins (R-California) and Byron G. Rogers (D-Colorado), members of the Subcommittee, will be contacting the Bureau in the near future to request an "off the record" briefing concerning King. They are in a position to keep any such bill from being reported out of committee—if, as stated by Congressman Ashbrook, they realize that King was a scoundrel.

# ron G. Rogers

Rogers was born in Texas in 1900. He was U.S.: Attorney for the District of Colorado 1934-36, and thereafter was Attorney General of the State of Colorado. He was elected to the 82nd Congress in 1950 and has been reelected to subsequent Congresses.

The Bureau investigated Rogers in 1933 and 1934 in connection with his appointment as U.S. Attorney for the District of Colorado and the investigation was favorable. We have had cordial relations with him since he has been in Congress.

# Charles E. Wiggins

Wiggins is from El Monte, California, and was elected to Congress in 1966. We have had cordial relations with him and he met the Director and had a picture taken on 6/26/68. On 12/9/68 Wiggins presented a plaque to the Director in behalf of Rosemead, California, and he was cordially thanked.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Rosen

Mr. Bishop

1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Sullivan

71 - Mr. Callahan

MMENDATION Page 2 COFY HADE FUR LER. TOLCO

nw-53070 'Docati:32989755 -Page 885

RE: MARTIN LUTHERKING'S BIRTHDAY

# RECOMMENDATION:

That if and when Congressmen Wiggins and Rogers contact the Bureau that they be invited in for a confidential briefing concerning Martin Luther King. They will be referred to public source newspaper articles if they desire to have any material for usage.

White Marker States

that can be harried very continued.

I agree DK mush be handled sumboutionsly.

Memoranam D. Brennan Mr. W. C. Sullivani) DATE: April 18, 1968 JUNE - Mr. Rozamus C. D. Brennan Mr. Ridgeway David C FINECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SECURITY HATTER - COMMUNIST This is to advise you of past electronic surveillances that we had installed for the purpose of securing intelligence da concerning the late Martin Luther King, Jr., former President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). King had been in close association with individuals hav a Communist Party background during his rise to prominence in the civil rights field. Among such individuals was his principal advisor Stanley Levison communist whose members ship in the Communist Party, USA, has been established as recent : July, 1963. Clarence Jones, another close advisor of King, had be a member of the Communist Party and in a position of leadership i: the Labor Youth League, a communist front organization. Bayard Rustin, another of King's close advisors, was a member of the You Communist League in the early 1940's and is an admitted homosexua In order to determine the subversive influence in racial matters, the following microphone and wiretap coverage was placed in effec which provided coverage on the activities of King and the SCLC: Installed Discontinued on 3/9/8/ 1.1/8/63 4/30/65 Wiretap 563 Johnson Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 1/5/64 Willard Hotel, Washington, 1/8/64 Microphone .1/27/64 1/27/64 Microphone Shroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 2/18/64 2/20/64 Microphone Milton Hawaiian Village. Honolulu, Hawaii. 2/20/64 2/21/64 Microphone Ambassador Hotel. Los Ange California 2/22/64 Microphone 115 2/24/64 Hyatt House Motel, Los Angeles, California 3/19/64 3/20/64 Microphone Statler Hotel, Detroit.9 REC Bhichigan 1 . . . . . 4/23/64 4/24/64 Senator Notel, Sacramento, Microphone California 4/24/64 4/26/64 Hyatt Houseaffetellestos Ang-Wiretap California 7/7/64 Nyatt House-Hotel The Ange Wiretap California 100-106670 RLR:sss 55**676 (D.65) (D.65)**,755

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Memorandum C. D. rennan to Mr. V. C. Sullig in RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

**2100-106670** 

Installed	Discontinued	Type	Location
7/7/64	7/9/64	Nicrophone	Hyatt House Motel, Los Angele California
8/14/64	9/8/64	Wiretap	125 East 72nd Street, New York, New York
8/22/64	8/27/64	Wiretap.	Claridge Hotel, Atlantic City New Jersey
9/28/64	10/2/64	Microphone	Manger Hotel, Savannah, Georg
1/8/65	1/11/65	Microphone	
1/28/65	1/31/65	Microphone	Americana Hotel, New York, New York
3/29/65	3/31/65	Microphone	
5/12/65	5/13/65	Microphone	Sheraton Atlantic Hotel, New York, New York
10/14/65	10/15/65	Microphone	Astor Hotel, New York, New York
10/28/65	10/30/65	Microphone	New York Hilton Hotel,
11/29/65	11/30/65	Microphone	New York, New York Americana Hotel, New York, New York

In addition to the above coverage of King, the following coverage was afforded the SCLC.

Installed	Discontinued	Type	Location
10/24/63	1/24/64	Wiretap	New York Office
11/8/63	6/21/66	Wiretap	Atlanta Headquarters
7/13/64	7/31/64	Wiretap	New York Office

All of the above wiretap surveillances were authorized under the signature of the then Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy who on 10/10/63 authorized the coverage of King's residence and an other future address to which he may move, and the New York Office SCLC. He also authorized wiretap coverage of King and the Atlanta headquarters of SCLC on 10/21/63. These authorizations were given during the administration of President John F. Kennedy.

Attorney General Kennedy did not sign any microphone surveillance requests. Microphone surveillances were authorized to Bureau officials acting on general authority relating to the Attorney General.

#### ACTION:

None. For information.

by R

SECRET

WC

ur. DoLoach - Mr. DeLoach - Miss Holmes W. C. Sullivan - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Kr. Baumgardner/ 1 - Mr. Bland MARTIN LUTHER KING. JR. 1 - Er. Rozamus SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST DECLACCITED DY DECEMBER 121 3/3/76 1 - Mr. Bates (#312825-26ULACIURS) 5/22/40 -Special Agent in Charge Roney, New York Office, called on 1/20/66 and advised that Martin Luther King, Jr., and some of his associates have a reservation at the Americana Motel, beginning 1/21/66 for approximately four days. King and his party will have Rooms 3435 - 3437. The New York Office has available Room 3335 from which it advises it can maintain a microphone surveillance on King with full security assured and without the use of any wiring. We have had prior information that King planned to meet with some of his advisors with communist backgrounds, such as Enrry Vachtel and Clarence Jones this week in New York City. Past conferences with such advisors have shown the communist influence exerted by them upon Hing relative to the recial situation as well as the Vietnam Eituation 1-0-10-27-0 Nor York Office requested authority to Makesthe nicrophone surveillance installation the night of 1/20-21/68, to be activated 1/21/05 with Tulh recurity assured, - It'also requested authority for expenditure of up to \$35 per day for the monitoring room. - Proportion sein survaiscome at INNE come 1.7.1 /-Mar. Th On New York's assurance that full security was available and since time was of the essence, New York was told to go ahead with the installation and was also authorized to make the necessary expenditure for the monitoring room. Attached for approval is a memorandum to the Attorney General advising him that this microphone surveillance will be activated. 1/21/66 and will be intediately discontinued upon King's departure on or about 1/25/66% 10011-106670-2224X 7. RY 6076 WAH M 11 - 11. F. Row - Room 6221 IB 700 one here approved Jaso O have tred Subsider room not well-trule of mits 100-103370 Enclosure C 3 retrieon 7/1/2 المرابعة المحراب المستنادية المست (9) CI LUMINITARY ROSD SEXT LAD. COS CATEGORY: 2 . DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE <del>MV 55070 DocId:32</del>989755 <sup>7</sup>Page 889

emorandum

. D. DeLoach

DATE: March 20, 1968

Tele. Room

W.C. Sullivan

ILICIAL MATTERS

SUBJECT:

UD.

LARTIN LUTHER KING'S ARCH ON WASHINGTON

We all know the great gravity of Martin Luther Ming's march on Washington next month. It could end in great violence and bloodshed. This being the capitol city it would do us irreparable propaganda damage around the world.

HEREIN IS U

This Division has been preparing to carry out its intelligence responsibilities relative to this march in the ... ost effective manner possible. We have been girding ourselves for this task ever since King's announcement to march on Washington. We should leave no stone unturned.

In view of the above, I would like the permission talk confidentially to Bishop Lord of the Methodist Church 1 and to Cardinal O'Boyle of the Catholic Church. I know Lord personally. I suggest this, because both Protestant and Catholic leadership in Washington give clear signs of being ... most totally unaware of the lawlessness and the violencegrone elements who will be involved in this march. the to make them discreetly aware of this particular factor. Further, I would like to sow the idea that as eminent church eaders they have an enormous responsibility relative to assisting and maintaining law and order. I want to drop the hint that it is not enough for these church leaders to Eporove publicly as they have done of the social justice Dais inherent in this march on Washington. I want to leave them with the thought that they will not be fulfilling their responsibilities unless they make it evident publicly that the church leaders of this city will not approve of any

157-8428-415 160-166700 r. DeLoach Mr. Bishop חשת הרימו דסת - Mr. Sizoo r. G. C. Moore 184 MAR 27 1968

. Sullivan

violence or lawlessness.

CONTINUED

.CS:end

DocId:32989755 Hage 890

Landrandum to Mr. C. D. DeLoach

ET: LARTIN LUTHER KING'S MARCH ON WASHINGTON

I feel very strongly that I can do some good here. Therefore, I do hope that the Bureau will not deny me the permission to see what I can accomplish in this extremely vital area. If I can bring something of this nature about on the part of these church leaders, it may make the work of this Bureau somewhat less heavy and difficult at the time of the march.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

That I be given the permission to do as indicated above.

Lily i 614 GIM, MU, NO. 27 UNITED STATES GOV MENT \$29 notrec 1 - Mr. Belmont Memorandumbefore 1198 1 - Mr. Mohr 1 - Mr. DeLoach : Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: March 23, 1965 1 - Mr. Rosen Mr. F. J. Baumgardner 1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan - Mr. Bland UBJECT: A"COMMUNISM AND THE NEGRO 1 - Mr. Baumgardner (c.t. 1 - Mr. Phillips () MOVEMENT -- A CURRENT ANALYSIS" You will recall that in December, 1964, with the Director's approvar and first checking with the White Howe, we disseminated to the Heads of the intelligence community a paper captioned as above which depicted the communist influence in the Negro movement. Emphasis was given in the paper to the communist influences on Martin Luther King, Jr., as well as facts relating to his immoral nature. As you are aware, LeRoy Collins, former Governor of Florida, is Director, Community Relations Service (CRS). Department of Commerce, and in this position serves as something of a "mediator" in problems relating to the racial field. has been a key individual relative to the situation in Selma, Alabama. Information of interest to the CRS is regularly being disseminated to that agency. We just received reliable information concerning a conversation between Martin Luther King, Jr., and have coretta, unring which the was blinded to. prejudice. We have disseminated the information concerning the King conversation to CRS. It is believed that, in view of Collins important position relative to the racial movement, he should /have 2:05 benefit of the paper which we have already given to the White House and the Heads of the intelligence community. Our relations with Collins have been friendly; he is a long-time admirer of RECOMMENDATION: the Director and the Eureau. Attached for approval is a letter to Collins enclosing a copy of the paper captioned as above. 100-442529 Enclosures SFP: pah (10)NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page

1emorandum DATE: August 27, 1963 Mr. W. C. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Belmont : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner 1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Evans - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Baumgardner subject: MARCH ON WASHINGTON 1 - Mr. McGowan AUGUST 28, 1963 1 - Mr. Denz POSSIBLE SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCE Memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 8/22/63 set forth information pertaining to communist influence and participation in the March on Washington 8/28/63. The purpose of instant memorandum is to bring the Director up to date concerning the Party's latest plans with respect to this March. Gus Hall, leader of the Communist Party (CP), USA, has now decided to participate in this March. Mall plans to participate quietly and with no publicity. As an example of the Party's desire to participate in the March under a veil of secrecy, nine Party functionaries, headed by James E. Jackson, Editor-in-Chief of "The Worker," east coast communist publication, are attempting: to gain accreditation as "press representatives" of "The Worker" Just infinitesimal! H. rather than as March participants. Information available to us as of 8/27/63 indicates that Here is in the direct ! in excess of 100 CP members plan to participate in this March. While the majority of these individuals will come from the New York and Philadelphia areas, individuals in such widely scattered areas as Buffalo, New York; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Detroit, Michigan; Chicago, Illinois; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Denver, Colorado; States of Oregon and Washington; San Francisco and Los Angeles, California; and the New England area plan to attend.

Information received on 8/22 and 23/63 indicates that it has been rumored among Puerto Rican independentists in New York City that the New York Junta of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico that the New York Junta of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) (designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450) desires to (NPPR) (designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450) desires to have one of its adherents participate in the March and to join the have one of its adherents participate in the President. If successful March leaders who will be received by the President, would attempt to this adherent, in the presence of the President, would attempt to this adherent, in the presence of disturbance to publicize NPPR demandered to some unspecified type of disturbance to publicize NPPR demandered to a free and independent Puerto Rico. Information concerning the for a free and independent Puerto Rico. Information concerning the NPPR has been furnished to the local Secret Service by our Washing. NPPR has been furnished to the local Secret Service by our Washing. Tield Office and was promptly telephoned to Mr. John Nolan, Adminitive Assistant to the Attorney General 157-970-992

NW 55070 Doc34132989755 Page 893

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: MARCH ON WASHINGTON
AUGUST 28, 1963
POSSIBLE SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCE
100-3-116

At this point, there is no information available indicating that the Nation of Islam, an antiwhite hate group, plans to participate in this March. Approximately six members of the Socialist Workers Party from Cleveland plan to participate.

All pertinent information received concerning communist influence in this March has been furnished to the Deputy Attorney General, Assistant Attorneys General Burke Marshall and J. Walter Yeagley, the military agencies and, where appropriate, to the Attorney General himself.

We will have sources in attendance at this March and any pertinent information developed by them will be furnished to the Washington Field Office and it will be appropriately furnished to the Department.

#### ACTION:

This matter is being followed closely and you will be kept advised of pertinent developments. Pertinent information received will continue to receive appropriate dissemination to the Department and military agencies.

WW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 894

UNITED STATES G 1emorandum Mr. Mohr DATE: May 19, 1965 ALL INTOTALITY CO. C. D. DeLoach HERDIN IS UNULIC DATE 3/6/80 SUBJECT: DR. ARCHIBALD J. CAREY, JR. REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER KING Pursuant to instructions, I saw Dr. Carey, who is known to Mr. Tolson and the Director, at 12:30 p.m. today in my office. Dr. Carey told me that he knew that time was limited at FBI Headquarter so he would come right to the point. He stated he had come to see us on behalf of Martin Luther King. He added that King was in Chicago last weekend and stayed in Carey's home, and at that time indicated every evidence of great disturbance. King told Carey he had been reliably informed there was a massive effort to discredit him by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This effort is to begin this week. Carey told me that he wanted to enlist the sympathies of the FBT in not letting any effort to discredit King occur. He said he wanted to beg the usage of our good offices to prevent such an occurrence from happening. He stated he was asking for our assistance based upon good reasoning. He then mentioned those reasons as: (1) Reverend King is a good man: (2) Reverend King stands as a "symbol," to the Negro race today. (3) Reverend King is a "safety valve" at the present time. He explained this by indicating that Reverend King's articulate voice was preventing more of the militant and violent Negroes from committing serious acts in the United States. I interrupted Dr. Carey at this point and told him he had known us for a long time and that I felt certain that he knew in his own mind that the FBI had plenty to do without being responsible for a discrediting campaign against Reverend King. Dr. Carey agreed that he did know us better and stated that he had doubted King's allegations from the very beginning. I told Carey that Reverend King had criticized us very unfairly, particularly concerning the background and investigative actions of our Southern Agents. I briefed Carey very thoroughly on this point. I further told Dr. Carey that King had later denied that he had made such allegations upon having an appointment in Mr. Hoover's Office. I told Dr. Carey that the Director had given Reverend King some very good advice insofar as his moral responsibilities were 1 - Mr. Belmont -1 - Mr. Sullivan Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Jones or gun 21 3 CDD:dgs (6) JUVIFIE document is prepared in response to your request and is not for assemi nation outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official exceedings by what 55070 your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unaupproses persite it.

DeLoach to Mohr Memo, 5/19/65 RE: Dr. Archibald J. Carey, Jr. Reverend Martin Luther King

I went into the entire situation with Dr. Carey and told him not only of the many successes we had enjoyed in this particular field, but also of the discouragements and humiliations that extremists on both sides attempted to subject us to. Dr. Carey showed great interest and indicated that he would be one that would attempt to remedy that situation.

Dr. Carey called me at 3:35 p. m. this afternoon and stated he wanted to use about ten seconds in mentioning two additional things: (1) He stated that he had talked to King telephonically and remonstrated with King about the fact that King should make a greater effort to praise the FBI for its excellent work in the civil rights field. (2) Dr. Carey stated he wanted to be very immodest for a second. He added that he felt he had done a great deal for the current administration and that despite the fact that he was the president of a savings and loan association; minister of a large Negro church; and head of other business interests, he would still appreciate it if the Director would say a good word for him to the President. Dr. Carey stated he knew John Macy of the Civil Service Commission very well and felt that Macy would be on regarded him very highly and would naturally keep his request in mind, although it might be presumptuous for the Director to make such recommendations to the White House. Dr. Carey stated he could understand this. He again pledged his loyalty and friendship.

# ACTION:

Dr. Carey is the third individual that King has had come see us relative to requesting that we not expose him. Roy Wilkins, Jim Farmer and Reverend Abernathy have all been here for the same purpose. It is obvious that King is becoming very disturbed and worried about his background, else he would not go to such great efforts to have people approach the FBI. I did not commit the FBI in any manner insofar as exposing King is concerned. To the contrary, I let Carey flatly know of King's derelictions insofar as false allegations against us are concerned and of the fact that King and other civil rights workers owed the FBI a debt of gratitude they would never be able to repay. For record purposes.

Well mand fig. 10

UNITED STATES C

Memorandum

:Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: March 19, 1968

King Swrity

FROM : G. C. Moore He

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

Through liaison it has been determined that the recent monograph entitled 'Martin Luther King, Jr., A Current Analysis," dated March 12, 1968, has been received very favorably by the intelligence community. Because of this, liaison has received requests from various agencies for copies of this monograph. We feel that the monograph would be helpful to other Government agencies with intelligence responsibilities.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that copies of the monograph on Martin Luther King, Jr., be furnished the following agencies by liaison: Central Intelligence Agency; Secretary of State Dean Rusk; Joint Chiefs of Staff; Major General Carl C. Turner, Provost Marshal, U. S. Army; General Leonard E. Chapman, Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps.

100-106670

(7)

1 - Mr. DeLoach. 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Bishop

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan

1 - Mr. D. M. Wells

'REC 99

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NW 25070 1 Per Ld: 32989755

3/11/20 JOULOON

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

:Mr. W. C. Sullivan

D-12

DATE: March 19, 1968

FROM : G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

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RECOMMENDATION:

100 106670-3259

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It is recommended that copies of the monograph on Martin Luther King, Jr., be furnished the following agencies by liaison: Central Intelligence Agency; Secretary of State Dean Rusk; Joint Chiefs of Staff; Major General Carl C. Turner, Provost Marshal, U. S. Army; General Leonard E. Chapman, Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps

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This document is presented in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside for Committee. He was not be efficial proceedings by not usually the converse processing to unauthorized personnal using the processing to the processing the process of the processing the process of the process of

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3/21/68 CODED URGENT TELETYPE . 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore - Mr. I. J. Deakin TO SACS ATLANTA BALTIMORE-PERSONAL ATTENTION BIRMINGHAM ALL OFFICES .. BOSTON . · CHARLOTTE CINCINNATI CLEVELAND COLUMBIA: DETROIT JACKSON ~ HEREIN IS. LOUISVILLE-MILWAUKEE MOBILE New York PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH MAR 2 1 1968: ---RICHEOND ... 11/2 5 BRG .... FROM DIRECTOR FBI (100-4-19996) and the second of the second o MARTIN LUTHER KING, RACIAL INTELLIGENCE. . وها يُحال والمُنْ فِي وَ وَمِن عِنْ فِي اللَّهِ وَمِنْ وَرَبِي وَالْمُعْلِمُ وَلِمَا مِنْ أَنْ اللَّهُ وَالْ REFERENCE IS MADE TO TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS WITH PACH 106670-SAC DURING THE PAST WEEK GIVING INSECUCTIONS CONCERNING MARTIN LUTHER KING'S WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT. THIS IS TO PERSONALLY URGE EACH SAC TO DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE IN CARRYING OUT THE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN YOU IN REFERENCED TELEPHONE CALLS AND TO CARRY OUT THESE INSTRUCTIONS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. TJD:dsm (7) Martin Luther King's Washington Spring Project is scheduled to begin the end of April, 1968, and instructions TW 559796 DocId: 32989755 Page 899 MOTE CONTINUED PAGE

Teletype to Atlanta Martin Luther King

#### NOTE CONTINUED

have been issued the above offices telephonically concerning the discharge of our responsibilities in connection with this march. This is to insure each of the above SACs discharges his responsibilities in this matter.

Memorandumim. T. J. Sullis 3-5-58 MR. G. CLACORE GCM SUBJECT: HARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SEJURITY MATTER -Fursuant to the Director's question as to why bringing up to date this monograph may take until 3-14-58 the following is set forth for consideration: This section made an immediate analysis of the problem and discovered that there have been so many changes and developments in regard to organizations, leadership, and activities affecting Martin Luther King's operations that to do a truly first-class job would require not bringing the monograph up to date, but rewriting it from the very beginning. This is what the section is engaged in doing now. However, if the Director feels that urgency is paramount in this matter, this section will be only too glad to work around the clock and rewrite the monograph in a minimum of time. This would mean completing it about Friday, 3-8-58. Spinochus 3/1/2 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNULASSIRIED REXMITMUATION: If the Director so desires, as indicated, this section will be glad to complete it on a crash basis as 00-1006/0-35 described above. WCS:lml' 3/5/68 ADDENDUM: It is to be noted that our analysis of the racial situation in Washington Wh involves King) will be finished on Thurs-T. C. Sullivan of this week. - hr. Lishop lir. G. C. Moore Mr. D. H. Hells REC-75 NW 55070 DocId:32989755

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 1 - Mr. DeLoach  ${\it 1}{\it emorandum}$ 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: 2/29/68 Ir. W. C. Sullivan G. C. Moore GUIN 1 - Mr. Bishop ROM 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore 1 - Mr. D. M. Wells UBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING. JR. 6 Him SECURITY MATTER - C Mr. Tolson has suggested, and the Director agreed, that the monograph on Martin Luther King, Jr., be brought up to date. This is an excellent suggestion and we have already · started the necessary research. Bringing this monograph up to date and disseminating it at high level prior to King's "Washington Spring Project" should serve again to remind top-level officials in Government of the wholly disreputable character of King. As you know, King's "Washington Spring Project" was originally scheduled for early April, 1968. However, our Washington Field Office has developed information that King's group is experiencing difficulty in recruiting individuals to participate in the demonstration and the date for the project has now tentatively been set for April 27, 1968. Because of the importance of doing a thorough job on 17 this, we will conduct an exhaustive file review to bring together the most complete and up-to-date information and to present it in a hard-hitting manner. To make the brief timely, we will have it completed and ready for dissemination by March 14, 1968. RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

2 1838 This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for disseminotion outside your Committee. Its use is similable to efficial proceedings by Committee and the content may not sufficial that the unauthorized person-NW 55070 DocId: 32989755 nelanguist the express approval of the Fig.

Black Rationalist -Hate Groups

SAC, JACKSON (157-9097)

SECTION CHIEF GEORGE C. MOORE RACIAL INTELLIGENCE. SOG

WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT

DATE 3/2 DAT

ALL II

At 5 PM, 3/11/68, GEORGE C. MOORE, Section Chief, Recial Intelligence, Division 5, SOG, advised ASAC EIMER F. LINBERG and Supervisor JAMES O. INGRAM AS follows:

He advised that the following proposal was sent to the Director:

Washington Spring Project headed by MARTIN LUTHER KING and recommended that the facts about the Project be brought to the attention of possible participants through a rumor campaign. We would use our informants, without their knowledge, to spread the story about lack of funds and organization. Fears of economic reprisal and personal safety should dissuade potential participants. We would point out also that the Project is strictly for MARTIN LUTHER KING's benefit which is actually the case. He thinks he can regain lost prestige by this demonstration. Some suggested rumors would consist of:

The participants would be told that their names would be taken in Washington and welfare checks from the 333 Government discontinued.

Possible threats of violence and bodily harm to the participants would be spread. Also information showing that the Washington Negro Community is incensed and furious with respect to this march on Washington by outside Negroes.

The above are a few of the type of rumors that can be used and you should tie in any rumor of this nature to your local problem. Also think of other counterintelligence methods and secure telephonic approval from the Bureau prior to utilization.

T - Counterintellizence Black Nationalist
NW 5507A Doctor 32989755 Page 903

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B-21

FILE (66-293)

6/23/66

SAC JOSEPH K. PONDER

ELSUR

Inspector JOSEPH A. SIZOO, Domestic Intelligence Division, called at 11:45 a.m. on 6/21/66. He instructed that our technical coverage on SCLC and MARTIN LUTTER KING, JR. be discontinued immediately. He said this coverage should be discominued in such a way that it can be re-established on short notice, but it is not to be re-established without specific Bureau instructions.

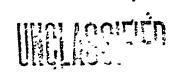
I told SIZOD we would discontinue this operation at once, but that we would not remove any of our equipment from the plant, and that we would leave an Agent on duty round the clock to insure the security of the installation. We will continue to man the plant for security reasons for about a week at the end of which time we will check with the Bureau for further instructions if none have been received in the meantime.

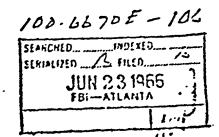
I called SA DAVIS then on duty at the plant at 1:55 AM and he at that time discontinued this source. The Bureau was subsequently advised by teletype that this source was discontinued at 11:55 a.m. 6/21/66.

**1 - 66-293 1)- 100-6670-**E

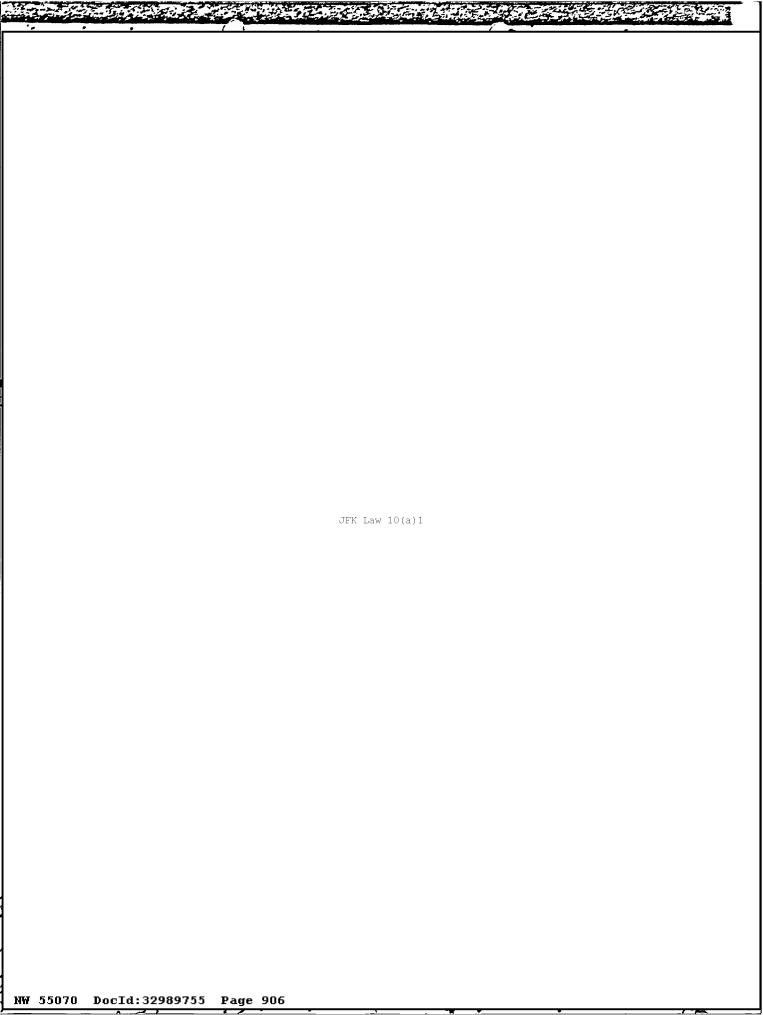
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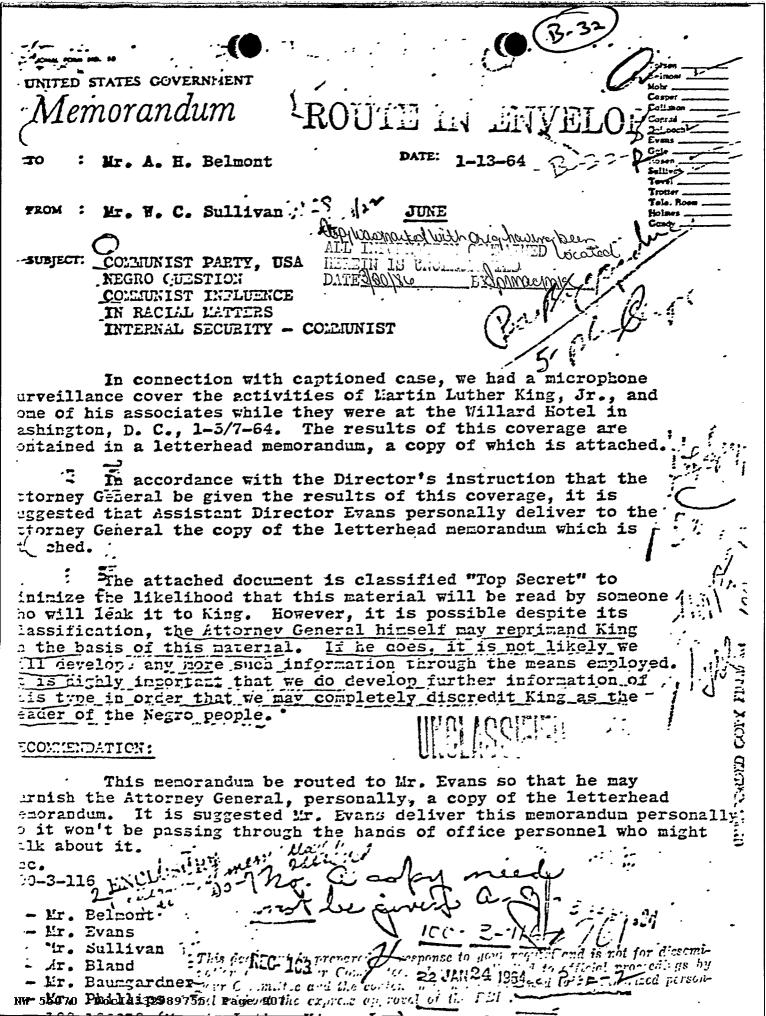
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JFK Law 10(a)1 NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 905





emorandum to Mr. Belmont

E: COMMUNIST PARTY, UBA

NEGRO QUESTION

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

.00-3-116

Inasmuch as King is seeking an appointment with President ohnson and as we have previously alerted the President concerning ing's communist connections in particular, it may be the Director ill want Mr. DeLoach to show a copy of the letterhead memorandum to Mr. Jenkins.

Mil.

Handled with Jenkins

Handled the President

F3L.1k//

DECODED COPY □ CABLEGRAM 端RADIO"

7-24-63 UP.GEHT TO DIRECTOR 21:201:5 FROM SAC ATLANTA

AIRGRAM

JUNE. COMMUNIST HIFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS. RELUTEL JULY 25 LAST.

SURVEYS COMPLETED. SERVICE FURNISHED TV RESIDENCE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., 563 JOHNSON AVEILUE, ATLANTA, BY THE TRUIN USING NOW-LISTED MANAGER. PUBLIC UTILITY WILL FURNISH LEASED LINE TO FIELD OFFICE HEADWARTERS FOR

TRAITCHING. TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE FEASIBLE WITH FULL DEGUNITY. NO OTHER TECHNICALS IN EFFECT ON RESIDENCE. STRVICE FURNISHED TO OFFICE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN

"SUDERCHIP CONFERENCE, 330 AUBURN AVERNO, ATLANTA, BY FOUR THOM LINES. PUBLIC UTILITY WILL FURNISH LEASED LINES

TO FIELD OFFICE HEADQUARTERS. TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE : TASIBLE WITH FULL SEGURITY. HO OTHER TECHNICALS IN EFFECT

or sole office. HISTALLATIONS RECOMMENDED. ADVISE IF DESIRED AND IF

" HO FORWARD ATLANTA FO<u>UR DIAL RECOURTED COUPLE</u>TE, LIHREE THE REMODERED AND DOE PLAYBACK UNIT.

FRE1460: 5:36 PM FM

ti AUG 2 1983

This ducument is prepared in reason or 1. reties withis nour Committee, if the power Committee and the course, I proceed diegs by ner constant in the about the feet the Market step pines of algorith and Borgan, it is suggested that it be suitable order to proper the Bur an's or prograping systems.

55070 Dec. Id: 3298975

Mr. Mich. Mr. Casper Mr. Callahan Mr. Conrad January 14. Mr. DeLoach Mr. Evans Mr. Gale MR. HOOVER: Mr. Tavel Mr. Trotter-: RE: REVEREND MARTIN Tele. Room Miss Holmes Miss Gandy Pursuant to the Director's instructions, I showed the attached report concerning the engaged in by Dr. King? to Walter Jenkins of the White House this morning at 11:00 a.m. Jenkins read the entire report word for word. I told him that the Director thought perhaps the President might like to know about this matter strictly in confidence. Jenkins stated he would tell the President this afternoon about this incident. He stated that it certainly opened his eyes and he felt it was one of the most repulsive incidents that he knew of. I told Jenkins that the Director indicated I should leave this attachment with him if he desired to let the President personally read it. Jenkins mentioned that he was sufficiently aware of the facts that he could verbally advise the President of the matter. Jenkins was of the opinion that the FBI could erform a good service to the country if this matter could somehow be confidentially ven to members of the press. I told him the Director had this in mind, however, also believed we should obtain additional information prior to discussing it with certain friends. C. D. DE LOACH Enclosure CDD:dgs 62 JAN24 1954 REC- 103 (This document is progered in response to good request and is not for dissemiprtion outside your Committee. Its we is limited to official proceedings by four Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personthe without the express approval of the FBI.

PERSONAL ATTENTION TO ALL OFFICES

19 AUG 29 1957

1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan

Counterintelligency program BLACK KATIONALIST - HATE GROUPS

MAC. Albany

INTERNAL SECURITY

1 - Hr. Bland 1 - Nr. Trainor 1 - Mr. B. A. Wells 1 - Mr. C. W. Thompson

1 - Er. Ryan Offices receiving copies of this letter are instructed to immediately establish a control file, captioned as above, and to assign responsibility for following and coordinating this new counterintelligence program to an experienced and imaginative: Special Agent well versed in investigations relating to black nationalist, hate-type organizations, The Zield office control file used under this program may be maintained in a pending inactive status until such time as a specific operation or

technique is placed under consideration for implementation.

The purpose of this per counterintelligence endeavor is to expose, disrupt, misdirect, discredit, or otherwise neutralize the activities of black nationalist, hate-type organizations and groupings, their leadership, spokesmen. penbership, and supporters, and to counter their propensity forviolence and civil disorder. The activities of all such groups of intelligence interest to this Bureau must be followed on a continuous basis so we will be in a position to promptly take

advantage of all opportunities for counterintelligence and to inspire action in instances where circumstances warrant. permicious background of such groups, their duplicity, and devious maneuvers must be exposed to public scrutiny where such publicity will have a neutralizing effect. Efforts of the various groups 1/ /1.1.-14830C

2 - Atlanta 31/2 - Philadelphia 2 - Baltimore 2 - Phoenix 2 - Boston 2 - Pittsburgh 2 - Bullalo

2 - Richmond 2 - Charlotto 2 - St. Louis 2 - Chicago 2 - San Francisco:

2 - Cipcinnati 2 - Washington Field Office राधाःस्य प्र 2 - Cleveland

2 - Detroit 5. in SCRI 879. 2 - Jackson 2 - Los Angoles 2 - Merphis 2 - Kevark.

Licia 32200 700 Lide A11 MIL TRECELLIGE CONTAINED

Agttor to BAC, Albany
BR: Counterintelligence program
BLACE MATIONALIST - HATE GROUPS

to exploit through counterintelligence techniques the organizational and personal conflicts of the leaderships of the groups and where possible an effort should be made to capitalize upon existing conflicts between competing black nationalist organizations. When an opportunity is apparent to disrupt or neutralize black nationalist, hate-type organizations through the cooperation of established/local news media contacts or through such contact with sources available to the Seat of Government, in every instance careful attention must be given to the proposal to insure the targeted group is disrupted, ridiculed, or discredited through the publicity and not merely publicized.

Consideration should be given to techniques to preclude violence—prone or rabble-rouser leaders of hate groups from spreading their philosophy publicly or through various mass communication media.

Hany individuals currently active in black nationalist organizations have backgrounds of immorality, subversive activity, and criminal records. Through your investigation of key agitators, you should endeavor to establish their unsavory backgrounds, Be alert to determine evidence of misappropriation of funds or other types of personal misconduct on the part of militant nationalist leaders so any practical or warranted counter-intelligence may be instituted.

Intensified attention under this program should be afforded to the activities of such groups as the Student Konviolent Coordinating Committee, the Southern Christian-Leadership Conference, Revolutionary Action Novement, the Descons for Defense and Justice, Congress of Racial Equality, and the Nation of Islam. Particular emphasis should be given to extremists who direct the activities and policies of revolutionary or militant groups such as Stokely Carmichael, M. "Rap" Brown, Elijah Kohammad, and Maxwell Stanford.

At this time the Bureau is setting up no requirement for status letters to be periodically submitted under this program. It will be incumbent upon you to insure the program is being afforded necessary and continuing attention and that no opportunities will be overlooked for counterintelligence action.

This program should not be confused with the program entitled "Communist Party, USA, Counterintelligence Program, Internal Security - C," (Buille 100-3-104), which is directed

lattor to BAC, Albany RE: Counterintelligence program BLACK MATIONALIST - HATE GROUPS

ngainst the Communist Party and related organizations, or the program entitled "Counterintelligence Program, Internal Security, Disruption of Hate Groups," (Buille 157-9), which is directed against Klan and hate-type groups primarily consisting of white Deaberships.

All Special Agent personnel responsible for the investigation of black nationalist, hate-type organizations and their memberships should be alerted to our counterintelligence interest and each investigative Agent has a responsibility to eall to the attention of the counterintelligence coordinator suggestions and possibilities for implementing the program. You are also cautioned that the nature of this new endeavor is such that under no circumstances should the existence of the program be made known outside the Eureau and appropriate within-office security should be afforded to sensitive operations and techniques considered under the program.

Bo counterintelligence action under this program may be initiated by the field without specific prior Eureau authorization.

You are urged to take an enthusiastic and imaginative approach to this new counterintelligence-endeavor and the Eureau will be pleased to entertain any suggestions or techniques you may recorned.

Date: 3/4/68

ni taxx: II.

INCLASSIFIED.

AIRTEL

(Priority)

To: · SAC, Albany

PERSONAL ATTENTION

From:

Director, FBI (100-448006)

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
BLACK NATIONALIST-HATE GROUPS
RACIAL INTELLIGENCE

Title is changed to substitute Racial Intelligence for Internal Security for Bureau routing purposes.

#### PERSONAL ATTENTION FOR ALL THE FOLLOWING SACS

- 2 Atlanta 2 - Minneapolis 2 - Baltimore 2 - Mobile 2 - Birmingham 2 - Newark 2 - Boston 2 - New Haven 2 - Buffalo 2 - New Orleans 2 - New York 2 - Charlotte 2 - Chicago 2 - Omaha 2 - Cincinnati 2 - Philadelphia 2 - Cleveland . 2 - Phoenix. 2 - Denver 2 - Pittsburgh 2 - Detroit 2 - Portland 2 - Houston 2 - Richmond 2 - Indianapolis
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  2 Los Angeles
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  2 Milwaukee
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Per

File - 5

NW 5 Str VpecId: 32989755 Page 914

#### BACKGROUND

By letter dated 8/25/67 the following offices were advised of the beginning of a Counterintelligence Program against militant Black Nationalist-Hate Groups:

Albany Memphis: · Atlanta Newark ... Baltimore New Orleans Boston New York Buffalo : Philadelphia Charlotte Phoenix · · · Chicago Pittsburgh Cincinnati Richmond Cleveland St. Louis Detroit San Francisco Jackson Washington Field Los Angeles

Each of the above offices was: to designate a Special Agent to coordinate this program. Replies to this letter indicated an interest in counterintelligence against militant black nationalist groups that foment violence and several offices outlined procedures which had been effective in the past. For example, Washington Field Office had furnished information about a new Nation of Islam (NOI) grade school to appropriate authorities in the District of Columbia who investigated to determine if the school conformed to District regulations for private schools. In the process WFO obtained background information on the parents of each pupil.

The Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), a pro-Chinese communist group, was active in Philadelphia, Pa., in the summer of 1967. The Philadelphia Office alerted local police, who then put RAM leaders under close scrutiny. They were arrested on every possible charge until they could no longer make bail. As a result, RAM leaders spent inost of the summer in jail and no violence traceable to RAM took place.

The Counterintelligence Program is now being expanded to include 41 offices. Each of the offices added to this program should designate an Agent familiar with black

nationalist activity, and interested in counterintelligence, to coordinate this program. This Agent will be responsible for the periodic progress letters being requested, but each Agent working this type of case should participate in the formulation of counterintelligence operations.

#### **GOALS**

For maximum effectiveness of the Counterintelligence Program, and to prevent wasted effort, long-range goals are being set.

- 1. Prevent the condition of militant black nationalist groups. In unity there is strength; a truism that is no less valid for all its triteness. An effective coalition of black nationalist groups might be the first step toward a real "Nau Mau" in America, the beginning of a true black revolution.
- 2. Prevent the rise of a "messiah" who could unify, and electrify, the militant black nationalist movement. Malcolm X might have been such a "messiah;" he is the martyr of the movement today. Martin Luther King, Stokely Carmichael and Elijah Muhammed all aspire to this position. Elijah Muhammed is less of a threat because of his age. King could be a very real contender for this position should be abandon his supposed "obedience" to "white, liberal doctrines" (nonviolence) and embrace black nationalism. Carmichael has the necessary charisma to be a real threat in this way.
- 3. Prevent violence on the part of black nationalist groups. This is of primary importance, and is, of course, a goal of our investigative activity; it should also be a goal of the Counterintelligence Program. Through counterintelligence it should be possible to pinpoint potential troublemakers and neuralize them before they exercise their potential for violence.
- 4. Prevent militant black nationalist groups and leaders from gaining respectability, by discrediting them to three separate segments of the community. The goal of discrediting black nationalists must be handled tactically in three ways. You must discredit these groups and individuals to, first, the responsible Negro community. Second, they must be discredited to the white community,

both the responsible community and to "liberals" who have vestiges of sympathy for militant black nationalist simply because they are Negroes. Third, these groups must be discredited in the eyes of Negro radicals, the followers of the movement. This last area requires entirely different tactics from the first two. Publicity about violent tendencies and radical statements merely enhances black nationalists to the last group; it adds "respectability" in a different way.

5. A final goal should be to prevent the longrange growth of militant black nationalist organizations, especially among youth. Specific tactics to prevent these groups from converting young people must be developed.

Besides these five goals counterintelligence is a valuable part of our regular investigative program as it often produces positive information.

#### TARGETS

Primary targets of the Counterintelligence Program, Black Nationalist-Hate Groups, should be the most violent and radical groups and their leaders. We should emphasize those leaders and organizations that are nationwide in scope and are most capable of disrupting this country. These targets should include the radical and violence-prone leaders, members, and followers of the:

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). Revolutionary Action Hovement (RAM) Nation of Islam (NOI)

Offices handling these cases and those of Stokely Carmichael of SNCC, H. Rap Brown of SNCC, Martin Luther King of SCLC, Maxwell Stanford of RAM, and Elijah Muhammed of NOI, should be alert for counterintelligence suggestions.

#### INSTRUCTIONS

Within 30 days of the date of this letter each office should:

1. Advise the Eureau of the identity of the Special Agent assigned to coordinate this program.

- 2. Submit a very succinct summary of the black nationalist movement in the field office territory. Include name, number of members and degree of activity of each black nationalist group. Also state your estimate of each groups propensity for violence. This is for target evaluation only, not for record purposes. Second, list Rabble-Rouser Index subjects who are militant black nationalists and any other militant black nationalist leaders who might be future targets of counterintelligence action because of their propensity for violence. Include a minimum of background information on each person listed; a few descriptive sentences should suffice.
- 3. List those organizations and individuals you consider of such potential danger as to be considered for current counterintelligence action. Briefly justify each target.
- 4. Submit any suggestion you have for overall counterintelligence action or the administration of this program. Suggestions for action against any specific target should be submitted by separate letter.
- 5. Submit, by separate letter, suggestions for counterintelligence action against the targets previously listed as field-wide. These should not be general, such as "publicize Stokely Carmichael's travel to communist countries," but should be specific as to target, what is to be done, what contacts are to be used, and all other information needed for the Bureau to approve a counter-intelligence operation.

Thereafter, on a ninety\_day basis, each office is to submit a progress letter summarizing counterintelligence operations proposed during the period, operations effected, and tangible results. Any changes in the overall black nationalist movement should be summarized in this letter. This should include new organizations, new leaders, and any changes in data listed under number two above. Suggestions for counterintelligence operations should not be set out in this progress letter. Use the following captions:

1. Operations Under Consideration, 2. Operations Being Effected, 3. Tangible Results, and 4. Developments of Counterintelligence Interest. These 90-day progress letters are due at the Bureau the first day of March, June, September, and December, excepting March, 1968.

The effectiveness of counterintelligence depends on the quality and quantity of positive information available regarding the target and on the imagination and initiative of Agents working the program. The response of the field to the Counterintelligence Program against the Communist Party, USA, indicates that a superb job can be done by the field on counterintelligence.

by the Bureau. Because of the nature of this program each operation must be designed to protect the Bureau's interest so that there is no possibility of embarrassment to the Bureau. Beyond this the Bureau will give every possible consideration to your proposals.



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UNCLASSITIED  Date: 3/8/68	7
Date: 3/8/68	

::.smit	the	following	in
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(Type, in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority)

TO:

DIRECTOR, FBI

(100-448006)

FROM:

SAC, BALTIMORE

(157-2520)

SUBJECT: -COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM

BLACK NATIONALIST - HATE GROUPS

RACIAL INTELLIGENCE

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) has recently opened an office in Baltimore, Maryland, in connection with the proposed march on Washington by A racial source of this office has advised that prominently displayed in the office are photographs of MARTIN LUTHER KING, MUHAMMED ALI CASTUS CLAY. Copies of the publication "Muhammed Speaks" and other literature of the National of Islam (NOI) are available in this office. Additionally, there is indication that a representative of the NOI in Baltimore has been in contact with SCLC represen-

It is recalled that in 1966, KING and ELIJAH MUHAMMED were not able to resolve their differences at a widely publized meeting of the two.

At the present time, the SCLC is making very poor progress in either getting organized, finding sufficient people with funds to back the project, and in general finding enough residents in Baltimore to go along with the idea of such a march. Again according to our source, the leaders of the SCIC here are talking of picking a particular area of the City of Baltimore and concentrating on that area to gain support with the thought that thereafter to spread to other parts of the city. 100-448006 1-804 920 with such,

3 - Bureau

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(REGISTERED MAIL) (Encl. 1)

1 - Baltimore MEG:rlj

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Special Agent in Charge

G.M. DEADI

BA 157-2520

Sources have advised this office that the presence of literature and photographs connected with the NOI, along with KING, have raised the question as to where all the money is going to in connection with this and other projects.

Attached to this airtel is a sketch of a suggested leaflet. It is requested that this be considered by the Bureau and that a refinement of this sketch be made with either a photograph or possibly a caricature and that a sample copy be furnished to this office. It is specifically noted that this office does not desire to use this leaflet at the present time; but, wifit the SCLC does make any headway in a particular section in Baltimore City then this office would make a recommendation of anonymous distribution of this leaflet in quantity.

Airtel

- T. D. Rushing 1 - T. J. Deakin

To: SACs Atlanta

Baltimore (157-2520)

Chicago

REC 3

From: Director, FBI (100-448005

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM BLACE MATICHALIST - MATE GROUPS

RACIAL LIFTELLIGENCE

(WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT)

ReBAairtol 3/3/68. L.

For the information of Atlanta and Chicago referenced airtel pointed out that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCIC) recently opened an office in Baltimore, Maryland, in connection with Martin Luthor King's Washington Spring Project. Baltimore advised that photographs of Hartin Luther King and Muhammed Ali (Cassius Clay) are displayed in this office and literature of the Mation of Islam (MOI) is available at the SCIC office. The MOI newspaper, "Muhammed Speaks," is also available at the office. Baltimore suggested that a cartoon concerning the unusual alliance of the ECLC and the NOI be circulated in Baltimore if the campaign for the Tashington Epring Project takes hold in Baltimore. The Bureau Eis holding this suggestion in abeyance at this time.

Because of the past conflict between Martin Luther king and the EOI, Baltimore is requested to consider the possibility of alerting a newspaper source to this situation. hewspaper publicized the apparent alliance between King and the NOI, a militant, black nationalist group, it might prove embarrassing to King. Of course, the publicity should not be in a Hegro newspaper that might only publicize the Washington Spring Project to King's advantage.

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MAIL HOOM TELETYPE UNIT

NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 922 Airtel to SAC Atlanta RE: CCUMTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (160-442006)

Atlanta is requested to comment on this suggestion and advise the above offices and the Bureau by return airtel. Advise what King's reaction might possibly be to this publicity. Chicago is requested to advise of any possible NOI reaction by return airtel, and thereafter, Baltimore should expeditiously submit recommendations for alerting a completely cooperative and reliable newspaper source who would publicize this situation as outlined above. Since the Washington Spring Project is scheduled to begin April 22, 1958, each office should promptly reply.

No counterintelligence action should be taken without Bureau authority. The Bureau appreciates Baltimore submitting this suggestion and recognizing the counterintelligence potential in this situation.



# UNCLASSIFIED



3/25/68

airtel

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore 1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin

To:

SAC, Chicago

PERSONAL ATTENTION

From:

Director, FBI (100-448006)

MARTIN LUTHER KING RACIAL INTELLIGENCE

Reference is made to telephone conversation with you during the past week giving instructions concerning Martin Luther King's Washington Spring Project. This is to personally urge you to do everything possible in carrying out the instructions given you in referenced telephone calls and to carry out these instructions as soon as possible.

TJD:dsm

(6)

NOTE:

Martin Luther King's Washington Spring Project is scheduled to begin the end of April, 1968, and instructions have been issued Chicago telephonically concerning the discharge of our responsibilities in connection with this march. This is to insure Chicago discharges its responsibilities in this matter.

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3/21/68 Transmit the following in \_ APPROPRIATE AGENCIES (Type in plaintext or code) ZND FIEAD/OFFICES AIRTEL ADVISED BY ROUTING (Priority) BLIP (S) B) DIRECTOR; FBI (100-448006) SAC. CHICAGO (157-2209) FROM SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM BLACK NATIONALIST - HATE GROUPS RACIAL INTELLIGENCE (WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT) CLASSIFIED BY 6076 WAY EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY ReBuairtel 3/14/68. DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE Chicago has carefully reviewed the Nation of Islam (NOI)

file concerning the suggestion in referenced airtel concerning publicity circulated · to possibly embarrass Washington Spring Project (WSP) efforts in Baltimore through a suggested alliance between forces of MARTIN LUTHER KING and the NOI. Additionally. highly placed NOI sources at Chicago, specifically the latter of whom was not available until 3/20/68, were also contacted in this connection and the matter was indirectly pursued with them.

By way of background, as the Bureau is aware, KING and ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, head of the NOI, met briefly in Chicago during 2/66 under amicable circumstances, primarily as a result of MARTIN LUTHER KING's then recent entry onto the Chicago civil rights scene The meeting produced no tangible results insofar as cooperation, unity or program was concerned, however, did receive considerable local publicity. The meeting was basically for the purpose of showing unity within the Negro community.

KING suffered no adverse publicity as a result of this meeting although within several days MUHAMMAD, at an annual NOI Convention, made remarks critical of KING for being too close to

- Bureau (RM)

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MAR 25 1968

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DocId:32989755 Page 925

CG 157-2209

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the white man. In reaction to these remarks publicly, KING glossed over this criticism and to some degree capitalized on it, indicating that in his efforts to build unified support for the cause of the Negro, he was in contact with all segments of Negro opinion. Indeed, as recently as 8/67, MUHAMMAD indicated a desire to again meet with KING to discuss the unity of the Negro.

As the Bureau and Atlanta are aware, KING and CASSIUS CLAY were in personal contact in Louisville, Kentucky, in 5/67, in the course of open housing demonstrations held under SCIC auspices. A Chicago NOI source has advised that the meeting was not pre-arranged, but resulted from the fact that both KING and CLAY were in Louisville at the same time. HERBERT MUHAMMAD, son of ELIJAH, desired to enlist KING's support for CLAY in his resistance to the draft and arranged this meeting, which was characterized as full of joking and horseplay.

In subsequent newspaper publicity concerning this meeting, KING was quoted as having praised CLAY for his refusal to be inducted into the armed forces, coupling this reference to attacks on our policy in Vietnam. The NOI publication "Muhammad Speaks" was one of the papers which contained KING's favorable remarks, including a comment that CLAY had given up \$1,000,000 in order to stand up for what his conscience dictated as right.

In short it would appear generally to be true that contact between KING and the NOI is not a heretofore unknown happening and it would appear that any effort to utilize this situation in Baltime must indicate more than casual associations or contacts, but in order to embarrass or inhibit WSP efforts should indicate a close working relationship or partnership between the two groups.

It should be kept in mind also, however, that as the above sources note, although CIAY is nationally known for his adherance to the NOI, he is also somewhat universally acclaimed and embraced by most groups within the Black Nationalist Movement, CORE and SNCC as examples, as well as the black community generally and has achieved somewhat the status of a martyred black folk hero.

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CG 157-2209

Referenced airtel requested specific comments concerning NOI reaction to exposure of joint type efforts with KING's WSP.

As the Bureau is aware, ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has publicly stated that the white man has given him a million dollars worth of free publicity. This comment was specifically prompted by a television series about MUHAMMAD, and the NOI which had nation-wide exposure, as well as being generally a reflection of constant infines expose type articles concerning the organization. stated that MUHAMMAD has been openly upset over a period of such lack of publicity given him and his organization by the white press. It would appear, therefore, that any disruption program as envisioned would in all probability, have no real effect on the NOI and the most that would be forthcoming from ELIJAH MUHAMMAD or one of his spokesmen would be a simple denial of such support for the WSP. "Muhammad Speaks" is one of the principal sources of finance for the NOI and its presence in WSP offices in Baltimore is believed a reflection of NOI diligence in assuring wide-spread circulation of this paper and would not in any way embarrass or compromise 'the NOI. /

The above is furnished for the information and consideration of the Bureau and other offices inferested in this matter.

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FBI

∵Date:

3/18/68

Transput the following in (Type in plaintext or code) AIRMAIL AIRTEL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES

(Priority)

ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) B

EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGOR'S

DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448006)

FROM: SAC. ATLANTA (100-7182)

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM BLACK NATIONALIST - HATE GROUPS

RACIAL INTELLIGENCE

(WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT)

Re Bureau airtel to Atlanta 3/14/68.

Baltimore's suggestion of utilizing a cartoon to depict the apparent alliance between SCLC and the NOI has, as the Bureau noted, definite merit. However, Atlanta is of the opinion the Bureau's suggestion of a pertinent newspaper article is more appropriate under the circumstances and might lend itself to wider circulation than a cartoon. . The impact on KING of printed matter is apt to be greater than material presented in a cartoon no matter how skillfully it may be presented.

On 2/23/66 KING met with ELIJAH MUHAHMAD in the latter's residence in Chicago for the purpose of enlisting MUHAMMAD's aid in fighting Chicago slum conditions. Atlanta's highly confidential sources at that time never developed any pertinent information describing KING's reaction to or evaluation of this meeting. Chicago sources reported the meeting was not successful in developing any mutuality or cooperation mainly because of religious and philosophical differences between KING and MUMANMAD. In particular, the reported MUMANMAD essentially agreed to the meeting for publicity purposes and was gratified that KING came to him.

It is noted that during an SCLC retreat held in Atlanta in the middle of January 1968 regarding the WSP KING stressed that obtaining jobs or income for Negroes would represent a mere fraction of that which America owe

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3- Bureau (RM)

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AT 100-7182

the Negro throughout its history. He declared America owes an incalculable sum to the Negro who throughout his long years of involuntary servitude labored to build this country. This language almost suggests some degree of adherence to teachings of ELIJAH MUHAMMAD.

It is suggested the proposed publicity might be slanted to convey the thought that the apparent alliance between SCLC and the NOI possibly grew out of the former meeting between KING and EUNALMAD; that in connection with the WSP SCLC is "pushing" the NOI in Baltimore. This, of course, would raise a question as to the sincerity of KING's current statements that the WSP is to be based on nonviolent techniques because the position of the NOI toward the white man is basically one of annihilation.

While KING is currently seeking the cooperation of other organizations to assist with SCLC's WSP he has shown no willingness to use SCLC to assist any other organization.

In effort to finance the WSP, SCLC plans to seek financial contributions from Negro churches. Establishing the thought of an alliance with the NOI which is opposed to Christianity may well discourage a favorable reaction on the part of some Negro churches.

It is felt KING's reaction to the proposed technique would be positive for counterintelligence purposes. KING considers himself a devotee of the nonviolent philosophics of the late MAHATMA GANDHI. To publicly align him and/or SCLC with the NOI should trouble him on this basis. It is further conceivable that MUMAMMAD may see fit to respond to this publicly which should embarrass KING further. (U)

on 3/14/68 advised RALPH D. ABERNATHY, Vice President and Treasurer, SCLC, had recently commented he felt the SCLC staff employees assigned to Baltimore for WSP recruitment were inexperienced and not taking advantage of opportunities available to them (not explained). This might indicate a current weakness in the SCLC organization in Baltimore and that the proposed technique is timely.

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Special Agent in Charge NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 930

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It is not believed that REESE could be contacted by a Bureau Agent,

It is, therefore, proposed that an anonymous letter be directed to REESE at his home address, 1566 Range, Selma, 36701, wherein it is called to the attention of REESE that KING is merely using the Negroes of the Selma area for his own personal aggrandizement; that he is not genuinely interested in their welfare, but only in their donations; that in all probability the individuals going to Washington for the Spring Project will be left stranded without suitable housing or food. The letter should also play up the possibility of violence, particularly the fact that although CARMICHAEL and BROWN of SNCC have a so-called gentlemens' agreement with KING not to take over 'this action, there exists a strong possibility that such will occur. There is also the possibility of RAM and NOI taking over the project since it lacks organization and direction. The letter should also point out that KING was in Alabama on about 3/21/68, and did not make his schedule in the Selma and adjoining counties area, which was another indication that KING was talking out of both sides of his mouth.

It is felt that this letter should be mailed from either Washington or Baltimore since, if the letter is mailed from anywhere in the south, REESE may feel it is the work of the Klan or some other racist group. It is felt that Baltimore would probably be the best since a letter from Washington would indicate the possibility of the government doing this.

Simultaneous with mailing the letter from Baltimore, it is proposed that a copy of the letter to REESE, together with a cover letter, be mailed to ROSWELL FALKENBERRY, Editor and Publisher, Selma Times-Journal, Selma, Alabama. The cover letter should indicate that attached was a letter directed to REESE and that he, FALKENBERRY, might want to contact REESE relative to REESE's receipt of the letter and what it said.

The thought behind this is to give FALKENBERRY a chance to interview REESE concerning receipt of the letter and thereby create a news story which could legitimately be published and read by the Negro community in the Selma area. It is known that the Selma Times-Journal has a large circulation among the Negro community in Dallas and adjoining counties and has taken a rather liberal attitude in connectivity rights movements.

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By handling as above, we would eliminate the possibility of these rumors being attributed to the FBI.

Consideration has been given to some method of discouraging

who is a liaison source, it is the opinion of contacting agents that he is so sold on the project that it is almost impossible to disillusion him.

It is also felt that some method of getting an article in the "Southern Courier" along the lines of the above would have a discouraging effect on the Negro community in and around Montgomery, Ala., since the Courier is very widely read. Consideration is being given to the method of accomplishing this.

The Bureau is requested to consider the proposal set forth above and advise.

CONCIDENTIAL

1 - Lr. T. J. Deakin

Airtel

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING

> CLASSIFIED BY & OT & WATH EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY

-DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

To:

SAC, Mobile. 🐉 Dec SLIP (S) BY DATE

From:

Director, FBI 100-448006

Subject: /counterintelligence program

Buack nationalist - hate groups RACIAL INTELLIGENCE

(VASILINGTON SPRING PROJECT)

Reurairtel 3/25/68. -.

You are authorized to send the two anonymous letters set out in reairtel. Prepare the letters on commercially purchased stationery and take all necessary precautions to insure they cannot be traced to the Bureau.

When the letters and envelopes are prepared, send them to the Baltimore Office for mailing. For the information of Baltizore these two letters are designed to bring the true nature of the Washington Spring Project to the attention of Regro leaders in Selma, Alabama. Mail the Eletters the same day they are received from Mobile.

The Bureau appreciates Mobile's suggestion. Advise the Eureau, under the above caption, of results,

- Baltimore

MM 55979 Decid: 32989755 Page

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TID:srs/rsz (S) 7.52 OTHERISE. KOTE:

SAC, NO, recommends that an anonymous letter showing the true nature of Martin Luther King's Washington Spring Project be s Rev. Frederich Roose in Selma, Ala: Roose has made Corogatory ren

about King. Instead, this letter would be sent from another city (DA) with a

copy to the editor of the local newspaper, the "Solna Times-Journal to give the newspaper an opportunity to interview Reese about the letter and possibly publicize its contents. This newspaper has a wide Negro leadership. The letter will note the march is for King personal aggrandizement, he is interested mainly in donations, the is no provision to house or feed marchers, and there might be vio-

MAIL HOOM TELETYPE UNIT 547

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UNITED STATES ERNMENT

## Memorandum

UNCLASSIFIED

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448006)

DATE: 4/4/68

FIFROM

SAC, JACKSON (100-980) (P)

SUBJECT: ()

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COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
BLACK NATIONALIST - HATE PROGRAM

RACIAL INTELLIGENCE

2/10/8/ 10/3/3/3/3/10/1/1/A/

Re Bureau airtel to Albany, dated 3/4/68, and Jackson letter to the Bureau, dated 4/4/68.

In accordance with instructions from Item #5 of Page 5 in the first reference above, the following suggestions are forwarded as possible counterintelligence actions against previously determined field wide targets:

### I. SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)

MARTIN LUTHER KING

A. KING has changed the date of his Washington Spring Project (WSP) on several occasions; he has, on occasion, announced his anticipated presence at various locations, and then send a top aide instead of appearing himself; he has periodically changed the dates of his appearances in certain geographic areas. Many times, announcements were made when KING was to be at a specific WSP meeting in order to draw a crowd, when actually it was known in advance by KING that he would not attend.

REC-59 100-448006-77

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2 - Jackson (100-980)

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HERETWISE,

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
DocId: 32989755 Page 934





JN 100-980

It is felt the above considerations can be exploited to cause confusion in the efforts of KING and his group, and to cause Negro dissatisfaction with his operating procedures. This could be accomplished by the following:

- 1) When KING is actually to be at a gathering, have informants circulate false information as to time, date and location of KING's appearance, or variations of each, i.e., correct time and place, but different location, correct location, but different date, et cetera.
- 2) Have informants circulate information that KING is to be at announced local meetings of SCLC groups when, in fact, he will not be present.
- when KING is to be at specific place, that this is only a guise to draw a crowd, and only local leaders will be present, excluding KING.
- B. KING and his top aides dress expensively, generally travel via first class means, and stay at first class accommodations usually in predominately white areas of cities he visits. Recently, in Memphis, KING ran from his followers when violence erupted during a march he was leading there. It is felt the above two considerations could be linked to discredit KING and his aides with poor Negroes who he is seeking support from. This could be accomplished by the preparation of a flyer showing photographs of KING and aides dressed well, next to photographs of Negroes poorly clothed; under the photograph would be data concerning his expensive tates, accommodations, use of private airplane, and related data; with this information would be information concerning





JN 100-980

KING's deserting his followers during the Memphis riots. The key note message would be that KING and his aides are out for their own financial and physical welfare primarily. Flyers could be prepared from newspaper photographs of KING and his aides, or from some photographs available at various field offices. Distribution could be by anonymous mailings to poor Negro leaders, or by placement of copies at Negro meeting places by informants.

### II. STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

This group has discouraged its members from associating with whites. Information has been developed that some leaders and top functionaries, since the establishment of this policy, have periodically maintained close associations, to include residing with white girl friends. Information concerning these associations could be capitalized on by counterintelligence measures to show the hypocrisy of these leaders and to discredit the individuals involved with their new "Black only" oriented associates in the same organization, and to discredit them with leaders of other Black Nationalist organizations with whom they may be seeking support or rapport.

Specifically, efforts could be undertaken to obtain photographs of the principals involved with their white girl friends. The flyer could then be prepared containing this photograph or photographs. Under the photograph could be information regarding the principals' position with SNCC, followed by quotations of top SNCC leaders regarding associations with whites or Black Separatists statements. The flyers could be mailed anonymously to pertinent National and local leaders of SNCC and/or to leaders of other Black Nationalist organizations advocating Black separatism, rather than simply

UNITED STATES ERNMENT



TIMETER, FRI (100-448006)

DATE: 4/2/68

LIN Lu Carre

SAC, MS ANGELES (157-2252) (P)

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
DITCH MATICMALIST - HATE GROUPS
RACIAL INTELLIGENCE

Re Bureau airtel dated 3/4/68.

1. SA FRANCIS G. KAHL has been designated coordinator of the counterintelligence program against Black Nationalist - Hate Groups for the Los Angeles Division. (W)

2. The following Black Inticnalist Hate type groups are active in the Los Angeles area at this time. They are given a priority listing based upon an evaluation or their size, aims, and propensity for violence. It is believed that counterintelligence action should be instituted first against those organizations heading the list. This target evaluation is based upon the opinions of the agents handlight these organizations as well as information from informants in contact with these groups.

US

This organization is probably the fastest growing group in the Los Angeles area. It has about 200 members, of which approximately 20 are considered "hard core." The group claims to be culturally oriented, however, its leaders make rabble rousing speeches designed to appeal to the emotions of their listeners with suggestions of revolution and violence. It is rated as having a potential for violence.

STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING 100-448006 - 70

This is a newly reorganized and reactivated group with an estimated 30 members. It is rated as having a potential for violence based on the composition of its leadership and membership rather than its size. (u)

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LA 157-2252

and otherwise exploit minor frictions and differences. For example, a rank and file member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCIC), might be asked during an interview if there was anything to the rumor that STOKELY CARMICHAEL plans force MARTIN LUTHER KING out of the SCIC and take it over, or even some more plausible type of rumor. It is felt that such activity might be useful in preventing the formation of a coalition.  $(\mu)$ 

Agents assigned to work racial matters have been fully advised of the importance of the counterintelligence program. Any suggestions or ideas will be submitted to the Bureau for approval, in accordance with Bureau instructions.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: March 4, 1964

: Mr. F. J. Baumgardner?

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. DeLoach

1:- Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Bland 1 - Mr. Baumgardne

subject: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. Ryan ---Phillips

This memorandum recommends that an extremely discreet contest be made with the Chapcellor of Warquette University to prevent its awarding of an Honorary Degree to Martin Luther King, Jr.

We recently learned that Marquette University, Milwaukee, Missonsia, is considering the awarding of an Honorary Degree to King. The University had proposed giving King a Degree on 6/7/64 but King

Tis unable to make that date since he had another commitment on the sine day. At the present time negotiations between Marquette and King

are in a state of suspense relative to the selection of a date. grente, borever, is lavorably disposed toward giring wing such Degres.

Varquette is the largest Jesuit university in the country and the Director, on 6/11/50, at Milwaukee, was presented with an Comprery Degree on behalf of Marquette University by the then President of the Thiversity, Roverend Edward-J. O'Donnell. O'Donnell has for sors time been an SAC contact of the Milwaukee Office and most favor-2017 dispused toward the Director and the Bureau. On 2/19/62 Father O'Donnell was replaced as President of Harquette and was designated Cuancellor of the University. Father O'Donnell is a personal contact of SAC Palier of the Milwaukee Office and Baker advises that the Father can be relied upon completely if we were to make any information avail-

able on a strictly confidential basis. To Jewishing ....

CRSERVATIONS:

SPY JRMIN 100-106670-3/2

It is shocking indeed that the possibility exists that King may receive an Honorary Degree from the same institution which infored the Director with such a Degree in 1950. We ought to take positive steps to head this off if at all possible within the framework of the security of our information and sources. By making pertinent information concerning King available to Father O'Donnell at this time, on a strictly confidential basis, we will be giving the University sufficient time to exable it to take positive action in a manner which might avoic

harrassment to the University. This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Compaitee. Its use inflimited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be discussed to unauthorized person-Inc. 3 -100-105670 # 550760D3cI4182988FFFS: With Heite of the Color of the Little Influence

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 100-106670

### RECOMENDATION:

It is recommended that SAC Baker be telephonically apprised of the information in the attached blind memorandum which succinctly sets forth the facts concerning not only King's communist connections but his started as well. Baker should be instructed to personally, and in the strictest of confidence, orally brief Father O'Donnell on the bisis of the information in the blind memorandum. It will be exphasized to Baker that he should in turn emphasize to Father O'Donnell that under no circumstances might this information be traced back to the Bureau.

January 3/4/44

Bakuland 3/4/44

Mr. Tolson Mr. Belmont Mr. Mohr Mr. DeLoach November 3. Mr. Casper Mr. Callahan Mr. Conrad Mr. Evans. 157.50 - 17 Mr. Scien 4 RE: MATTHEW THEULLIG CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD Mr. Serievant CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY Mr. Trotter Tele. Room. As you know, there has been a bloody power struggle within the Curtis organization aimed at deposing our good friend, Joe Miss Holmes. Miss Gandy. fulligan, Chairman of the Board, and, until about a week or so ago, President. Bitter charges of mismanagement were hurled at Culligan by dissident group of top officials headed by Clay-Blair, Jr., Editor in Chief of "The aturday Evening Post" and all Curtis magazines, and Marvin D. Kantor, \$80,000 year Senior Vice President in charge of the magazine division. In a nutshell, Blair and Kantor have been fired; Norman, Affier, Assistant Managing Editor, and Thomas R. Marvel, Chief of Editorial Production, have been suspended. Culligan, who has been actively looking for a top executive to assist him in running the affairs f Curtis for sometime, resigned as President while retaining his job as Chairman f the Board. It is expected that a new President will be named soon. This top management revolt, which has been brewing for some months. rupted openly during the early part of October when the press reported that fifteen officials in a letter to the Board of Directors accused Culligan of mismanagement. It the present time, it appears that Culligan has retained the confidence of the Board f Directors. has seized the initiative, and is making a thorough house cleaning. Culligan has been a good friend of the Director and the Bureau for number of years. He has demonstrated his support and admiration on numerous ccasions and has been most cooperative with us. It was he who offered to feature lead article in a May issue of the "Post" concerning the Director's 40th Anniversary, with a photograph of Mr. Hoover on the cover. Earlier, through Culligan, we quelched the unfavorable article against the Bureau being written by free-lance vriter, Dan J. Marlowe, submitted to the "Post" concerning our investigation of Jussbaum and Wilcoxson. More recently, through Culligan, we postponed publication n the "Post" of an article based upon the assault of our Agent Foley in New York by he Lombardozzi family. Early in 1964, we received word of an article being ublished in the "Post" by Martin Luther King. Through Culligan, we forestalled ublication of this article. More recently, with the Director's approval, I contacted Culligan on September 22, 1964, concerning another article our sources old us that Martin Luther King was preparing for the "Post" At that time, Culligan, - Mr. DeLoach - Mr. Sullivan D.S:mmolis document is property to prosperse to wolf reases and is not (4) ration over court Could be . It we is the the content of the conte Whitent met not be wieck CONTI 2m 10b/0 1 4 out 329 8975 5

was in the midst of this rebellion, had told us that he would endeavor to assist but indicated at the same time that a possible contractual agreement existed with ing. Culligan had been previously discreetly briefed concerning King's domination communist influences and of his communist influences and that the calcitrant group within Curtis had insisted that publication of it be carried through ecause of King's recent Nobel Peace Prize. Although he was completely sympathetic ith our aims and regretted his inability to be of service in this specific instance, pointed out that we should feel free to call upon him in the future if there is any ay in which he can be of help to the Bureau. Culligan advised that the King article as scheduled for early publication sometime after election.

In connection with this "Post" article by King, our sources have dicated that since he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize he has attempted through ome of his associates to change the "Post" article in an effort to soften criticism ade by him against other civil rights groups and leaders. King feared that such iticism would cause difficulties in the civil rights movement. The "Post" however, is resisted King's efforts to make these changes.

W. H. Stapletor

UR. TOLSON:

. The attached analysis of Communism and the Negro Hovement 1s highly explosive. It can be regarded as Ha personal attack on Martin Luther King. There is no doubt it will have a heavy impact on the Attorney General and anyone else to whom we disseminate it. labeled TOP SECRET,. However, even such a high classification seems to be no bar today to a leak, and should this leak out it will add fuel to a matter which may already be in the cards as a political issue during the forthcoming Presidential campaign.

The memorandum makes good reading and is based on information from reliable sources. We may well be charged, however, with expressing opinions and conclusions, particularly with reference to some of the statements about King.

William de de emo dutas. This memorandum may startle the Attorney General, particularly in view of his past association with King, and the fact that we are disseminating this outside the Department. He may resent this. Hevertheless, the memorandum is a powerful warning against

Communist influence in the Hegro movement, and we will be carrying out our responsibility by disseminating it to the people indicated in/the attached memorand

m glad that. recognize last that there

his document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemiwith ordside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by ar Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized person-twithout the express approval of the FBI.

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Page 943 ´Dőč1d:32989755

TTED STATESIENT CORNMENT and the could all many and its discussion fundamental personal by express approval of the FBI. morandum DATE: September 16, 1963 W. C. Sullivár 1-Mr. Belmont : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner, 1-Mr.Rosen 1-Mr. Casper 1-Mr.Sullivan COLLIUNIST PARTY, USA 1-Mr.Bland NEGRO QUESTION 1-Mr.Baumgardner COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS 1-Ur. Morley INTERNAL SECURITY - COLLIUNIST DECLICONICO DI SECURITA DE SECURITA 1-lir.Kleinkauf 1-Mr.Phillips 3/38/40 This memorandum recommends increased coverage of communist fluence on the Regro. The history of the Communist Party, USA PUSA), is replete with its attempts to emploit, influence and cruit the Kegro. The March on Washington, 8-28-63, was a striking ample of such communist activity as Party-leaders early put into tion efforts to accrue gains for the CPUSA from the March. cumented information concerning the Party's influence on a principal d rch leader. Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., is but an example. e presence at the March of around 200 Party memoers, ranging from , veral national functionaries headed by CPUSA General Secretary Gus 11 to many rank-and-file members, is clear indication of the Party's v ite target (the Negro) today. All indications are that the March was not the "end of the ne and that the Party will step up its efforts to explit racial rest and in every possible way claim credit for itself relating to y'"gains" achieved by the Megro. A clear-cut indication of the rty's designs is revealed in its plans to hold a highly secretive adership meeting in Kovember, 1963, which will deal primarily with e Regro situation. This meeting is to be preceded by alGus Hall/ arnstorming" trip through key areas of the country to meet Party ople and thus better prepare himself for the November meeting. The entire field is being alerted to this situation in a oposed SAC Letter (attached). The field is being instructed to tensify our coverage of communist influence on the Regro by giving illest consideration to the use of all possible investigative chniques. In addition, the field is being told to intensify its verage of those communist fronts through which the Party channels s influence and to intensify its investigations of the many Party embers and dupes who engage in activities on behalf of the Party the Regro field. Further, we are stressing the urgent need for paginative and aggressive tactics to be utilized through our Countertriligence Program -- these designed to attempt to neutralize or is pt the Party's activities in the Negro field. Hecessity for roupt handling of all facets of this matter to insure timely dissedia UNI et( ) to the Department and other interested agencies is also being iph ized.: 21 OCT 19 1963 -115 100-3-75 (CPUSA: Regro Question)

randum to Mr. Sullivan E: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA NEGRO QUESTION COLMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS 00-3-116 The proposed SAC Letter requires key security offices to submit to the Bureau, within 30 days, an analysis of their current coverage of communist activities in the Negro field plus details of their plans for intensification. Also, those 16 offices participating in the Counterintelligence Program on a regular basis are being required to include in their next monthly letters due 10-15-63 their plans to neutralize or disrupt Party activities in the Negro field. RECOLMENDATION: If approved, attached SAC Letter go forward apprising the field as above and urging full implementation so that the desired results may be achieved. Also attached for approval are necresary Manual changes. I can't understand how you can go allely satisfy your thinking and evaluation. Just a few recks ago you contended that the Communist influence in the racial movement res implestive and infinitesimal. Thisaut distributing many memos of specific insteemes of infiltration. Now you want to load the Field down with more coverage in" mine of your recent meno deprecenting C.P. influence in regial movement. I don't intend in whate time and money until you can make un your monds that the situation really is. H

Page 945

nexton busine gour Committee. In one is I mited to affine I officially some Committee as the content man not be disclosed in fingured person your Committee us the ecutent man not be disclosed to see without the commerce of the FBI Date: September Mr. A. H. Belmont Mr. W. C. Sullivan COMMUNIST PARTY, USA HEGHO QUESTION COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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CLASSIFIED BY EXEMPT FROM GDS GATEGORY DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE Predication: Reference is made to the enclosed memorandum dated 9/16/63 and to the attached proposed SAC Letter. On returning from a few days leave I have been advised of the Director's continued dissatisfaction with the manner in which we prepared a Brief on the above-captioned matter and subsequentmemoranda on the same subject matter. This situation is very disturbing to those of us in the Domestic Intelligence Division responsible for this area of work, and we certainly want to do systeming possible to correct our shortcomings, We absolutely will not be simborn about admitting any mistakes we have made of be stiff-necked and unbending concerning our analysis of this matter. Director indicated he would not approve our last SAC Letter ul 11 there was a clarification and a meeting of minds relative to the question of the extent of communist influence over Negroes and ir leaders. In this memorandum I will seriously and sincerely try to clarify a most regretable situation. It is prepared not on official office memorandum but rather on plain bond believing that this discussion need not be made a matter of official record. POULOCUIES Common Agreement: First, I am sure we all are in agreement on the following which was in both the cover memorandum and the detailed brief attached: (1) for the past 44 years the Communist Party, USA, has spent enormous sums of money and ceaseless efforts to influence Regroes and to make communists out of them; (2) the 19 million Regroes in the country today constitute the greatest single racial target of the Communist Party, USA; (3) Negro leader Martin Luther King, reported to be a Marxist, does have as an extremely important advisor; (4) we are right now in/this nation engaged in a form of social revolution and the time has never been so right for exploitation of the By roes by communist propagandists; and (5) the Communist Party ct\_ld in the future make prodigious strides and great successes with the American Negro to the serious detriment of our national security In ddition to we above, the material furnished contained many pagas pecific examples of communist policies, programs-and-activities Seintwe freign willigen of everin 100.3-116-368

norandum for Mr. Belmant HE: COLMUNIST PARTY, (

•NEGRO QUESTION COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

SECRET wing communist involvement in Negro racial matters in this nation, relative to which we can all agree.

# Essence of the Situation:

The essence of the situation seems to be this: presented what facts there are in our files in the Brief in question and I know that the Director certainly would not want us to do other than this: The position at the time the body as the second that, while there is communist influence being exerted on Negroes and his more load and an ideal to the second and th This historically has been the position of the Eureau

in this matter in light of file reviews going back ten to twenty The Historical Position:

For example, in a detailed document prepared on Communist. Party and the Negro in 1953, we find the statement referring to "the

Tailure of the Communist Party to attract over a significant number of Regroes in the United States to its number." Another example is to be found in an analysis in this same field prepared by the Bureau 1956 to the effect that communist efforts have been "unsuccessful d. a state or national level" in infiltrating "legitimate Regrofraternal, protest and improvement organizations," although they made lited success in some "isolated chapters." The Director's book,

Masters of Deceit, published in 1958, states: "It became obvious that the Party, despite great efforts, had failed to win over ever

a significant minority of Negroes." In 1960 the Director's statement to The Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate; reads: "It is no secret that one of the bitterest disappointments of

communistic efforts in this Nation has been their failure to lure our Negro citizens into the Party." In 1962 similar public statement were made. On page seven of the Brief submitted to the Director

under the date of August 23, 1963, this historical position was restated and it was said, 'One of the bitterest disappointments of the communists has been their single failure to lure any significant number of our Negro citizens into the Party." This statement was set forth again in the cover memorandum which the Director marked.

The point I wish to make here is this: The fact that this has been our historical position in the Bureau for many years is no reason to assume that it is the correct position at this time, as the Director has clearly explained. Times and conditions change and, as the evidence mounts, naturally we need to change our position along h this evidence.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

NEGRO QUESTION

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

# Interpretation:

As we know, facts by themselves are not too meaningful. for they are somewhat like stones tossed in a heap as contrasted to the same stones put in the form of a sound edifice. It is. obvious to us now that we did not put the proper interpretation upon the facts which we gave to the Director.

SENSITIVE FOLEIGN OPERATION Martin Luther King:

We have been aware of the communist influence for nearly two years on Martin Luther King, Jr., head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and in the comprehensive memorandum entitled mmunist Party, USA, Regro Question," dated 3/23/63 we set out information to the effect that a number of Negro leaders in this fruitry have had subversive connections in their backgrounds and at Martin Luther King, Jr., has been dealing with Stanley Levison, as well as Hunter Pitts O'Dell, a secret member of the National Committee of the CPUSA. As previously

stated, we are in complete agreement with the Director that communist influence is being exerted on Martin Luther King, 3r., and that King is the strongest of the Kegro leaders. As we have

stated before in a memorandum, was a stated before in a memorandum, was a stated before in a memorandum, land the second state of the control of the second In addition, we know the Party is directing a major effort toward strengthening its position among the Negroes inasmuch as we have

information the Party plans to intensify its efforts to exploit the racial situation for the purpose of gaining influence among the Regroes. To this end, the Party plans to hold a highly secretive leadership meeting in November, 1963, which will deal primarily with the Negro situation. This meeting is to be preceded

by a [Gus Hall: "barnstorming" trip through key areas of the country to meet Party people and thus better prepare himself for the November meeting. "Furthermore, in the last few days

Hall has advised an informant he contemplates requesting the vison brothers to set up an office in Atlanta, Georgia, to L. used by Bunter Pitts O'Dell; which will serve as the office for "Freedomways," a Communist Party sponsored publication, and

headquarters for Communist Party activity in the South

Idum for Mr. Belmont
COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

SECRET

### C Letter to the Field

I would like to set forth here briefly why I think that e enclosed SAC Letter, which was returned to us by the Director, ould be sent to the field offices. Hy final posterior need to the and leave the prossure on and leave stone unturned to dovelon every and all facts which exist this matter. Some of these facts may not yet have been earthed by our field offices, and will not be unless we. llow up this matter evermore closely with them. My second ason why I think the SAC Letter should be sent is related the present changing situation inthe Communist Party - Negro lations area. During the past two weeks in particular there we been sharp stepped-up activities on the part of communist fficials to infiltrate and to dominate Negro developments in his country. Further, they are meeting with successes. hould be no surprise to us because since the Negro march on ngton on August 28 communist officials have been doing all perible to exploit the very troubled racial situation. As a said weeks ago, the end of the Negro march would be the pg aning of evermore systematic activities on their part to enetrate and influence Regroes and Negro leaders. They are bw in full force acting upon this intention of theirs expressed peks ago. The field should be alerted to this fact and given istructions to investigate exhaustively new communist - Negro ctivities. The SAC Letter in question will be a great help oward this end, and it should result in our developing important acts relating to the current changes and pertinent activities

# ubject of Deep Concern

May I repeat that our failure to measure up to what the irector expected of us in the area of communist - Negro relations s a subject of very deep concern to us in the Domestic Intelligence ivision. We are disturbed by this and ought to be. I want him

oing on during the past few weeks in this entire field.

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emorandum for Mr. Belmont
E: COMMINIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMINIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

SECRET

to know that we will do everything that is humanly possible to develop all facts nationwide relative to the communist penetration and influence over Negro leaders and their organizations.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That the Director reconsider giving approval for sending the enclosed SAC Letter to the field.

V. - of

(2) In order that other agencies and prominent government ficials will be aware of the determined efforts of the Communist Party to exploit the racial situation, if the Director approves we leave to penetrate, influence, and control the Negro movement. By setting these facts forth, succinctly and clearly, the reader cannot help but be impressed with the seriousness of the communist activities.

Non.

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SECRET

1cmorandum A. II. Belmont DATE: August 30, 1963 1 - Mr. Belmont Mr. W. C. Sullivan C MC 1 - Ur. Sullivan 1 - Mr. D.E. Hoore 1 - Mr. Baumgardner MECT: COLMUNIST PARTY, USA NEGRO QUESTION CLASSIFIED BY 6076 WALL EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE Reference is made to the enclosed material on which the ector has written: "This memo reminds me vividly of those I eived when Castro took over Cuba. You contended then that Castro and cohorts were not Communists and not influenced by Communists. Time he proved you wrong. I for one can't ignore the memos re King, ell, Levison, Rustin, Hall et al as having only an infinitesimal ect on the efforts to exploit the American Negro by the Communists." The Director is correct. We were completely wrong about ieving the evidence was not sufficient to determine some years ago t Fidel Castro was not a communist or under communist influence. estigating and writing about communism and the American Negro, we better remember this and profit by the lesson it should teach us. I do think that much of the difficulty relating to the memoranrightly questioned by the Director is to be found centered in the. d "influence," We do not have, and no Government agency or private inization has, any yardstick which can accurately measure "influence" this particular context, even when we know it does exist such as in case of the obvious influence. Stanley ison over Martin Luther King and King's language over other Aegro Personally, I believe in the light of King's powerful agogic speech yesterday he stands head and shoulders over all other ro leaders put together when it comes to influencing great masses of We must mark him now, if we have not done so before, as the I dangerous Negro of the future in this Nation from the standpointy communism, the Negro and national security. REC 5 / / = On determining membership of Negroes in the Communist Farty, are not confronted with the same problem. We do have here accurate isticks for establishing membership. Of course, our standards are y exacting. This means there are many Negroes who are fellow-"ellers, sympathizers or who aid the Party, knowingly or unknowingly, do not qualify as members. These we must not ignore. The old munist princhple still holds: "Communism must be built with nonunist hards !" Therefore, it may be unrealistic to limit ours !! "s as ave been Going to logalistic proof or definitely conclusiv: Inligion of the and the confect may not be disclosed to unauthorized person (5) and ifthout the express approval of the FBI .

NW 55070 \DocId:3298975<u>5 Page 95</u>1

morandum for Mr. Belmont

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

NEGRO QUESTION

00-3-75



nat would stand up in testimony in court or before Congressional muittees that the Communist Party, USA, does wield substantial fluence over Regroes which one day could become decisive.

The memorandum which the Director penetratively questioned, ile showing in the details the communist impact on Negroes, did fer from such limitations. These limitations we will make every fort to lift in the future. The great amount of attention this vision is giving to communist activities directed toward the Negro ould enable us to do this.

For example, here at the Seat of Government, the Negro - mmunist question takes up as a whole the time of one supervisor and tring the past few weeks four men have been so occupied. Additionally, is specialized instructions are regularly given the field on communist afiltration of the Negro; (2) monographs have been written on the bject and widely disseminated; (3) regularly disseminated are memorandated reports; (4) August 21, 1963, we devoted the entire Current Intellince Analysis to the communist plans for the Negro March of August 28, (149 copies of this Analysis were disseminated to 44 agencies of the Government); (5) much material on the issue is given to Agents at analysis; and (6) an SAC Letter is under preparation in this Divisionally giving the field the benefit of what we learned from the Negro March Washington and issuing instructions for increased coverage of ammunist influence on the Negro.

As the memorandum pointed out, "this Nation is involved in a rm of racial revolution and the time has never been so right for ploitation of the Negroes by communist propagandists." Nineteen million groes constitute the greatest single racial target of the Communist rty, USA. This is a sombre reality we must never lose sight of. We ll do everything possible in the troubled future to develop for the rector all available facts relating to Negro membership in the Communist rty, plus the more complex and difficult to ascertain influence communist organizations and officials over the leaders and masses of groes.

We regret greatly that the memorandum did not measure up to at the Director has a right to expect from our analysis.

#### COMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

- 2 - 2

W.C.S.

NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 952

lemorandum E: August 23, 1963 l-Mr. Belmont ir. F. J. Baumgarduc 1-lir. Rosen 1-Mr. Sullivan 1-lir. Baumgardner COMMIST PARTY, USA 1-lir, Bland NEGRO QUESTION 1-lir. Gurley : INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST Pursuant to the Director's request, there is attached a detailed memorandum concerning the efforts of the Communist Party, USA, to exploit the American Negro. There is set forth below in this cover memorandum a synopsized version of the detailed memorandum. 3/17/20 260 Lace DECLASSITIZD-EY-POOP The 19 million Negroes in the United States today constitute the largest and most important racial target of the Communist Party, USA. Since 1919 communist leaders have devised countless tactics and programs designed to penetrate and control Tro population. It has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars pagandizing the Negroes in a variety of ways. These colossal forts have been related to "equal opportunity" and "selfdetermination" policies (the latter being discontinued in 1959 with the approval of Soviet Russia because it was ineffective), front organizations, parades, demonstrations, articles, pamphlets, books, films, speeches, civil rights, "peaceful coexistence," et cetera. These efforts, among other things, have resulted in establishing today such active Negro communist front\_groups as the African American Heritage Association, Freedomways Associates, and Southern Conference Educational Fund (not yet cited by the Attorney General). Additionally, efforts have been and are being made to infiltrate with limited degrees of success such legitimate Negro organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Negro American Labor Council, and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference headed by Martin Luther King, Jr. Other legitimate Negro organizations not known to be infiltrated, influenced or controlled but are targets include Congress of Racial Equality, National Urban League and the Student Konviolent Coordinating Committee. Enc. 100-3-75 :skw This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemi-valing orthing nour Committee. Its are in limited to official forecogings by pour assimilities and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel not the express approval of the FBI. GLASSIFIED BY--6036 WAY EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2 DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINIT Memorandum to Mr. Sulla. In RE: COLMUNIST PARTY, USA YEGNO QUESTION 3-75

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While much propaganda is issued, there is no known substantial implementation of Communist Party aims and policies among Regroes in the labor field. The Communist Party has done all possible to exploit a great number of events and issues among Regroes such as the Scottsboro Case; Emmett Till Case; Hontgomery, Alabama, bus boycott; 1956 March on Washington, D.C.; 1957 Prayer Pilgrimage to Washington; "sit-in" demonstrations; "freedom riders"; and school integration campaigns. While not the instigator and presently unable to direct or control the coming Regro August 28 March on Washington, D.C., communist officials are planning to do all possible to advance communist aims in a supporting role. Martin Luther King, a key figure in the March, does have as an advisor, Stanley Levinson.

Despite tremendous sums of money and time spent by the Communist Party, USA, on the American Negro during the past 44 years, the Party has failed to reach its goal with the Negroes. The Director, on January 26, 1960, said publicly:

is no secret that one of the bitterest disappointments communistic efforts in this Nation has been their failure fure our Negro citizens into the party. Despite every type

of propagania boomed at our Nation's Negro citizens, they have never succumbed to the party's saccharine promises of a Communist Utopia. This generation and generations to come for many years owe a tremendous debt to our Negro citizens who have consistently refused to surrender their freedoms for the tyranny of communism."

Negroes represent ten per cent of the population of the United States or 19 million. If one was to apply this breakdown to Gus Hall's figure of 10,000 Communist Party members today, it would give to the Party 1,000 Negro members. (Applied to our classified figure of 4,453 active Communist Party members, the estimated number of Negro communists would be 445. This would not, of course, include communist sympathizers, supporters or dupes but only those included under our very strict and exacting Party membership requirements.) Despite the obvious failure of the Communist Party of the United States to appreciably

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... lorandum to Mr. Sullivan COLLIUMIST PARTY. USA NEGRO QUESTION 100-3-75 infiltrate, influence or control large numbers of American Negroes in this country, the fact remains that the 19 million Regroes in this country constitute the greatest single racial target of the Communist Party of the United States. It would be foolhardy on anybody's part to ignore this very significant Further, we are right now in this Nation involved in a form of racial revolution and the time has never been so right for exploitation of the Negroes by communist propagandists. The Communist Party in the next few years may fail dismally with the American Regro as it has in the past. On the other hand, it may make prodigious strides and great successes with the American Regrees, to the serious detriment of our national security. Time alone will tell., bemo reminds me ly of those I rei when Castro took luba. You contended that Castro and his is were note Communists ot influenced by Coms. Time alone proved you I for one can't ignore mos re King, O'Dell, m, Rustin, Hall et al ring only an infinitesimal on the efforts to t the American Hegro by mmunists.

<u>NW 55070 DocId:</u>32989755 Page 955

CNITED STATES GOVED THEN Mr. W. C. Sulliva DATT: August 23, 1963 1-lir. Belmont Mr. F. J. Baumgardud 1-lir. Rosen 1-Ur. Sullivan 1-Mr. Baumgardner COLLIUNIST PARTY, USA 1-Mr. Bland NEGRO QUESTION 1-lir. Gurley INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMINIST Pursuant to the Director's request, there is attached a detailed memorandum concerning the efforts of the Communist Party, USA, to exploit the American Negro. There is set forth below in this cover memorandum a synopsized version of the detailed memorandum. ( U. ) ON 3/19/82 SYNOPSIS Blista Spanoonia The 19 million Negroes in the United States today constitute the largest and most important racial target of the Communist Party, USA. Since 1919 communist leaders have devised countless tactics and programs designed to penetrate and control Negro population. It has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars propagandizing the Negroes in a variety of ways. These colossal efforts have been related to "equal opportunity" and "selfdetermination" policies (the latter being discontinued in 1959 with the approval of Soviet Russia because it was ineffective), front organizations, parades, demonstrations, articles, pamphlets, books, films, speeches, civil rights, "peaceful coexistence," These efforts, among other things, have resulted in establishing today such active Negro communist front groups as the African American Heritage Association, Freedomways Associates, and Southern Conference Educational Fund (not yet cited by the Attorney General). Additionally, efforts have been and are being made to infiltrate with limited degrees of success such legitimate Mcgro organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Negro American Labor Council, and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference headed by Martin Luther King. Jr. Other legitimate Negro organizations not known to be infiltrated, influenced or controlled but are targets include Congress of Racial Equality, National Urban League and the خلالتانات المناخب . Student Konviolent Coordinating Committee Enc. 100-3-75 (7) This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemi-relief outilly your Committee. Its read to inited to official foundings by rear in unities and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel exhaut the express approval of the FBI. EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY NW 55070 DocId:32989755

Hemorandum to Mr. Sulli.an RE: COLLUNIST PARTY, USA NEGRO QUESTION 100-3-75 SECRET

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Memorandum to Er. Sullivan RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA NEGRO QUESTION 100-3-75



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CLASSIFIED BY WWW. DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE January 8, 1964 Hr. A. H. Belmont 1 - Mr. Belmont Mr. W. C. Sullive 1 - Ur. Monr SOM 1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Lir. Sullivan SAMUEL RILEY PIERCE. JR. BIECT: 1 - Hr. J.A.Sizoo [/// 280 PARK AVERUE 1 - Mr. D.E. Moore NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK 1 - Er. D.J.Brennan DECLASSITION DESCRIPTION R. F. Smith ATTORNEY-AT-LAW 011 3/11/80 We know that Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, a self-avowed . .. Markist, represents a very real security problem to this country. addition to his Marxism, Dr. King, as we know, for some time now has been surreptitiously receiving guidance from concealed members of the Communist Party of the United States. Apart from the security factor, he is a disgrace to the Negro people of this country because of his personal miscomiuct while at the same time purporting to be a minister of the gospel. Obviously he has the capacity to deceive people very successfully. This was made evident most recently by his being selected of "Time" magazine as the Man of the Year. /X)

Further, we know that he has been able to cleverly deceive both very important Protestant and Catholic organizations, securing thereby support from them which gives him added stature. It should be very clear to all of us that Eartin Luther King must, at some propitious point in the future, be revealed to the people of this country and to is Negro followers as being what he actually is—a fraud, demagogue and secondrel. When the true facts concerning his activities are resented, such should be enough, if handled properly, to take him off his pedestal and to reduce him completely in influence so that he will to longer be a security problem and no longer will be deceiving and isleading the Negro people.

When this is done, and it can be and will be done, chylously such confusion will reign, particularly among the Negro people. There ill be embarrassment, frustration, confusion, resentment, et cetera. Include of this and the emotional reaction that will set in, it is not alikely that movements like the Nation of Islam could benefit greatly. Wither, other ridiculous developments similar to the Old Father Divine and Daddy Grace organizations may appear. The Negroes will be left without mational leader of sufficiently compelling personality to steer them a the proper direction. This is what could happen, but need not happen the right kind of a national Negro leader could at this time be radually developed so as to overshadow Dr. King and be in the position assume the role of the leadership of the Negro people when King has been lettly discredited.

This document is inepared in response to your riquest duth not for dissemble to the proceedings by not committee. Its need is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content pray not treffishlosed to uncultiorized person nel without the express approval of the F.Bl

NW 55070 DocId:32989755 Page 959

emorandum for Mr. Belmont S. SAMUEL RILEY PIERCE, JR.

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For some months I have been thinking about this matter. One my I had an opportunity to emplore this from a philosophical and ociological standpoint with Dr. Frank R. Barnett, whom I have known for one years. As I previously reported, Barnett is a very able fellow, former Omford scholar and professor, and one on whom I can rely. I sked Barnett to give the matter some attention and if he knew any egro of outstanding intelligence and ability let me know and we would the a discussion. Parnett has submitted to me the name of the above-aptioned person, Samuel Riley Pierce, Jr.

Enclosed with this memorandum is an outline of Pierce's tography which is truly remarkable for a man so young, having been born totember 8, 1922. On scanning this biography, it will be seen that herce does have all the qualifications of the kind of a Negro I have mind to advance to positions of national leadership. I won't go into all his accomplishments and qualifications in this memorandum, for it all only take a minute or two to scan the enclosed biography.

On first blush I know it can be said it is not the concern of Bureau what happens to the Megrees when Martin Luther King has discredited. This can be said, but I think it is a very short—thed view. It is our concern if large numbers of them go into the stion of Islam and other extremist groups with which we are concerned as investigative agency. It is our concern if the Communist Party would able to capitalize upon this confusion. Further, from a positive constructive standpoint it would be of great advantage to have leading a Megro people a truly brilliant, honorable and loyal Megro who would seer the 60/million Megroes away from communism. I think in a very and sense this necessarily must be of great interest to us. It would nest helpful to have a man like Pierce leading the Megroes to whom we ald go, if necessary, and rely upon in sensitive matters over which this necessary jurisdiction.

I want to make it clear at once that I don't propose that the I in any way become involved openly as the sponsor of a Negro leader overshadow Martin Luther King. As far as I am concerned, this is not issue at all. But I do propose that I be given permission to explore of the this entire matter with Frank Barnett and any other person known both Barnett and myself who could be helpful. If this thing can be tup properly without the Bureau in any way becoming directly involved, think it would be not only a great help to the FBI but would be a fine ing for the country at large. While I am not specifying at this moment, are are various ways in which the FBI could give this entire matter



Memorandum for Mr. Belmont RE: SAMUEL RILEY PIERCE, JR.



the proper direction and development. There are highly placed contacts of the FBI who night be very helpful to further such a step. These can be discussed in detail later when I have probed more fully into the possibilities.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

(1) For the information of the Director.

(2) That approval be given for me to explore this whole matter in greater detail, as set forth above.

See fiografhy outline endowed

ADDENDUM (1/9/64), WCS/csh:

Mr. Pierce has been investigated by the Bureau as a Departmental Applicant (for the position of Assistant US Attorney, Southern District of NY), and no derogatory information of any kind was developed. The investigation showed, as does the biography, that he has a remarkably fine record.

W.C.Sullivan

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MW 55070 Docid: 32989755 Page 961

Mr. Belmont DATE: January 17, 1963 EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY ASSIFICATION INDEFINITE DATE OF DECL RACIAL SITUATION ALDAKY, GLORGIA ·RACIAL HATTERS Reference is made to the memorandum of Er. DeLoach to Mr. Mohr, January 15, 1962, pointing out the attempts made to interview Reverend Lartin Luther ling, Jr., to give him the truth concerning the role of the All In the Albany situation. | Humerous attempts were made to contact him and he has completely levaded all attempts to reach him to set the record straight. King's comments have been previously brought to the attention of Er. Berl I. Bernhard, Staff Director of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, and it was pointed cut to him that there is no basis in fact for King's remarks. In addition, it was pointed out that four of the five Resident Agents at Albany are from northern states and one is from Georgia As has been indicated by Mr. Deloach's memorandum,

interviews with publishers of the newspapers who carried Reverend Hr. King's lies have been conducted and they have been set straight. As pointed out, no further need to contact Reverend Hr. King exists inastruch as he obviously does not desire to be given the truth. The fact that he is a vicious liar is amply demonstrated in the fact he constantly associates SENSIT UF PAREIN 1263 with and takes instructions from Stanley Levison who is the Communist Party in Kew York.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view, of the conduct of Reverend Mr. King in completely evading any attempts to learn the truth of this Bureau's role in the Albany situation, it is recommended that in addition to the action taken above, the attached letters to the Attorney General and to Mr. Bernhard be sent pointing out the evasive conduct of King.

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Royember 29, 1962

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I containly regret that we haven't had a chance to get together in the last several mentile. Post our modernance remarks a great deal of pleasure your virit to The New Functions. Horizon on my next visit to Change we can get to get in the hand, if your calculate possitio.

I wonted to call to your personal altertion an article entitled "III II les Will Unit, in a ling which appeared in the November 18, 18 II, where of pure news, you are will'els contains a number of inference unterprenate and without by her. Here's bather whip, Ir., about the I've and the verific its Ipecial against in the bunkl. In I most you are interested in inference and accuracy, I thought you may wish to pass along to your realize the true facts with respect to Ir. The j's charges.

Took interview was "been as a Li when have alse view expectations is, they have not investigated a college and offer intual indicas of legroes who are inching for escality in Ladany, Ca., or convenient ances." Perhaps In. The has had a last a clausery in recalling test had languat and first and a last a clausery in recalling test had languat and first an

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(See NOTE third page)

.ir. John A. Sengstaeke

ellivers in official performance of their duties and he is presently out on bond exhiting Federal Creal dury action. These two Azents were both boun, recred and educated in the North.

Le. High also asserts, "One of the great problems we face with the NLI in the Both is tent the agents are white Localerners who have been influenced by the mores of the community." Also solution was for the interal for transent to consider assigning agents from their parts of the country to the house and who are at least in agreement with the law of the land," according to the powerpoper article.

This FEI Agents throughout the country carry out their investicative responsibilities irrespective of their state of origin, four out of the five a month assigned to the Albany, Georgia, Mossachusetts and Minnesota.

The other statements by Lr. Hing reveal a total ignorance, not only of the true character of FRI Director J. Ligar Hoover, but also of the FLI accord in protecting civil rights.

As an enumple of morely one aspect of our extensive operations in the civil rights field, I cite the matter of voting. In the yest several morths, the I has contacted investigations involving more than 100 counties in which racial discrimination was alleged to exist. The Department of Justice has been arriched the results of these investigations; and based upon inem, ever 30 cuits in counties or rive states have been filed by the Department for the purpose of ending racial discrimination in voting.

As a result of FLI inventigations and court actions based thereon, thousands of previously distributional Negrose have been enabled to register to vote in accordance with their rights under the Conditation and laws of the United States. For example, in one area waste no Negro had voted in 40 years, legues entered polling places in September, 1982, and cast ballots.

It should always be borne in mind that the FET is strictly an investigative agency. Our investigations are consucted with dispatch and horoughness. Contrary to many balicis, we do not render prosecutive epinions nor handle the prosecution of cases. This, of course, is proper in a Lepublic such as ours.

tar. John II. Sengeineke

You may be some that the I'l I will continue to carry out its investigative responsibilities to the utmost an both a reasonable and realistic manner. However, representable charges so little to produce each goals. I trust may examine will surve to put the issues release by I'r. Hing in their proper perspective, and I know you would want to have those facts in view of your 1 cools in rejeting the news in an impartial and objective object.

Please give me a call upon the occasion of your next trip to Vachington. It would be good to see you again.

Sincerciy,

C. D. DeLoach

filegra Cublisher

NOTE: John H. Sengstacke is on the Special Correspondents' List. Sengstacke met the Director in April, 1900, when the Director appeared in Chicago for a speech. He was very much impressed with Mr. Hoover and Mr. Sengstacke has expressed much admiration for the Director and the FBI. He was congratulated by the Director when he was elected President of the National Newspaper Publishers Association in 1960. SAs Joseph H. O'Rourke and Paul J. Mohr were the Agents assaulted by Virgil Edmund Puckett, and this case is being closely followed by the General Investigative Division. In June, 1962, Sengstacke was appointed to the President's Advisory Committee to end any discrimination against military personnel and their families. In July, 1962, the White House was furnished a copy of pertinent information in Bufiles regarding Sengstacke.

UNITED STATES GOVERN INT

Nemorandum

To: Mr. Mohr

DATE: January 15, 1963

FROM: C. D. DeLoach

Subject: RACIAL SITUATION, Albany, Ga.,
RACIAL MATTERS (Article by
Martin Luther King, Jr.,
critical of FEI)

Mr. Belmont's memorandum of November 26, 1902, reflected the
lternatives in interviewing Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., who had criticized the
ork of the FEI in relation to the Albany situation. The Director approved the
aggestion that Mr. Sullivan and I handle the interview with Rev. King.

Following approval, I immediately tried to contact Rev. King telephonical a November 27, 1962.

Rev. King does not have a phone at his residence. We then attempted to entact him at his church in Atlanta. His secretary advised, upon being told who was trying to contact him, that Rev. King was "off in another building writing a book." The further stated that Rev. King preferred not to be disturbed and that it would be impossible to talk to him. That same day I called the SAC at Atlanta and instructed him to attempt to contact Rev. King and set up an interview for Mr. Sullivan and me. I SAC Atlanta advised the following day, November 23, that Rev. King had left instructions with his secretary that he did not have time for an interview, that he was moving around the country. The secretary further advised the SAC that Rev. King would call us when he was willing to sit down for an interview. Rev. King has not called since that date.

It would appear obvious that Rev. King does not desire to be told the rue facts. He obviously used deceit, lies and treachery as propagands to further is own causes.

DECLIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR

Realizing the above, I recommended, the Director approved, that I talk with Mr. Mackay, publisher of the four Afro-American newspapers. This interview was handled and reported by memorandum. The interview was based on the fact that the Afro-American newspapers had published Rev. King's lies, quoting him exclusively. In talking with Mr. Mackay I carefully went over each allegation by Rev. King and set him straight with respect to these lies. Mackay offered no

Mclosure - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. McGowan

Mr. Rosen 17- Mr. M. A. Jonesi in recognition of real and in figor issent

mo DeLcach to Mohr
: Racial Situation, Albany, Ga.,
Racial Matters (Article by
Martin Luther King, Jr.,
critical of FBI)

O SECRET

gument and in the following week's issue of his newspapers quoted us for record. A letter was also prepared to John H. Sengstacke, Publisher, hicago Defender, "dated November 29, 1962, (copy attached) setting the cord straight. Sengstacke, whom we know most favorably, published the letter ting the lie to Rev. King's allegations.

## :MOIT:

The record concerning Rev. King's allegations has been covered. erviews with the publishers of the newspapers who carried Rev. King's lies to been conducted and they have been set straight. I see no further need to stacting Rev. King inasmuch as he obviously does not desire to be given the the fact that he is a vicious liar is amply demonstrated in the fact constantly associates with and takes instructions from Stanley Levison who the Communist Party in New York.

SENSITIVE GREATION WEN

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1emorandum DATE: 11/20/62 Mr. Belmont A. Rosen RACIAL SITUATION. SUBJECT: ALBANY, GEORGIA CRACIAL MATTERS An article has appeared in the "Atlanta Constitution," Atlanta, Georgia. on 11/19/62 which article was taken from the "New York Times." In the article, Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., stated he agreed with the report written by Howard Zinn issued by the Southern Regional Council concerning the recent racial situation in Albany, Georgia. The report referred to criticized the work of this Bureau in relation to the Albany situation. King has stated among other things that "Agents of the FBI in Albany, Georgia, sided with segregationists." (w) There are no facts to support this and it is noteworthy that the comment. by King would appear to dovetail with information which has been furnished to this Bureau indicating that King's advisers are Communist Party (CP) members and (& SENSIFINE BALEISM INTERESENCES King is the President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and it should be noted that on 10/23/62 a communist infiltration investigation of this organization was initiated. (100-438794) CLASSIFIED BYGO >6 WAH OF EXEMPT FROM GOS CATEGORY DETAILS: DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE . .. The "New York Times" quoted King'as stating he agreed with report issued 11/14/62 by the Southern Regional Council that the FBI had not been vigorous in looking into denials of civil rights in Albany and the surrounding areas. He otated "Agents of the IBI in Albany, Georgia, sided with segregationists." "One of the great problems we face with the FBI in the South, "according to Reverend Mr. King, "is that the Agents are white southerners who have been influenced by the mores of their community. To maintain their status they have to be friendly with the local police and people who are promoting, segregation. Every time I saw FBI men in Albany they were with the local rolice force." It should be noted here are five Agents assigned to the Albany, Georgia, Resident Agency. One is from Indiana, one is from Massachusetts, one is from New York, one is from to Minnesota and one is from Georgia. EC. 111 response to your request and if for for illescent 157-6-2 BRCLOWIES - Mr. Mohr year Ching West and adjusted to the Est of the Fell of the Chings by the state that the state of the first the first the state of the first the f

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont RE: RACIAL SITUATION

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Howard Zinn, the author of the report for the Southern Regional Council, was mentioned in my memorandum 11/15/62 and has been the subject of a security investigation by this Bureau (100-360217). Zinn was reportedly a member of the CP from 1949 through 1953 and attended CP meetings during that period. Zinn is a history professor at Spellman College in Atlanta. It was the second slanted and biased document written by Zinn on the Albany situation.

Reverend Mr. King is the President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference who arose to prominence during the 1955 - 1956 successful boycott which ended bus segregation in Montgomery, Alabama. He has been active in Negro segregation matters since that time.

Sensitive Foreign Intelligence operation.

TESUR advised on 8/7/62 that while in conversation with O'Dell, Levison asked how things were in Albany, Georgia. O'Dell replied that there was a leadership problem down there and things could get quite disorganized if "our" staff was not there.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont RE: RACIAL SITUATION

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On 9/10/62 advised that on the afternoon of that date Clarence Jones, a member of the Labor Youth League in 1954 (a cited organization) and Levison were discussing burning of churches in the South, both expressed the opinion that King should not be silent in this matter but should send a hot wire to "Kennedy" expressing his indigiance at the Government's failure to control one small community. This was furnished to the Attorney General on 9/11/62.

### RECOMMENDATION:

Consideration has been given to contacting King to straighten him out; however, this seems undesirable in view of the above facts and it is recommended he not be contacted.

The background information regarding King, Levison and Zinn has been furnished to the Department.

Nothing would seem to be gained by contacting the "New York Times" or the "Atlanta Constitution" as we obviously cannot give them background data we possess on the CP influence of King.

The Department and the Attorney General have been publicly criticized on many occasions by King and yet they are cooperating with him.

It is recommended that the Liaison Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division bring King's comments in the article to the attention of Staff Director: Berl L Bernhard of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights and point out to him that there is no basis in fact for King's remarks and in addition point out that 4 ci the 5 Resident Agents assigned at Albany, Georgia, are from northern states and one is from Georgia.

# ACTION:

That this memorandum be referred to the Domestic Intelligence Divisio for appropriate handling.

/ Doctd: 32989755 Page 970

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DÉPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COMMUNICATION SECTION

FBI MEMPHIS

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UNCLASSIFIED

TO DIRECTOR AND WFO

FROM MEMPHIS 157-1092

SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE. MEMPHIS. TENN.: RM.

RE MEMPHIS TELETYPE MARCH TWENTY EIGHT, NINETEEN SIXTY EIGHT CONCERNING MARCH AND RIOT. MEMPHIS.

ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

LT. E. H. ARKIN. INSPECTIONAL BUREAU, MEMPHIS POLICE DEPT. ADVISED MARCH TWENTY EIGHT THAT BY APPROXIMATELY TWELVE NOON. CST. THE DISRUPTIVE MOB WHICH HAD BEEN BREAKING STORE WINDOWS

AHD LOOTING BEALE ST. AND SOUTH MAIN ST.. HAD BEEN CONTAINED AND THEN WAS DISPERSED AFTER CONSIDERABLE TEAR GAS WAS USED IN

VINCINITY OF PONTOTOC AND HERNANDO STREETS IN FRONT OF CLAYBORN

TEMPLE.

HE STATED THAT ONE OF THE LOOTERS. LARRY PAYNE. MALE NEGRO AGE SIXTEEN. ELEVENTH GRADE STUDENT AT MITCHELL ROAD SCHOOL WAS SHOT WHILE LOOT ING AT NINE HUNDRED SOUTH FOURTH WAS PRONOUNCED DEAD ON ARRIVAL AT JOHN GASTON HOSPITAL. TWENTY PM. FIRST REPORT PAYNE SHOT BY POLICE OFFICER. HOWEVER

SECOND REPORT REFLECTS PAYME SHOT BY STOREKEEPER. THIS BEING CHECKED

Mr. Delmach.

Mr. Mohr. Mr. Eichon

Mr. Carrad

Tele Room

M. 13 Holimes Miss Gandy

END PAGE ONE PAGE TWO

ARKIN ADDED THAT AT EIGHT FIFTY FIVE AM, MARCH TWENTY EIGHT INSTANT, THE MEMPHIS PD RECEIVED CALL FROM A MRS. E. R. HODGSON WHOSE MAID HAD STATED THAT A GROUP OF YOUNG NEGRO MALES FROM MITCHELL ROAD SCHOOL, WHICH IS LOCATED IN SHELBY COUNTY SOUTH OF MEMPHIS CITY LIMITS, HAD PLANNED TO PILFER ONE OF DOWNTOWN ESTORES DURING THE MARCH. THE MAID IS EDNA EDWARDS, FRMALE NEGRO, AGE SEVENTEEN. WHO ATTENDS MITCHELL ROAD SCHOOL.

ARKIN ADDED THAT ON MORNING OF MARCH TWENTY EIGHT, SOME NEGRO STUDENTS AT HAMILTON HIGH SCHOOL, MEMPHIS, ATTEMPTED TO INDUCE THROUGH VERBAL INTIMIDATION OTHER STUDENTS TO LEAVE SCHOOL TO PARTICIPATE IN MARCH, THAT A DISTURBANCE DEVELOPED AND WHEN POLICE CALLED TO SCENE SOME OF THE AGITATORS PLANNED TO INTERFERE WITH POLICE BUT THAT POLICE WERE ABLE TO DISPERSE CROWD AND MADE ONE ARREST OF A THIRTY EIGHT YEAR OLD NEGRO. CIRCUMSTANCES NOT KNOWN TO ARKIN.

ONE NEGRO WOMAN, POSSIBLY A TEACHER, WAS ALLEGEDLY HIT ON HEAD BY A STUDENT AND WAS TAKEN TO JOHN GASTON HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT.

AFTER POLICE USED TEAR GAS TO DISPERSE CROWD, THE CROWD WAS DISPERSED AND ARKIN FEELS THAT POLICE CURRENTLY HAVE SITUATION EUD PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

UNDER CONTROL WITH THE EXCEPTION OF REPORTED SPORADIC WINDOW BREAKINGS AND POSSIBLE LOOTINGS, WHICH POLICE ARE CURRENTLY CHECKING OUT.

YOUNG MALE NEGROES, INCLUDING JAMES ELMORE PHILLIPS, LEMOYNE COLLEGE STUDENT, MEMPHIS, AND ONE SAM (LAST NAME UNKNOWN), AND OTHER, IDENTITIES NOT KNOWN, WERE HEARD NEAR CLAYBORN TEMPLE TO SAY THAT SOME OF MARCHERS SHOULD BREAK WINDOWS AND LOOT. SOURCE OBSERVED PHILLIPS, SAM, AND OTHERS, ESTIMATED TO BE FIFTEEN TO TWENTY, TO INTO ALLEY AREA BEHIND CLAYBORN TEMPLE AND OBTAIN STICKS AND BRICKS. THIS GROUP REMAINED BEHIND THE LINE OF MARCHERS.

(LT. ARKIN ALSO ADVISED THAT A RELIABLE SOURCE OF THE MEMPHIS PD REPORTED SOME OF THIS GROUP SEEN NEAR CHURCH WITH STICKS.)

SOURCE ONE ADDED THAT AS MARCH PROGRESSED WEST ON BEALE ST. THAT HE OBSERVED UNIDENTIFIED NEGROES, VARYING IN AGE FROM FIFTEEN TO TWENTY FIVE, BREAK WINDOWS AT PAUL'S TAILOR SHOP, THIRD AND BEALE, AND TAKE THEREFROM A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF CLOTHING AND SUIT CLOTH. HE HEARD MUCH WINDOW BREAKAGE WEST ON BEALE

LO PACE THREE

PAGE FOUR

AT THIS POINT SOME OF THE NEGROES, PARADE MARSHALS AND REPRE-SENTATIVES OF POLICE DEPT. ATTEMPTED TO DISPERSE MARCHERS AND TURN THEM BACK TOWARD CLAYBORN TEMPLE.

SOURCE ONE ADDED THAT AT THIS SAME VICINITY AND SHORTLY
THEREAFTER HE SAW A TEENAGE GIRL LYING ON A SIDEWALK AND ABOUT SAME
TIME HEARD A NOISE LIKE A GUNSHOT AND THAT RUMOR IS RAMPANT IN
WEGRO COMMUNITY THAT A NEGRO POLICE OFFICER SHOT THIS GIRL.
LT. ARKIN HAS NO VERIFICATION OF THIS.

SOME OF MARCHERS CONGREGATED IN CLAYBORN TEMPLE BUT COULD GOT LOND REMAIN, ACCORDING TO SOURCE, DUE TO HEAVY SATURATION OF TEAR GAS USED BY POLICE IN THIS AREA BUT UNIDENTIFIED MINISTER TOLD THE REMAINING CROWD TO NOT ALLOW DISRUPTION OF THE MARCH TO DAMPEN THEIR EFFORTS; THAT THE MASS RALLY SCHEDULED FOR CLAYBORN TEMPLE, SEVEN FIFTEEN PM, MARCH TWENTY EIGHT, WOULD BE HELD AS SCHEDULED, ALTHOUGH HE DID NOT STATE THAT KING WOULD SPEAK.

SOURCE ONE HEARD CHARLES LAVERNE CABBAGE, A SELF-PROFESSED FLACK POWER LEADER IN MEMPHIS, TELL SOME OF CROWD AS THEY LEFT TEMPLE THAT THEY SHOULD NOT RUN AND THAT THEY SHOULD NOT START A LOS THEY DID NOT PLAN TO FINISH. SOURCE CONSTRUED THE AS A CALL TROUBLE.

D PAGE FOUR

-4-

PAGE FIVE

ON FEB. SIXTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTY EIGHT, IN CONNECTION WITH ANOTHER INVESTIGATION, CHARLES LAVERNE CABBAGE AND JAMES ELMORE PHILLIPS ADVISED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MEMPHIS FBI THAT THEY ARE A PART OF A SMALL GOVERNING BODY OF A BLACK POWER GROUP KNOWN AS BLACK ORGANIZING POWER, WHICH IS AFFILIATED WITH STUDENT NON-VICLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE.

THE INFORMATION FROM SOURCE ONE WAS FURNISHED TO ARMY
INTELLIGENCE AND LT. ARKIN. SOURCE ONE HAS FURNISHED SOME
INFORMATION WHICH HAS BEEN CORROBORATED THROUGH INDEPENDENT
INVESTIGATION IN PAST AND SOME INFORMATION WHICH IS

SECORROBOROATED. P. END.

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Included in letter

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NW 55070 Docta: 52989755 Page 975

Memorandum / Contad DATE: March 28, 1968 Mr. W. C. Sullivan Trotter FROM :Mr. G. C. Moore 7 M Tele. Room 6 Marie SUBJECT SANITATION WORKERS' STRIKE MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE RACIAL MATTER Negro sanitation workers have been on strike at Memphis. Tennessee. Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, has previously been in Memphis and had called for a general strike and a mass march. At 12:40 P.M. today ASAC C. O. Halter telephonically advised that the scheduled march started about 11:00 A. M., Central Standard Time. He stated that King was present and that an estimated 5,000 to 6,000 people were taking part. The march had proceeded only a few blocks when the marchers started breaking windows in business stores and establishments and some looting was taking place although he did not know the amount. The window breaking and disturbance has spread over into a white neighborhood and is continuing. ASAC Halter advised that the above is the only information available at the time and that he would keep the Bureau currently advised of developments. ACTION: The above information has been furnished to the Inter-Division Information Unit and the military. This matter will be followed closely. REC- 59 PLC: ekw (8) 1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Bishop ₩1 - Mr. G. C. Moore 1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan

ME 301069

1 - Mr. Cox

1 - Mr. Trainor

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CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan RE: SANITATION WORKERS' STRIKE, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

ADDENDUM:

At 1:05 P.M. ASAC Halter telephonically advised he had now received information that King did not walk in the march but was in an automobile at the head of it. However, he left the march very shortly after it started when the trouble began and Negroes began shouting, "Black Power." Halter advised that there was considerable looting on Main and Beale Streets. The police used gas to break up the march and at the time of his call the situation was fairly well under control although the Negroes were dispersing into other areas of Memphis. He advised that the National Guard had been called and the Memphis Unit would be activated, in about two hours. The Jackson, Tennessee, Unit will be activated in about six hours. Halter said he had no information as to the extent of injuries at this time.

The above information has also been furnished to the Department and the military.

- 2 -

CLASSIFIED BY 6076 WATT EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INTEFINITE FBI APPROPRIATE AGENCIES Date: 3/29/68 AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING · : · anit the following in . (Type in plain text or code) SLIP (S) BY DATE (Priority or Method of Mailing) DIRECTOR, FEI W: SAC. HENNETS (157-1092) (P) FF.OM: ianopholog gurerry atries. Marchite, Todiessius RX (00: Memphis) Re Memphis airtel and LMM. 3/28/68. Enclosed for Bureau are 11 copies and for Atlanta 2 copies of LHM captioned and dated as above. Copies are being furnished U. S. Attorney, Memphis; U. S. Secret Service. Memphis: and Regional Offices of Military Intelligence. Lemon: CD, <del>162</del>, III, <del>1840</del>, CD, ACSI, OSL SS Bureau (Enc. MOLOST HCH FORT: APR 4 DATE FORW: - Atlanta (Encs.2) الم زوار الت BY: CARGOS 12 - Nemphis (1 - 157 - 1092)(1 - 157-556, Possible Racial Violence, Major/Urban DOTH. (1 - 100-4105, MARTIN LUTHER KLISS, SE. 2 APR 2 1968 (1 - 157 - 166, SCLC)(1 - 100-4528, CHARLES L. CAPPAGE) (1 - 157-1038, SAMUEL CARTER) C. T. Bishop 1 - 157-957, JOHN B. SMITH) (1 - 157-1018, CLIVION R. JAMERSON) (1 - 157-103, SNCC) (1 - 66-1637 Sub A, Dissemination File) WHL: greh 3/1/20 polloather (17)P18-01-11 110

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Source interests

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Sources

Information in the enclosed LHN has furnished to little Military Intelligence, Third Army. Weaphis, Tennessee.

LE 105:

Personnel

AZIANTA DIVISION (INFO)

Information copies are being furnished Atlanta in view of the fact that it is origin in the case remarkable LUTHER KING, JR., and SCLC.

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AT MEMPHIS, TENN.

Will continue to folios and report pertinent developments.

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#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Kemphis, Tennessee March 29, 1968

SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE MEMPHIS TEXNESSER RACIAL MATTERS

AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BX DATE

On March 28, 1968, a first source advised that the manitation strike, Mamphiz Teanessee, has been in progress since February 12, 1968, and that it has gradually deteriorated into a racial conflict. The source stated that the vast majority of the 1300 strikers were members of the Negro race. Source one also stated that the strike support had been primarily taken over by Negro groups in Memphis, Tennessee, primarily consisting of approximately 125 Negro ministers, members of the Memphis Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance which has adopted the name Community on the Move for TENIL Equality (COME); and source recalled that daily marches in support of the strike have been beld originating at Clayborn Temple, a church of the African Methodist Episcopal Church located at 280 Hernando, Kemphis, Tennessee, this being the strike support headquarters. Nightly rallies have been held at various Negro churches and such nationally known leaders as Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, and Reverend Yartin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), have come to Memphis to address large rallies of strike supporters.

Source one recalled that Reverend King spoke at a mass rally in Mason Temple on the night of March 18, 1968, at which time he called for the Memphis Negro community to have a massive downtown rally during which all Negro employees would stay away from work and all school children would stay away from school and scheduled this march for March 22, 1968. This march was cancelled at the last minute due to a 16-inch snowfall in Memphis on that date and was later reascheduled for Thursday, March 28, 1968, 18.9.81 NO

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## ewitation workers strike, Memphis, tennessee

Source one stated that a concerted effort had been made on the part of the strike support leaders to induce people to stay away from work and to induce school children to stay away from school and participate in the march.

Source one, along with Lieutenant E. H. Arkin, Inspectional Bureau, Memphis Police Department, both advised on March 28, 1968, that preceding the march high school age students from several Negro high schools in a rather boisterous manner left school to head downtown to participate in the mass march scheduled for March 28, 1968, to begin at 10 a.m. At Hamilton High School, a predominantly Negro high school, some two hundred to three hundred youngsters took to the streets, began throwing rocks, and resulted in police being called. They three rocks and bricks at the police, injuring several police and as a result the police had to use considerable force, according to Lieutenant Arkin, to quell this disturbance. First reports were that tear gas was used on the students, although Lieutenant Arkin stated that this definitely was not true,

Source one and Lieutenant Arkin pointed out that the start of the march was delayed until approximately 11 2.m., due to the late arrival in Memphis of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., who was to head the march. He did not arrive until approximately 10:22 f.m. at the Airport, and in fact did not join the march until it had proceeded one block north on Hernando from Clayborn Temple.

Source one, source two and source three, all of whom were in the vicinity of Clayborn Temple immediately prior to the start of the march, pointed out that approximately five thousand to six thousand people congregated near the Temple for the start of the march and they estimated that at least half of these people were teenagers and of school age. Among the marchers were individuals who sources, who are familiar with many people in the Negro community, would describe as common criminals and both sources one and two recognized several as being people who have been in and out of penal institutions for various law infractions in the past.

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NANITATION WORKERS STRIKE, WEWFRIS, TENNESSEE

The march was ostensibly under the control, according to these three sources, of the COME group. The COME group handed out literally hundreds of prepared placards rade of cardboard and carried on long 4-foot pine poles. It was apparent to these three sources prior to the march that many of the youngsters were planning to use the placards as sticks and clubs because they were indiscriminately ripping the cardboard away, leaving a 4-foot pole in their hands which many of them waved in a threatening manner.

In fairness to the march marshals and ministers leading the march, all three sources heard several of them caution the people in the crowd against violence and some of the youths would utter obscenities at those who were cautioning them. Sources one, two and three observed in the vicinity of the Temple several individuals in Kemphis who have identified themselves with the black power movement.

Por example, source three observed John Henry forgusca, who has already been arrested three times in formection with incidents in connection with the strike, a young cale Negro, and John Burrell Smith, an Owen College TE 1111. student, and self-acclaimed leader of the Black Power movement, at the Mosque. Ferguson made fun of the marchers, saying that he had more important things to do, inferring that he was going to engage in violence. Source one, who is particularly close to the black power movement, which he said refers to itself as Black Organizing Power (BOP), To an affiliate of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and headed by Charles Laverney Cabbage and John Burrell 72 1: Smith, commented that in fairness to the BOP group these individuals did not organize any violence as such. However, thuse individuals have repeatedly made inflammatory statements during recent weeks and he recalled that on the night of March 5, 1968, Charles Laverne Cabbage, before approximately 1500 people at a strike support rally in Clayborn Temple, passed out to the audience a leaflet containing an inflammatory letter from H. Rap Brown, Chairman of the SNCC.

Sanitation workers strike, Memphis, tennessee

and also containing a professional type drawing showing in detail how one could make a Molotov cocktail.

Source one stated also that in recent weeks, John B. Smith has been bragging tat, he and his followers have been urging high school students to remain away from school when the mass march to be led by Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., was to be held. Source one pointed out that prior to the start of the March 28, 1968, march that John Smith and some of his associates were in his opinion inciting to violence in that they were indiscriminately giving out the 4-foot pine poles to various teenage youngsters in the area and John Smith was heard by source one to tell these youngsters, identities not known, not to be afraid to use these sticks. He did not elaborate as to what he meant.

On Warch 28 and again on March 29, 1968, source two advised that prior to the start of the march, the parade marshals agreed to put the sanitation workers strikers in the front of the march with the remainder of the people to follow behind. He stated that several of the marshals kept cautioning the youngsters to be peaceful and that he personally say two self-admitted BOP people, James Elmore Aphilling and Samuel Carter both students at Lekoyne College, male Negroes, and other unknown associates; and that they were making remarks sometime between 8:30 and 9:30 a.m. near the Clayborn Temple that they were going to "tear this S.O.B. town up today." Phillips made some general statements about some high school students being "chicken" and staying in school rather than marching and he stated that the white people who were participating in the march were fools for marching because if any trouble started that the Negro marchers would turn on them first.

Source two stated that the march started at approximately 11 o'clock a.m., and that Phillips and Carter and some of their unknown associates remained behind. As

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MUNITATION WORKERS STRIKE, WEWITH IS, TENNESSEE

the march progressed north of Linden on Hernando, phillips and another associate from LeMoyne College, understood to be in the BOP group, Clinton RoyyJamerson, went back into an alley and obtained some stricks and bricks. At this point, they moved on up ahead of source two. He did not see them thereafter. Source two added that the march progressed peacefully, although it was definitely not well organized in that the marchers were walking all over the street and sidewalks and that there was no order whatsoever to the line of march. He stated that the march headed north on Hernando to Beale, west on Beale toward Main Street, and that by the time he reached Third and Beale many of the teenagers had ripped the signs off their poles and were waving them wildly as clubs.

On March 28, 1968, source one advised that the abovementioned Samuel Carter is a self-admitted member of the BOP group and also on represent 16, 1968, in connection with another FBI investigation James Elmore Phillips, Charles L. Cabbage, Clinton Roy Jamerson, and John Burrell Smith all admitted to representatives of the FBI that they were members of the Governing Body of BOP which they admitted was aifiliated with the SNCC, with national headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia.

Source two continued that on reaching Third and Beale Street, the head of the march had already progressed as far west as Main Street and he observed unknown young Negroes using the long sticks to break windows in Paul's Clothing Store at Third and Peale and that he could hear windows breaking further west on Beale Street, a 2-block trea consisting of pawn shops, clothing stores, and dry goods stores. Almost as if spontaneously Negroes who had been in the march began looting these stores and breaking windows and running in all directions. Some of the parade marshals were urging them to reverse their direction and return to Clayborn Temple in an effort to break up the crowd. Police officers were also urging them to cease and desist and return to the Temple. By this time, which would have

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### Sanitution workers strike Mumphis. Tennesser

been approximately 11:15 a.u., according to source two, man confusion reigned, people were running in all directions, and the police were doing the best they could to stop the lecters and move them back toward Clayborn Temple. Various kegroes started runors that the police had shot a teen-age girl but source later determined that this was not true.

Source two returned to the Texple, along with several hundred of the marchers.

On March 28, 1968, Lieutenant Arkin stated that when the front of the march had proceeded to Beale and Main Etreet, there was complete disorder on the part of the marchers: they were all over the sidevalks and all over the streets: and that at this point Martin Luther King. Jr., who had joined the march at Hernando and Beale with the Vice President of the SCLC. Reverend Ralph D. Abernathy and others unknown at that point to Lieutenant Arkin, were still marching at the head of the march. windows of store fronts were broken out and sporadic looting began. King remarked that he had to get out of there. and some of his associates ran on ahead and jumped into an old Pontiac autopobile and were escorted away from the march by a Police Lieutenant to the Rivermont Hotel, an exclusive may hotel on the Mississippi River front operated by Holiday Inns of America. Lieutenant Arkin stated that King left the march at about 11:15 a.m and had checked into the Riversont by 11:24 x.z.

Lieutemant Arkin added that by approximately noon the Police Department had broken up the crowd, being forced to use tear gas particularly in the vicinity of Clayborn Temple, after some of the marchers who had run into the Temple began throwing rocks and bricks at police from the roof top of the Temple and also began throwing from the streets, and when the police would start after they would run into the Temple.

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SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE,

Source two recalled that prior to the start of the march some of the associates of Phillips and Phillips were making remarks near Clayborn Temple to the effect that some of the marchers should break windows and loot.

Source three stated that after the marchers returned to Clayborn Temple, after the looting started, the so-called black power group, including gany apparent unorganized teeragers, virtually took over the Temple and Reverend James Morris Lasson, Jr., one of the leaders of the COME group, was unable to control them. One of these individuals gade the statement, "We're going to take over this town."

The "Press-Scimitar" newspaper, Memphis, Tennessee, issue of March 29, 1968, in a story by Clark Porteous, "Press-Scimitar" staff writer, who observed portions of the disturbance on Beale Street where the major portion of the early looting occurred, stated that he saw the Kemphis police take an awful lot off the looters in the way of tricks and bottles and that he heard some reports of police being rough on citizens, but he did not see any police brutality. He stated that rany of the officers were taking a lot and doing it bravely.

Another story in the "Press-Scimitar" issue of March 29, 1968, by Staff Reporter James B. Reid, described the rampant window breaking and looting which occurred from the South Main Street area around Beale Street, east on Beale to Hernando, and pointed out that Memphis police officers formed a line in an effort to move the crowd back and that they gave ample warning. The story reported that many of the crowd instead glowered at the officers who tried to move them from the area and that when the officers pushed against the crowd, many of the crowd pushed back. Reid reported that he saw one officer there felled in the melee, and that the crowd was then out of control with many of the crowd having long wooden sticks. He stated that relies officers with megaphones asked the crowd to move and stated. "For your safety, move back."

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# Sinitual workers strike whosher, crinesses

Some of the officers pleaded, according to He stated that many of the efficers had earlier yer pelted with rocks and bricks and had restrained ty asselves from using clubs or gast. He stated that ansiderable force was needed by the valide in order to control the crowd which had virtually turned into a mob and that it was necessary for the police to strike peveral c: the Negroes with night sticks in order to control them. Hy stated that he saw Lieutemant D. W. Williams of the Police Department turn from a small group of Negroes with his face covered with blood and say other officers falling along the way. He stated that the officers observed by him reverted to force only after everything else had failed, yet he heard some of the Vegroes in the crowd yell, "Police brutality." He stated that some of the owners of businesses, who had their windows smashed and their merchandise stolen as they took refuge from the violent mob that surged through the streets, were heard to remark-that no one was complaining about "mob brutality. He stated that many officers were struck by bottles, sticks and large rocks thrown by the crowd and that those in the crowd who responded quickly to the officers' command to move on met with little or no physical rersussion from the officers. He stated that, in fairness, most of the crowd did move quickly.

Source three added that this source remained near Clayborn Temple throughout the march and observed numerous teen-age Negroes with sticks and also observed some of them literally tear some old iron beds apart, making iron pipes from the parts thereof, and making statements, "We're going to get some white hastards today," whereupon they ran down and caught up with the march and joined it. Source three pointed out that the march was extremely poorly organized; that the march leaders had no control over the marchers, even before they started; and that it was obvious that there would probably be trouble.

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MINIMATION WORKERS STRIKE, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Lieutemant Arkin on March 28, 1968, advised that a reliable source of the Police Department had to trace 8 and 9 a.m., Harch 28, 1968, observed John B. Laith and some of his black power associates near the Ulaytorn Temple with sticks and brickbats.

Source two added that he heard Charles L. Cabtage tell some of the crowd as they left the Temple, after the marchers returned to the Temple, that they should not run from the police and that they should "not start a job that they did not plan to finish." Cabbage did not elaborate but source two construed this as a call for trouble.

A fourth source advised that Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., Ralph D. Abernathy, and Bernard Lee, administrative side to King, were scheduled to leave Memphis at 9:05 p.m., Central Standard Time, via Eastern Airlines, en route to Atlanta, Georgia, and were scheduled to leave Atlanta, Georgia, on the early morning of March 29, 1938, to fly to Friendship Airport in Baltimore. Maryland.

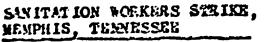
Source one advised that after the trouble on Eeale Street, the mass rally scheduled for Mason Temple on the night of March 28, 1968, which was to have featured Martin Luther King, Jr., as the main speaker, was cancelled.

On the late night of Warch 28, 1968, source four advised that King, Abernathy and Lee had failed to catch the above-described flight and that no one had cancelled his reservations, and that to his knowledge King was still staying at the Rivermont Hotel.

During the afternoon and evening of March 28, 1968, Lieutemant Arkin advised that sporadic looting continued in the south-central area of Memphis, which is predominantly a Negro area, and that the emin targets of the sporadic vanials were liquor stores and small grocery stores and sundry stores.

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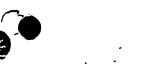
On the late night of March 28, 1968, Lieutenant Arkin advised that there had been numerous small fires set but none of them were serious. He stated that the Manyhis Fire Department was able to extinguish the fires without trouble. He pointed cut that during the afternoon of March 28, 1968, the Tennessee State Legislature in a special session passed a statute which would give Memphis Mayor Henry Loeb authority to apply a curfew and that such a curfew was ordered to begin at 7 p.m., March 28, 1968.

Lisutenant Arkin further advised that by 6 p.m., Karch 28, 1968, approximately 3500 members of the Tennessee National Guard consisting of the Memphis unit and West Tennessee units had arrived and was on duty in Memphis, Tennessee, and that Guardsmen were preparing to patrol Memphis in tactical units, each unit to be accompanied by one or more officers of the Memphis Police Department.

On the morning of March 29, 1968, Inspector G. P. Tines, Inspectional Bureau, Memphis Police Department, advised from records, as yet incomplete at the Memphis Police Department regarding the following statistics relative to the racial disturbance in Kemphis from approximately 9 a.m., March 28, 1968, to 12 noon, March 29, 1968, as follows:

A total of 150 fires were set; most were small in nature, primarily trush fires. Approximately 30 of these were estimated by the Memphis Fire Department to have been caused by Molotov cocktails or some similar incendiary device. There have been over 300 arrests, exact count not as yet completed, primarily consisting of charges of looting, violation of curfew, arson, disorderly conduct, and related offenses. An approximate total of 60 individuals, many of whom were arrestees, have received medical attention for various injuries received in connection with the looting

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SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE. vemphis, tennessee

NW 55070 DocId: 32989755 Page 5-07/7.

and over-all disturbance. In addition, over 300 reported cases of looting and rather rajor vandalism have been reported to the Memphis Police Decartment by merchants throughout Hemphis. Again most of these being confined to the south-central area of Momphis, which is a predominantly Negro area. Inspector Tinos emphasized again that the incomplete count shows that most of these were liquor stores, small grocery stores, sundry stores, and related establishments, plus numerous clothing stores and related stores in the Beale Street and South Main Street area. described hereinbefore.

Inspector Tines advised that five officers of the Kemphis Police Department were injured sufficiently to require hospitalization and that there were scores of minor injuries to officers requiring only on-the-spot field first aid.

Inspector Times continued that there was a total of four individuals who were shot while in the process of looting, or as a result thereof. They are as follows: Lorry Payne, male Negro, age 16, 3023 Parker Road, an 11th grade Student at Mitchell Road School, which is actually operated by the Shelby County Board of Education, just south of the Memphis City Limits. He was pronounced dead on arrival at John Gaston City Hospital, 1:20 p.m., Harch 28, He was shot by an officer of the Memphis Police Department as he attacked this police officer with a butcher knife after he had looted a Sears Roebuck store on South Third Street. He had run from this store into the vicinity of the Fowler Homes on South Fourth Street. Another shot but not killed was A. A. Sundry, Negro male, residence 303 Vance, who was wounded in the neck by a police officer while looting a store. Sundry was not seriously injured 1EMEH - As the injury was superficial. Another shot but not killed was Alan Hintrell, Negro male, age 17, residing 988 Springdale Street, Momphis. He was shot by a citizen while looting a store at 1280 Thomas about 4 p.m., March 28, 1968, by the A ATTREX store manager James Taylor. Taylor was charged by the police with assault to murder. He was shot after a beer bottle was thrown through the store window. Tines stated that Eintroll is in serious condition with a shotgun slug in his back.

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Sanitation workers strike, memphis, tennessee

Another shot but not killed, according to Tines, was Ealf Dennis Payne, age 21, male Negro of 1835 Castalia, Apt. 3. He was shot by a policeman while looting a grocery store near Greenwood and Walker and is in fair condition.

Tines added that a preliminary count of available arrest tickets, which is definitely not a complete list, indicates that at least ten Negroes arrested had pistols or revolvers on their persons and that numerous others had other lethal weapons such as knives.

Lieutenant Arkin advised that at approximately 1:20 p.m., March 28, 1968, the Memphis Transit Authority which operates the Memphis City Bus System, after receiving numerous complaints from its bus drivers that they feared for their personal well being due to the disorder, coupled with the fact that many of them had been individually robbed in the past, decided as a safety measure to stop the movement of City Buses for the remainder of March 28. 1968.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal" Newspaper, issue of March 29, 1968, in a front-page story, by an unidentified writer, reported that many of the looters and window breakers were black power advocates, and that several wore jackets of the "Invaders," a local black power group. This story did not give any basis for its statement to this effect.

On March 28 and 29, 1968, source one and source two, along with Lieutenant R. H. Arkin, all of whom are familiar with many phases of the black power movement in Memphis, Tennessee, advised that a small group of the BOP followers have put the word "Invaders" on their jackets but that many high school age students have done this for effect and are not necessarily affiliated with the BOP movement.

Sources one and two, along with Arkin, added that thus far there is no evidence that any of the BOP group participated in the looting and in fact source one who is particularly close to this group advised that he saw many of them immediately after the initial rioting and looting

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SAVITATION WORKERS STRIKE, MEMPHIS, TENNESSER

started and that they definitely had not personally been involved in the looting. Source one pointed out that as mentioned hereinbefore these individuals had done much by their previous statements and actions outlined above to incite some of the more ignorant and greedy youths who were in the march.

Source one, who is farticularly close to the Nogro ghetto area, stated that in his opinion and in his conversations with numerous Negroes who observed portions of the disturbance and who are familiar with their actions, that the looting was not organized as such, He observed that in his opinion approximately 1 per cent of the marchers engaged in looting and violence and that many of these were people who were criminally inclined and who had been in previous trouble. He stated that in his many years of experience he would say that probably the first breaking of the first window was enough to set off the crowd which had been emotionally worked up by its long wait for the start of the march and by the general festive air surrounding the march which was on a balmy spring day and was participated in by several hundred youths who obviously had cut school in order to participate

The information set out hereinbefore has been orally furnished to representatives of Military Intelligence, Memphis, Tennessee, and the information not received from the Memphis Police Department has been orally furnished to Inspector G. P. Times and Lieutenant R. H. Arkin of the Inspectional Bureau, Memphis Police Department.

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# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Memphis, Tennessee March 29, 1968

CONFIDENTIAL

Title:

SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Reference: Memorandum prepared at Memphis, Tennessee, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES ERNMENT

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448006)

DATE: 4/4/68

SAC, WFO (157-1292) (P\*)

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM BLACK NATIONALIST - HATE GROUPS RACIAL INTELLIGENCE

ReBulet 3/4/68, setting forth goals and targets of the Counterintelligence Program.

In accordance with the instructions set forth in reBulet, the following data is submitted:

SA ARLAND A. MOSEL has been designated as the coordinator of this program. This letter sets forth the combined specific thoughts, views and efforts of Special Agents assigned those organizations and individuals coming within the category of primary targets of the program, as well as the general views of all Special Agents handling racial matters in Washington Field.

# Succinct Summary

SNCC in WDC has a staff of six people located at 1234 U Street, N. W., with LESTER MC KINNIE as Director. STOKELY CARMICHAEL announced new policy of SNCC to attain unity among Negroes and then Black Power. Muhammad's Mosque #4 of the NOI has about two hundred members, and preaches "white devils" will be destroyed; however, officials also advocate policy of no participation in demonstrations or public gatherings. The New School of Afro-American Thought has about ten dues paying members; DONALD T. FREEMAN now Director of the New School and Gaston T. Neal is the

(2) - Bureau

REC-68 100 - 448006 - 66

EX-116 8 - WFO

(1 - 157-461) (RAM)

(1 - 100-41626) (SNCC) (1 - 100-42300) (SCLC)

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(1 - 100-22829) (NOI)

(1 - 100-43503) (STCKELY CARMICHAEL)

(1 - 100-46722) (H. RAP BROWN) (161100-46918) (LESTER MC KINNIE)

Do (14) 1298475 U.S. Sqviygs Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan





#### WFO 157-1292

In regard to SNCC, WFO is probing for weaknesses which may be uncovered through sources in endeavoring to ascertain the identity of individuals who may be dissatisfied because of personality clashes and/or those who may be disenchanted with volunteer services for SNCC and have sought a salary; and those who may be suspect of "working for the man", i. e., suspect of being an informer.

In regard to STOKELY CARMICHAEL, WFO has carefully considered him from a counterintelligence standpoint since his arrival in WDC to take up residence in January, 1968. However, no positive program has been developed due to the fact that the sedition investigation has been under active consideration from a prosecutive standpoint, and it was felt that a simultaneous counterintelligence program if operational against CARMICHAEL might tend to aggravate possible future prosecution and possibly lead to embarrassment. WFO feels that a positive counterintelligence program would be warranted against CARMICHAEL, especially in the absence of any prosecutive action against him. assessing CARMICHAEL for potential counterintelligence, WFO has concluded that to be effective, such a program must discredit him in the Negro community where he enjoys considerable popularity, and would seemingly have to be stronger than alleged immoral or un-American political inclinations.

Concerning the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and the Washington Spring Project (WSP) office in WDC, sources who are familiar with SCLC operations have been instructed to look for opportunities to plant seeds of discontent and dissension between the SCLC and the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) workers there, particularly in the realm of funds; and to give rise to rumors that KING seems to be getting the lion's share of the funds, whereas the AFSC and the poor people who are to participate are getting little or nothing in the way of financial aid. It has been developed that WSP recruiter J. T. JOHNSON, since transferred, was at the center of a controversy concerning dissension in the office. WFO is in the process of developing further plans exploiting this dissension.



#### WFO 157-1292

With regard to MARTIN LUTHER KING, WFO will continue to be alert for all possibilities to secure information of value in counterintelligence and for use in the program. It is felt, however, that the office of origin in this matter is in a better position to fully evaluate and be aware of possibilities to exploit in this program.

There is no organized Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) activity in the WDC area which has risen to the surface; however, in the event any situation should arise which would lend itself to a counterintelligence move, steps will be taken to fully pursue that matter.

. A source has advised that the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) is not currently active in WDC; that it has no organizational structure or planned program of activity. CORE has held no meetings in the past year.

WFO is also looking for opportunities to develop positive information concerning H. RAP BROWN in this area in order to possibly effect a workable counterintelligence operation.

5) As noted above, WFO will continue to exploit all possibilities and opportunities to institute a successful counterintelligence program on the mentioned targets and upon the formulation of a specific plan on any particular organization or individual, will submit same by separate letter for the Bureau's approval.

With reference to Bulets of 3/18/68 and 4/2/68, in the above caption outlining counterintelligence situations with reference to SNCC and the Black United Front, these matters will be taken up by separate letters to the Bureau.